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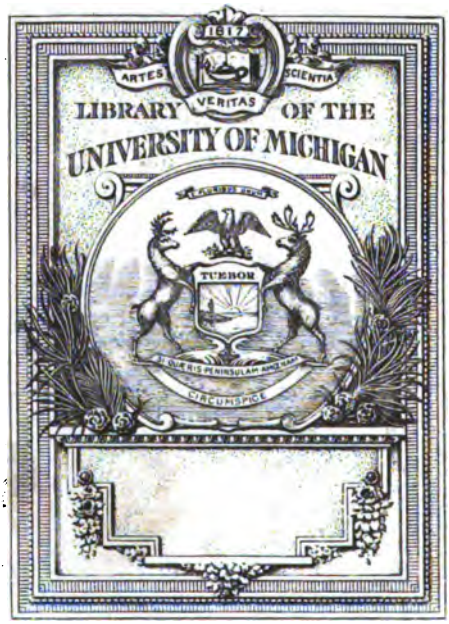
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SURVEY

OF THE

Ancient and Preſent STATE

OF

GREAT-BRITAIN.

CONSISTING OF

I. A Compleat and Accurate Deſcription of the *Cities*, *Boroughs*, *Towns* and *Pariſhes* in the Kingdom.

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VOL. IV.

LONDON,

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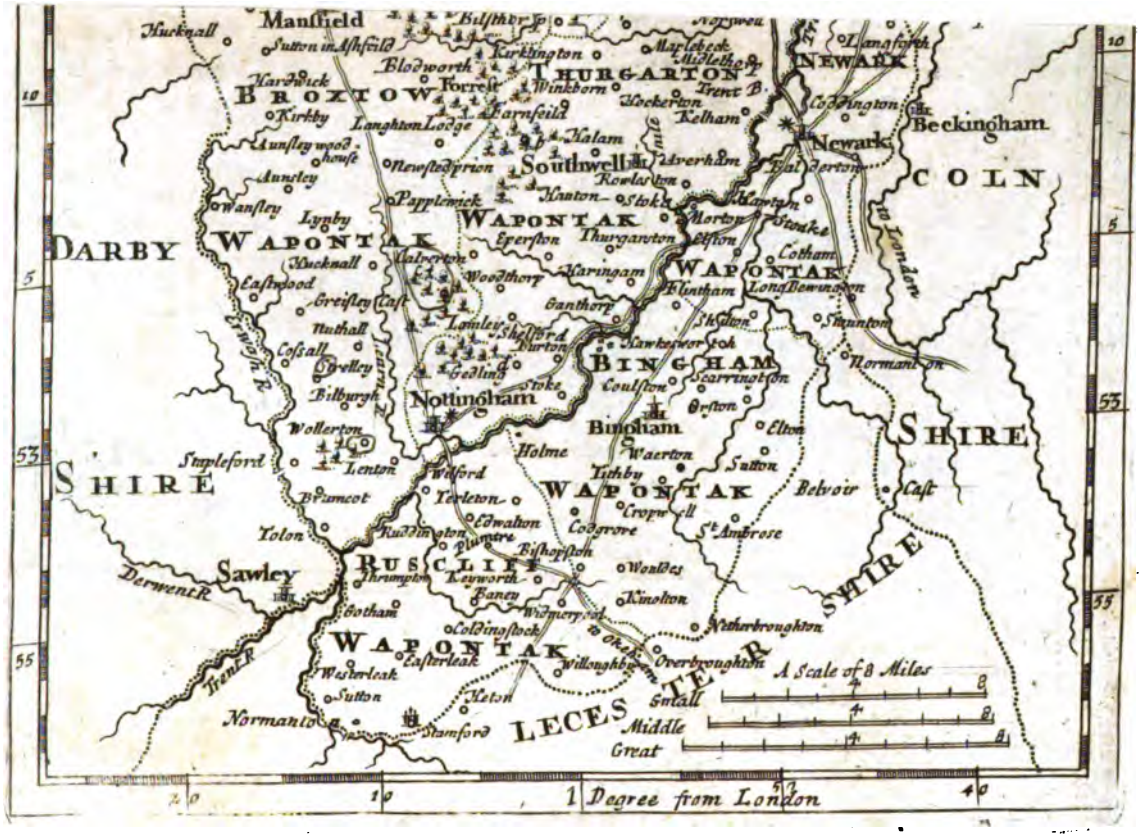

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Wansley
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RUSCLIFF
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Widmerpool
Netherbroughton
Coldingstock
WAPONTAK
Easterleak
Willoughby
Overbroughton
Westerleak
Trent R.
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Heton
Normanton
Stamford
LECESTER SHIRE
A Scale of 8 Miles
Small
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Great
1 Degree from London

Nottinghamſhire.

THE County of *Nottingham*, called by the *Saxons*, Snot-tengaham-ſcyre, and by us, *Nottinghamſhire*, takes its Name from the chief Town of it, *Nottingham*. It is bounded on the North by *Yorkſhire*, in which *Bautree*, a Market-Town, is, which ſtands upon the Confines of it, and is parted from it by a ſmall Rivulet that runs into the *Idle*; on the Weſt by *Darbyſhire*; on the South by *Leiceſterſhire*; and on the Eaſt by the County of *Lincoln*. Dr. *Fuller* ſays, that he does not remember, that any County in *England* beſides this is bounded with four intire Shires only, without any Parcels of other Shires interpoſing, and thoſe towards the four Cardinal Points. It is an inland County, and in the Dioceſe of *York*. The Length of it from North to South is about thirty-ſix Miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt ſeventeen or eighteen; ſo that the Circumference of it is a Hundred and ten Miles with ſome, but ninety with others, and in it are contained a Hundred and ſixty-eight Pariſhes, of which nine are Market Towns, ſeventeen Thouſand five Hundred and fifty-four Houſes, and five Hundred ſixty Thouſand Acres of Land, a Hundred and five Thouſand and three Hundred Inhabitants, thirty-ſix Miles in Length from North to South, and eighteen in Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt.

While the *Britains* were Maſters of this Iſland, this County, with *Darbyſhire*, *Leiceſterſhire*, *Lincolnſhire*, *Northamptonſhire*, and *Rutlandſhire*, was inhabited by the *Coritani*, of whom we find no other Account in our Hiſtories but that they were conquered by the *Romans*, who erected Colonies in their Country, as ſeems evident from the *Foſſe-way* made through it by them, of which a great Part runs thro' this County, *viz.* out of *Leiceſterſhire* from *Wimeſwould* by *Willoughby in the Would* in *Ruſhcliffe* Wapentake, thro' *Bingham* Wapentake to *Newark* Town, and ſo thro' that Wapentake into *Lincolnſhire*, near *South Skarle*.

When the *Romans* left this Iſle, and the *Saxons*, by the fooliſh Management of the *Britiſh* King *Vortigern*, got the Poſſeſſion of it, this County happened to be a Part of the *Mercian* Kingdom, and ſo continued till King *Alfred* turned them all into a Monarchy, and became himſelf King of them. This Shire under him, or at leaſt the *Saxon* Kings his Succeſſors, was governed by the Earls of *Mercia*, of whom we have given a full Account in *Northamptonſhire*. This Shire hath nothing more memorable ſaid of it in the *Saxon* Times, beſides what we find in *Domeſday-Book*, *viz.* That in *Snottingham-ſhire*, if any Perſon ſhould plough or make a Ditch in

the King's High-way, *viz.* the *Foſſe*, or Road to *York*, within two Perches, he ſhould make Amends by paying eight Pounds, two Thirds to the King, and one to the Earl, who was in thoſe Times Officiary, and not meerly Honorary, as he was in ſucceeding Ages.

After the *Norman* Conqueſt, this County, as others were, was divided by *William* the Conqueror among his great Captains, Kinſmen, and other Followers, the poor *Saxon* Lords being forced to reſign their Poſſeſſions, whether they had made any Oppoſition or no, to the covetous and powerful Victors, and after this Manner he gave to

	Lordſhips.
Hugh de Abrancis Earl of *Cheſter*	4
Alan Rufus Earl of *Britain* and *Richmond*	7
Robert Earl of *Morton* and *Cornwall*	6
William Malet Baron of *Eye* in *Suffolk*	2
Henry de Ferrers Earl of *Darby*	3
Walter D'Eincourt	34
Ralph de Limoſi	8
Hugh de Grantmaiſnel	1
Goisfrid de Hanſelin	18
William the Son of *Ralph de Peverel*	55
Beſides Tradeſmens Houſes in *Nottingham*	48
Hugh de Say of *Riccards-Caſtle*	6
Roger de Builly, or *Buſley*,	86
Ralph Fitz-Hubert	10
Ralph Baron	8
Toſti Earl of *Northumberland*	1
Godiva Counteſs of *Mercia*	4
Algar Earl of *Mercia*	1

Beſides what he gave to the Sees of *York* and *Lincoln*, the Biſhop of *Bayeux*, the Abbey of *Peterborough*, and ſeveral Thanes to hold of the Crown. We ſhall now come to the Deſcription of this County more particularly, by giving an Account of every Thing we meet with memorable in the ſeveral Towns and Villages of it, in which we muſt own our Want of ſome learned Perſon, whoſe Curioſity hath led him to ſurvey it with Judgment. Dr. *Thoroton* hath ſufficiently performed his Deſign, which appears to us to have been only to give a geneological Deſcent of the Families of this County, and their Poſſeſſions in it, in which he has ſhewn much Exactneſs and great Curioſity; but our Deſign being to ſearch out the *Britiſh*, *Roman*, and *Saxon* Antiquities, and deſcribe not only Places but Men, yea, every Thing which we can imagine will be pleaſing and profitable to our Reader, we muſt often digreſs from him to find in other Authors what is ſuitable to our Purpoſe, tho' with the greater Pains and Induſtry; and muſt at laſt be forced to lament our Defects, becauſe ſo few or none of the Curious or Learned, who live in this or other Counties, will be at the Pains to acquaint us with what is obſervable in the Places where they dwell, or are ſo near, that they can't be ignorant of them.

This County, for the more regular Government of it, is divided after this Manner, 1. *Nottingham* is a Town and County of it ſelf. The reſt of the Shire is divided into ſix Wapentakes, which are of the ſame Nature as Hundreds in other Counties, *viz.* 1. *Ruſhcliff* Wapentake. 2. *Bingham* Wapentake. 3. *Newark* Wapentake. 4. *Broxtow* Wapentake. 5. *Thurgarton* Wapentake. 6. *Briſetlaco* Wapentake, which is parted into three Diviſions, *viz.* 1. *South Clay* Diviſion. 2. *North-Clay* Diviſion. 3. *Hatfield* Diviſion, of which

we shall treat in Order, with all the Towns and Villages in them, beginning with

NOTTINGHAM, the chief Town in the County, and which gives Name to all the rest. The Name is nothing but a soft Contraction of the *Saxon* Word, Snottenga-ham, so called by the *Saxons*, from the Caves and Passages under Ground, which the Ancients, for their Retreat and Habitation, mined under the steep Rocks in the South Parts, toward the River *Lind*, whence it is, that *Asser* renders the *Saxon* Word Snottenga-ham, *Speluncarum Domum*, and in the *British* Language it is, *Tui ego bane*, which signifies the same, *viz.* a House of Dens. In Respect of its Situation it is a very pleasant Town, there appearing on the one Side, towards the River *Lird*, very large and verdent Meadows, and on the other Side pretty Hills of easy and gentle Ascent. It is provided plentifully with all Necessaries of Life, the Forrest of *Shirewood* supplying it with great Store of Wood for Firing, (tho' many burn Pit-Coal, which is offensive to the Smell) and the River *Trent* with Fish, according to the old barbarous Verse.

Limpida Silva focum, Triginta dat mihi Piscem.

Shirewood my Fire doth supply, and *Trent* affords me Fish to fry.

The Castle stands upon the West Side of the City, upon an exceeding steep Rock.

This Town is eminent both for its Antiquity and present State, of which we shall treat in Order. And first as to its Antiquity, tho' Dr. *Thoroton* tells us, that all Memoirs of its Original are intirely lost, yet *John Rous* of *Warwick*, the Historian, says, that the *British* King, *Ebranc*, built *Nottingham* upon a dismal Hill, so called, says the Fable, (for such we esteem it) for the Grief of the *Britains*, whom King *Humber* made a very great Slaughter of in that Place in the Reign of *Albanael*; but passing by this Account, as not to be depended on, we will now come to such ancient Transactions in and about this Town as we have good Grounds from our Historians to believe at least probable, *viz.* The *Danes*, who frequently vexed this Isle with their Ravages, came at length to this Town, *Anno* 852, which, when *Burhred* the last King of the *Mercians* heard, he immediately besieged them, but without Success, the *Danes* possessing themselves of a strong Tower, where the Castle is now situated; whereupon (as *Asser* says) *Burhred* King of the *Mercians* and his People sent Messengers to *Æthelred* King of the *West Saxons*, and to *Alfred* or *Alured* his Brother, humbly intreating them to aid them, so that they might dislodge and vanquish the *Danes*. This Request they easily obtained, for the two Brothers having drawn together an Army from all Parts of their Kingdom with as much Dispatch as was possible, entered *Mercia*, and marched to Snotenga ham, unanimously resolving to fight them; but the Pagans refused to give them Battle, securing themselves a while in their strong Holds. The Christians, who besieged them, laboured to batter down their Walls, but not being able to do that, they held on the Siege so long, tho' with no very strong Attacks, that the Pagans, who were led by *Hengar* and *Hubba*, concluded a Peace with the *Mercians*, and returned home with their Forces. Mr. *Cambden* represents the Advantage on the *Danish* Part, saying, that the *Danes*, relying upon the Tower that they had possessed themselves of, held out so long against the Siege of *Æthelred* and *Alfred*, that they rose and retired without effecting any Thing, whereas the Historian plainly intimates, that tho' indeed the three Kings could not take the strong Hold the *Danes* were in, they distressed them so as to seek for Peace and depart.

But the *Danes* did not suffer *England* to be quiet long; for in *Anno* 866, the first

Year of King *Ethelred's*, King of the *West-Saxons*, Reign there arrived upon the *Engliſh* Coaſts a huge Army of *Danes*, under the Conduct of the ſame cruel Captains, *Hengen* and *Hubba*. They firſt invaded the Country of the *Eaſt Angles*, and making a Truce with them for a Time, upon certain Conditions, did forbear their wonted Depredations there; but hearing of the civil Broils lately commenced among the *Northumbrians*, who ſought to withdraw their Subjection from the *Weſt Saxons*, and ſet up a King of their own, they marched further North, and having harraſſed the Country as far as *York*, ſlew the two Kings of the *Northumbers*, with a great Number of their People, and ſet *York* on Fire. Having thus by Terrors ſubjected the Country to their Will, they ſubſtituted a King over them, who was to rule over the North Borders beyond the *Tine*, and then retiring into *Mercia* came to *Nottingham*, which they won, and took up their Winter Quarters there, but were ſoon conſtrained to leave it, and retire into the North, where they had almoſt an abſolute Dominion, yet by frequent Inroads did afterward get this Town, *Lincoln*, *Darby*, &c. into their Power, and held them till King *Edmund* recovered them out of their Hands, *Anno* 940.

In *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days there were a Hundred ſeventy-three Burgeſſes and nineteen Villains in this Burrough of *Snottingaham*. Earl *Toſti* had Lands and Houſes here; and when the Survey recorded in *Domeſday Book* was made, (which was in the laſt Year but one of the Conqueror's Reign) *Hugh* the Sheriff, Son of *Fitz-Baldric*, found here a Hundred and twenty dwelling Houſes, *viz.* This *Hugh* had thirteen Houſes, *Roger de Builly* had eleven, *William Peverell* the Earl, Son of *Ralph Pevcrell*, who came in with the Conqueror, had forty-eight Tradeſmens Houſes, which yielded him thirty Shillings *per Annum* Rent, ſeven Knights and thirteen Gentlemens Houſes, beſides eight Borderers, (of which his Honour of *Peverell* conſiſted) *Ralph de Burun* had twelve Gentlemens Houſes, and one Merchant's Houſe; one *Guilbert* four Houſes, *Ralph Fitz-Herbert* eleven Houſes, *Goiſfrid de Aſcelys* twenty-one Houſes, *Acadus* the Prieſt two Houſes, and in the Prieſt's Croft ſixty Houſes, *Richard Freſſle* four Houſes, and in the Burrough Ditch ſeventeen Houſes, which all together amount to two Hundred and ſeventeen. The Reaſon why we find no more Inhabitants in this Burrough is, becauſe many of the Houſes were deſerted after that dreadful Revolution made in *England* by the Conqueror's Invaſion.

Mr. *Cambden* and Mr. *Hollinſhed* tell us, that the Caſtle here, which is very remarkable for its Strength and Bigneſs, was built by *William* the Conqueror, to bridle the *Engliſh*, who very unwillingly came under his Obeyſance; but Dr. *Thoroton*, who was a better Judge in this Matter, is poſitive that it was built by *William de Peverel*. He was baſe Son to *William* the Conqueror; and it appears, that he had a Licence from that King to incloſe ten Acres of Land in or near this Town, *ad faciendum Pomerium*, *i. e.* to make him an Orchard, which Quantity of Land, according to the Forreſt Meaſure, contains about fifty Statute Acres, which is near the Proportion of the old Park at *Nottingham*, wherein the Caſtle ſtands. Beſides, there is no Mention of it in *Domeſday-Book*, which was made a little before the Conqueror's Death, and certainly it would not have been omitted if it had been in Being, and therefore it is moſt probable that his Son built it by an Order and Commiſſion from him. *William* of *Newborough* tells us, that it was made ſo ſtrong both by Nature and Art, that it was eſteemed impregnable (except by Famine) if it had a ſufficient Garriſon in it.

To this *William Peverell* the Conqueror gave the Earldom of *Nottingham*, and the Keeping of *Shirewood* Forreſt, and the Caſtle, which he was about to build, or had built (which really was no more than repairing or enlarging the old Fortreſs) and with thoſe Honours divers Lands in this and ſundry other Counties. His Son *William Peverell* ſucceeded him in his Eſtate and Honour, and was a Perſon of great Valour and Intereſt; for in the Breach that happened between King *William Rufus* and his Brother *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, ſurnamed *Curthoſe*, he with eight Hundred Men held out the Caſtle of

of *Helme* in *Normandy* againſt *Robert*, till by a long Siege he was forced to ſurrender it. Afterward, in the Reign of King *Stephen*, *Reg.* 5. he, being then Sheriff of *Nottinghamſhire* and *Derby*, commanded the Forces of the County, and was one of the chief Commanders in that notable Encounter with the *Scots* near *North-Alverton* in *Yorkſhire*, called *Bellum de Standardo*, and worthily ſhared in the Victory then obtained by the Northern Barons over thoſe bold Invaders; but ſoon after, *viz.* 7 *Steph.* fighting ſtoutly on that King's Part in the Battle of *Lincoln*, againſt the Forces of *Maud* the Empreſs, and her Son *Henry*, he was taken Priſoner with the King, and his Caſtle of *Nottingham* was given by *Maud* to one of her great Commanders, *Ralph Paganell*, or *Paynell*. He inſtigated *Robert* Earl of *Glouceſter* to enter into the Town, and plunder it, (the Inhabitants being deſtitute of any defenſive Arms) which he did accordingly, and the Town being left to the Mercy of the Soldiers was miſerably harraſſed, plundered, and burnt; but this baſe Uſage made Way for its Recovery by the old Lord; for in the next Year he was in the Night-time by a Stratagem let into the Poſſeſſion of the Town and Caſtle again, and ſo held them during his Life.

His Son *William* was his Heir, but loſt this Honour and Caſtle in the firſt Year of King *Henry* II. on this Account. Upon ſome Grudges and Diſcontents between him and *Ranulph de Bricaſard*, or *Macinis*, the great Earl of *Cheſter*, he contrived, with many others, by Sorcery and Witchcraft, to kill him which he accordingly effected by poiſoning him, which Wickedneſs, when it came to Light, the King reſolved to puniſh with an exemplary Severity. *Peverell* feared no leſs, and thereupon fled firſt into a Monaſtery of his own Foundation at *Lenton* in this County, and there cauſed himſelf to be ſhorn a Monk. However, he could not think himſelf ſecure there, and therefore after a while quitted his Habit and fled, leaving all his Caſtles and Poſſeſſions to the King's Pleaſure and Diſpoſal. Some of them continued ſome Years after in the Crown, as appears by the Sheriffs Accounts, but at length were given by King *Henry* II. to his younger Son *John* Earl of *Moreton*, who afterward became King; but ſome of his Lands, by what Entails or Settlements we can't find, came to his Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, who married *William* Earl of *Ferrers* and *Derby*. *Robert* Earl of *Ferrers* and *Derby* was their Son, and being engaged in the Wars between the two *Henries*, Father and Son, on the Son's Part, after he had done many ſignal Services for him, came ſuddenly with a good Number of Horſemen to *Nottingham*, which *Reginald de Lucy* had in in keeping for the King; he took it, and having driven out the King's Soldiers, that lay in Garriſon in it, burnt the Town, ſlew the Inhabitants, and divided their Goods among his Soldiers, perhaps, ſays Dr. *Thoroton*, becauſe he eſteemed this Town his lawful Inheritance by his Wife, and ſince he could not enjoy it himſelf he was reſolved the King ſhould not, and for that Reaſon deſtroy'd it. But other Hiſtorians ſay, it was done to put the Country into ſuch a Fear as to think nothing could ſecure them but a Submiſſion to him, which they accordingly complied with.

Nottingham for ſome Time lay in Aſhes; but as ſoon as King *Henry* II. was peaceably ſettled on his Throne by the Death of his Son, as the Inhabitants uſed their utmoſt Diligence to reſtore their Town to its former Splendor, ſo the King, ſenſible of what they had ſuffered upon his Account, beſides the Encouragement he gave them in rebuilding it, granted them a new Charter, directed, *Burgenſibus de Nottingham*, *i. e.* To the Burgeſſes of *Nottingham*, by which he granted them the continued Uſe of all thoſe free Cuſtoms that they had enjoyed in the Time of his Grandfather King *Henry* I. From whence it appears, that they were a Corporation ſome conſiderable Time before this Charter was granted them, and 'tis probable had a Market and paid an annual Rent by Way of Farm to the Crown. *John* Earl of *Moreton*, to whom this Town and Caſtle was granted by the Forfeiture of *William Peverel*, as I have above ſhewed, procured ſome further Privileges for them, and by a new Charter, which he

he confirmed after he was King; granted all the Advantages that his Father and Great Grandfather had beſtowed on them, and further added, *Gildam Mercatoriam*, *i. e.* a Merchant's Gild or Fraternity. Under theſe ſeveral Reigns the Town was governed by a Bailiff, as their ſupreme Magiſtrate, and, that the King might give the Town what Advantages he further could, he kept his *Chriſtmas* with *William* King of *Scotland* at this Town in the Year 1179, by which the Inhabitants had the Benefit of two Courts at one Time in ſome Meaſure.

King *Richard* I. being gone into the Holy Land to fight againſt the *Saracens*, left *William Longchamp*, then Biſhop of *Ely* and Lord High Chancellor, Protector of the Kingdom. He was very circumſpect and careful to diſcharge his great Office faithfully, and obſerving, that Earl *John* the King's Brother behaved himſelf after ſuch an aſpiring Manner, that he did juſtly ſuſpect that he intended to ſet himſelf up for King, he took this Caſtle from him. Earl *John*, being provoked by this hoſtile Act, raiſed ſuch a Body of Men as he could make up out of his Friends, Servants, and Tenants, and marched with them to *Nottingham*, to recover it out of the Biſhop's Hands, which he did with no great Difficulty, becauſe *Alan de Lee* and *Peter de Bovencourt*, who among others were put in Truſt with the Keeping of this Caſtle by the Biſhop, delivered it up to him upon the Solicitation of *Robert de Crokeſtone* and *Eudo de Duville*, and ſoon after got divers other Caſtles into his Hands, which he fortify'd for his own Uſe; yet the Biſhop ſo impeded him in his Progreſs, and made his Tenure of them ſo precarious by his vigorous Oppoſition, that Earl *John* found himſelf obliged to conclude a Peace with him upon theſe Terms and Conditions, "That if "it chanced, that King *Richard* did de- "part this Life before his Return into "*England*, not leaving any Iſſue of his "Body begotten, then the Chancellor, "renouncing the Appointment of King "*Richard*, (who had ordered, that in that "Caſe his Nephew *Arthur*, Duke of *Bri-* "*tain*, Son of *Geffrey*, elder Brother of "Earl *John*, ſhould be his Heir and "Succeſſor) ſhould conſent to admit "Earl *John* for the King of *England*; "but that in the mean Time Earl *John* "ſhould deliver up the Caſtles of *Not-* "*tingham* and *Tickhill*, to be kept and "preſerved for the Uſe and Behoof of "King *Richard*, that upon his Return he "might do as he pleaſed with them." But this Agreement was not long obſerved; for when King *Richard* returned he found this Caſtle in his Brother's Hands, and put into the Keeping of ſuch of his truſty Friends and Followers as refuſed to reſign it to him; whereupon King *Richard* went and beſieged it in Perſon. The Beſieged were reſolute, and ſtood out three Aſſaults; but at three Days End they were forced to ſurrender the Place and themſelves at Diſcretion to him. The Conſtable of it at this Time was *William de Vendeval*, who was taken Priſoner with the reſt of Earl *John*'s chief Friends, *viz.* *Ralph de Monthegun*, *Ralph Murdac*, *Philip* of *Worceſter*, and his Brother *Ralph* of *Worceſter*. On the Morrow after this Rendition the King went to *Clipſtone*, and from thence rode into the Forreſt of *Shirewood*, where he had never been before, and was greatly pleaſed with the View of it.

In *April* 1194, 6 *Rich.* 1. King *Richard* called a great Council or Parliament to ſit in this Town, at which *Eleanor* the Queen-Mother, King *Henry* II's Widow, aſſiſted, ſitting at the King's Right Hand. *Roger Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and many other Nobles attended the King at it; but we do not find what Buſineſs was conſulted at it. In the fifteenth Year of King *John*'s Reign we obſerve, that that Prince commanded twenty eight young Welch Gentlemen, who had been left with him as Hoſtages for the peaceable Behaviour of their Countrymen, to be hanged here, becauſe the Welch had broken out into a Rebellion, and falling upon the Neighbouring Countries within the Engliſh Marches, had ſpoiled the Towns, waſted the Lands, and laid diverſe Caſtles flat with the Ground, which ſo provoked the King, as to put him upon an Execution, which tho' it can't be looked upon as altogether

together unjuſt, yet was very raſh and ſevere. Again, Upon the Concluſion of a Peace between this King and his Barons two years after, it was agreed, that four Caſtles ſhould be put into the Hands of the Latter, as a Guarranttee of the Treaty, of which this of *Nottingham* was choſen to be one, where we read that he kept his *Chriſtmas* Feaſt, *Anno Dom.* 1215. but it is probable, that it was never put into the Poſſeſſion of the Barons; becauſe our Hiſtories tell us, that not long after, this Town was valiantly defended againſt them and their French Confederates, when the Dauphin contended with King *John* for the Crown.

King *Henry* III. ſucceeded his Father King *John*, and ſeemed to have a particular Regard for this Town of *Nottingham*, for he renewed their Charter, and in it allowed the Burgeſſes to take Tronage, and to have Coroners of their own; but notwithſtanding they had always been firm to his Father's Intereſts, and had ſuffered much from the Barons for their immoveable Loyalty, the Burgeſſes of *Darby* obtained of him for a Sum of Money, that the Juſtices Itinerants ſhould hold their Aſſizes at *Darby* for that County; and likewiſe that the Sheriffs for *Nottingham* and *Darby* (for theſe Counties then had but one Sheriff) ſhould keep their Torns there, and not at *Nottingham*, as before had been accuſtomed, for both Shires, which was a great Loſs to this Town, and much regretted by the Inhabitants.

Edward I. ſucceeded King *Henry*, and as if he intended to make ſome Satisfaction to this Town for the Loſs they ſuſtained by his Father's Grant to *Darby*, he by his Charter granted them the Privilege of chooſing a Mayor and two Bailiffs, *ſecundum conſuetudinem utriuſque Burgi, i. e.* according to the Cuſtom of both Burroughs; for the Diſtinction of Burroughs continued many hundred Years here, one Diviſion of the Town being called, *The* Engliſh *Burrough*, and the other, *The* French *Burrough*. To theſe King *Edward* II. added a further Benefit, in diſcharging the Corporation from doing Service to the Court of the Honour of *Peverell*, which was performed annually in a Chapel dedicated to St. *James*, which ſtood in the Lane from thence called St. *James*'s Lane to this Day.

In 5 *Edw.* 3. a great Council met at this Town, and the King having before been made ſenſible of the impending Miſchiefs which would attend his Reign, by Reaſon of the Inſolencies, and ſcandalous, as well as wicked Actions of *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, who was over familiar with the Queen-Mother, (for ſhe had permitted him to lie in the ſame Houſe with her in this Town) and under the Umbrage of her Favour, was grown intolerably Proud and Arbitrary, took their Advice in *Quinden* of S. *Michael*, who in Conſideration of his Majeſty's Diſhonour and Damage, as alſo of the Oppreſſion and Impoveriſhment of his People, thought it neceſſary that he ſhould be apprehended and brought to condign Puniſhment, whereupon the King revealing his Mind privately to Sir *William Montacute*, gave him an immediate Command, to take the Aſſiſtance of ſeveral truſty Perſons to put this Advice of his Council in Execution, which he accordingly did; for he taking with him Sir *Humphrey de Bohun* and Sir *William* his Brother, Sir *Ralph Stafford*, Sir *William de Clinton*, Sir *Robert Ufford*, Sir *John Nevil* of *Hornby*, Sir *William Eland*, and diverſe others, upon *Friday* after the Feaſt of St. *Luke*, in the dead Time of the Night, got into the Caſtle by a Way made underground, which through a Rock paſſeth by Stairs up to the *Keep* (which Place hath ever ſince been called *Mortimer*'s Hole) and entring a Room next to the Queen's Lodgings, found the Earl with *Henry* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and ſome others, who for a while making Reſiſtance, were ſoon overpowered and yielded, two of their Company being ſlain, *viz.* Sir *Hugh de Turpliton* Kr. or as other Hiſtorians call him, *Trumpington*, and *Turrington* (the Steward of the King's Houſe,) one of the Earls chiefeſt Friends, *John de Monmouth*, and ſome others. This Act was in thoſe Days looked upon not only as an Inſtance of Bravery, but Policy; for *Mortimer* ſenſible how obnoxious he was to the Diſpleaſure of the Nobles; yea, almoſt

almoſt of every body but the Queen, had ſo ſecured himſelf in the Caſtle here, that his Apprehenſion was eſteemed almoſt impoſſible; for he had a Guard of ſeveral Hundreds of Knights, Eſquires, Gentlemen and Yeomen, continually about him, and every Night the Keys of the Caſtle were reſigned to his Cuſtody, which rendered all open Attacks impracticable, wherefore theſe Gentlemen whom the King had employed to take him, found means by a ſecret Intelligence with Sir *William de Eland*, who was Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Nottingham*, to enter into the Caſtle the former Way, by Surprize, and ſo they took the Earl of *March*, his two Sons, Sir *Jeffrey* and Sir *Edmund*, Sir *Simon de Bereford*, and divers others his Adherents and Followers.

The Earl of *March* being thus in Cuſtody with his Friends was with them ſent up to *London* under ſtrong Guards, there to be ſecured till the Parliament, which was to begin upon the twenty-ſeventh of *November* next enſuing, ſhould meet; and in the mean Time Precepts were ſent out, and directed to proper Officers, to ſeize upon his Caſtles, Manors, and Lands in *Wales* and elſewhere, and to take an Inventory of all his Treaſure and Jewels, not meddling with any Thing in his Lady's Wardrobe. Upon the Meeting of the Parliament theſe Articles, with ſome others of leſs Note were exhibited againſt him, *viz.* 1. That he had procured *Edward* of *Carnarvan* the King's Father to be murdered in a moſt heinous and barbarous Manner in the Caſtle of *Barkley*, or at leaſt was conſenting to it, and abetting in it. 2. That he had reſtrained the *Engliſh* from falling upon the *Scots* at *Stanhope-Park*, and gave them Leave to eſcape; and 3. That he had received 20000 Pounds to make a Peace with them, tending to the Diſhonour of the Nation, and cauſed it to be confirmed at the Parliament at *Northampton*. 4. That he had baſely conſumed the King's Treaſure, and that of *Hugh Deſpencer*, ſo that the King was in a wanting Condition. 5. That he had appropriated to himſelf divers Wards of the richeſt Families in the Kingdom, which belonged to the King only. And 6. and laſtly, He had been an evil Counſellor to the King, and the Queen his Mother, with whom he had been more familiar than was allowable either by the Law of God and Man. The King having heard theſe Articles read, commanded the Earls and Barons, that juſt Judgment ſhould be done therein, who having heard the Accuſers, found him guilty of all of them, but eſpecially of that, that related to the Murder of King *Edward* II. and thereupon gave their Sentence, that he ſhould be drawn and hanged, which was accordingly executed upon him at the common Gallows, called *The Elmes* near *Smithfield*, upon the Eve of St. *Andrew's* Feaſt. His Body hung two Days and Nights on the Gallows, and then being delivered to the Grey Friars was buried by them with great Solemnity in their Church; but was afterward removed to *Wigmore*, the Burial-Place of his Family. It is obſerved by our Hiſtorians, that this Judgment and Sentence was paſſed upon this Earl without his ever being heard, as had formerly been practiſed in the Caſe of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter* at *Pontefract*, and after him of the *Deſpencers*, and *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, wherein it appears he had an Hand.

Mr. *Cambden*, in relating the Story of *Mortimer's* being ſeized in this Caſtle, and condemned, ſeems to have taken much of it from Hear-ſay, which ran him into divers Miſtakes. For, 1. he ſays, that when he took a View of the Caſtle, which ſtands very high upon a Rock, he went down many Stairs into a Vault under Ground, which they call *Mortimer's Hole*, becauſe *Roger Mortimer* abſconded in it, being afraid of himſelf out of a Conſciouſneſs of his own Guilt. By the former Account it is eaſy to obſerve, that Earl *Mortimer* could have no Reaſon to hide himſelf in any Den or Hole in or under the Caſtle, ſeeing he was abſolute Poſſeſſor of it, as he ſuppoſed, had ſuch a Guard about him, and was ſo cautious as to have the Keys of the Caſtle continually in his Keeping, ſo that 'tis moſt probable, that that Den or Cavity, by which the Caſtle was ſurprized, ſhould be called *Mortimer's Hole*. 2. He alſo alledgeth it as the chief Article

of his Condemnation, *viz.* That he betrayed his Country to the *Scots* for Money, with other Miſchiefs. But other Hiſtorians aſſert, that he was condemned chiefly for the firſt Article, *viz.* the Murder of King *Edward* II. nor was it ſo much as alledged againſt him, that he betray'd the Kingdom to the *Scots*; but that when he was ſent againſt the *Scots*, and might have ſubdued them, he ſuffered himſelf to be bribed by the Lord *James Douglas*, at that Time General of the *Scots*, with twenty Thouſand Pounds, (a great Sum in thoſe Days) to let the *Scots* eſcape, and conclude a Peace with them.

King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 8. being returned from *York* and *Newcaſtle*, where he had been to take the Homage of *Edward Baliol* King of *Scots*, who there did Fealty to King *Edward*, as the ſuperior and chief Lord of *Scotland*, and ſwore to hold the ſaid Realm of *Scotland* of the King of *England*, his Heirs and Succeſſors for ever, called a great Council of his Lords Spiritual and Temporal at this Town, commanding them to meet him thereupon the 13th Day of *July*, there to conſult with him about weighty Matters concerning the State of the Realm; but this Aſſembly being not a Parliament we have no Account of the Tranſactions of it, but may ſuppoſe the Debates preparatory to the Parliament enſuing.

Further, the ſame King *Edward* having ended his Expedition, *Reg.* 10. into *Scotland*, wherein he had ſpent a great deal of Treaſure, in ſupporting his Army, and building a Fortreſs at *Striveling*, where the Caſtle had ſtood, to keep the *Scots* of thoſe Parts in Awe, in his Return ſummoned a Parliament to be holden at this Town, and obtained a Grant of a Tenth from the Clergy, and likewiſe of the Citizens and Burgeſſes of great Towns, and a Fifteenth of ſuch as dwelt out of Cities and Burroughs.

King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 11. being highly offended with the laſt Parliament, wherein, thro' the Importunity of the Lords and Commons he had been obliged to paſs an Act to impower a certain Number of Lords, of whom the Duke of *Glouceſter* the King's Uncle, the Earls of *Arundel*, *Warwick*, *Darby*, and *Nottingham* were the chief, to have the whole Adminiſtration of all publick Affairs in their Hands, and to baniſh the Duke of *Ireland* from his Majeſty's Perſon and Councils, as the Author of all the Miſmanagement of the Regal Power under which the Nation groaned, commanded all his Juſtices to meet him at a great Council to be held in the Caſtle of this Town on the Morrow after St. *Bartholomew's* Day. To this Council therefore came the Archbiſhop of *York*, the Duke of *Ireland*, Earl of *Suffolk*, the two Chief Juſtices, *Triſilian* and *Belknap*, with their Brethren of the ſeveral Benches, *John Lockton* the King's Serjeant, and divers others. Their Buſineſs appears to have been to anſwer and ſay the Law upon certain Queſtions to them ready to be propounded, of which theſe are the Subſtance.

1. Whether the new Act and Statute made in the laſt Parliament were hurtful to the King's Prerogative? To which all anſwered, that they were hurtful, and the more becauſe they were eſtabliſhed againſt the King's Will.

2. How they were to be puniſhed, that procured the ſaid Statute, either by moving the King to conſent to it, or moving them to make it? It was anſwered, they ought to ſuffer Death, and be puniſhed as Traitors, unleſs the King pleaſeth to pardon them.

3. How they are to be puniſhed that interrupt the King in the Exerciſe of ſuch Things as belong to his Regal Power, as limiting the Lords and Commons in Parliament aſſembled to ſuch Articles as they ſhall treat of, diſſolving Parliaments as he pleaſeth, and removing ſuch Officers as offend him? They anſwered, as Traitors, and ſubſcribed their Anſwers. Divers Juſtices refuſed to ſubſcribe at firſt; but at length yielded to do as the reſt did; only Chief Juſtice *Belknap* poſitively refuſed it, till the Duke of *Ireland* and Earl of *Suffolk* were ſo incenſed, that he ſaw they would deſtroy him if he did not ſubſcribe; and yet when he had done it through Fear, he burſt out into theſe Words. *Now there lacketh nothing but a*

Rope, that I may receive a Reward according to my Desert. Which he, and several others, soon after had, being condemned in the next Parliament and executed, for their Agreement and Subscription of these Articles. Things after this seemed to go on quietly for a while; but as the King on the one Hand was still indulgent to Favourites, and minded his Pleasure so much as to neglect the publick Affairs, so on the other Hand he bore an ill Will to those Lords, who for the common Good had before put a Check upon his Exorbitances, and were very likely, as he suspected, to do the same again. Nor were his Fears groundless; for the Duke of *Gloucester*, with the Earls of *Arundel*, *Darby*, *Marshal*, and *Warwick*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Abbots of *St. Albans* and *Westminster*, with divers others, had agreed to take the King and the Dukes of *York* and *Lancaster*, and imprison them, and put all the Lords of the King's Council to Death. This Conspiracy was discovered to the King by the Earl Marshal, who was also Governor of *Calais*, and the Duke of *Glauester*, ignorant of the Discovery, was apprehended at his House in *Plessy* in *Essex*, and being hurried over to *Calais* was there murdered. The Earls of *Arundel* and *Warwick*, the Lord *Cobham*, and Sir *John Cheiney* Kt. were apprehended, and being imprisoned in the Tower were indicted at *Nottingham* till the Parliament should meet; at which the King had provided many Lords to accuse and impeach them, as the Earls of *Rutland* and *Marshal*, *Kent* and *Huntington*, &c. *Arundel* was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, but *Warwick* was only banished, and the rest escaped; but these Executions were of no Service to the King; Discontents grew higher and higher, till the greater Part of the Nation longed for another King; and because they saw no Likelihood that the Kingdom could be happy so long as King *Richard* reigned, divers of the Nobles, Bishops, and Magistrates, both of Cities and Towns, resolved, with great Deliberation and Advice, to send and signify by Letters to *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster* and *Hereford*, whom the King had late y banished, their Desire of his Coming into *England* to expell King *Richard*, and take upon him the Government of the Land, which, being perswaded to comply with by *Thomas Arundel* late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, then in Exile with him, he soon after answered, and landing at *Ravenspur* in *Yorkshire*, was made King of *England* by the Name of *Henry* IV.

Further King *Richard*, *Reg.* 15. being then at this Town, in another Council held here, sent for the *Londoners*, requesting of them to lend him a Thousand Pounds, which they not only refused to do themselves, but beat and abused an *Italian Lumbard*, because he offered to lend the King the Sum desired. This, when the King heard, he was sore displeased, and having declared it to the Peers was advised to repress the insolent Pride of the *Londoners*, which he presently did, by seizing the Liberties of the City, and appointing a Warden to govern it under him. The Citizens by this Means became humbled sufficiently, and before they could recover their Franchises were forced to pay the King ten instead of one Thousand Pounds.

King *Edward* IV. who, upon the Earl of *Warwick*'s deserting him, and turning to King *Henry*, was forced to fly into *France*, having made the Duke of *Burgundy* his Friend and Assistant, at length landed at *Ravenspurgh* in *Yorkshire* with five Hundred Men, *Richard* Duke of *York* and the Lord *Rivers*, bringing with them about as many more. With this little Army he marched forward towards *London*, pretending not to recover the Kingdom, but his Right to the Dutchy of *York*, his Inheritance, which many were content he should have; and having passed by *York* came at length to this Place, where he staid some Time to increase his Army as much as he could before he advanced further, being in a plentiful Country, and almost in the Heart of the Kingdom. Soon after his Arrival here came to him Sir *William Parr* and Sir *James Harrington*, with six Hundred Men well armed and appointed; and not long after followed Sir *Thomas Burgh* and Sir *Thomas Montgomry*, with another considerable Body

of

of Men, which ſo encouraged King *Edward*, that he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed by the Name of King *Edward* IV. boldly affirming, that they ſhould ſerve no Man but a King. *Edward*'s Army being thus increaſed, he ſent out ſome Horſemen to diſcover, whether there was any Number of Men gathered together againſt him, who coming to *Newark* found, that the Duke of *Exeter*, Earl of *Oxford*, and Lord *Bardolf* were lodged there with four Thouſand Men, and immediately rid Poſt to the King to let him know it. *Edward* upon the News got his Men together to march towards them; but the Duke of *Exeter* being informed that his Horſemen had been before the Town, did not think fit to abide his Coming, and ſo withdrew in the Night, which when King *Edward* had Notice of, he returned again to this Town, intending to begin his March towards the Earl of *Warwick*, who, as he underſtood, had left *London*, and was gone into *Warwickſhire*, to levy Forces for King *Henry*, which he accordingly did, and came to *Leiceſter*, his Army being then three Thouſand able Men, well armed, and ſo well affected to him, as to be willing to live or die in his Quarrel, which they ſoon after ended in the Battles of *Barnet* and *Tewksbury*, with the Death of the Earl of *Warwick*.

Nottingham having proved ſo lucky to King *Edward*, he ever bore a good Will to it, and among other Things much enlarged and adorned the Caſtle, ſo that in a Manner it ſeemed new built; and yet his Brother *Richard*, when he came to the Crown by the Name of *Richard* the Third, made ſome further Additions to the Buildings, whereby it became one of the compleateſt Fortreſſes in the Kingdom both for Beauty and Strength. In this its State of Perfection we may ſuppoſe it was, that our Hiſtorians ſpeak ſo highly in its Commendation, *viz.* That it was invincible by any Thing but Famine, if it had a ſufficient Garriſon; That it has never in any Revolution undergone the common Fate of other great Caſtles, for it was never taken by downright Force; That it was once beſieged by the Earl of *Anjou*, when the Garriſon burnt down all the Out-Buildings, but to no Purpoſe; That in the firſt Court, after a Deſcent of a great many Stairs by Candle-Light, there is a large Vault under Ground, and Rooms cut and made out of the very Stone, on the Walls of which there is the Story of Chriſt's Paſſion and other Things engraven, as Tradition tells us, by *David* II. King of *Scots*, while he was kept Priſoner here. There were anciently divers Parcels of Lands belonging and adjoining to it, which made it ſo pleaſant, that there is no Place almoſt in *England* ſo far diſtant from *London* which has ſo often given Entertainment and Reſidence to the Kings and Queens of *England* as this Caſtle has, as may in Part appear by the foregoing Hiſtory; for as often as Parliaments and Councils were held here the Kings had their Court in the Caſtle. The Lands about it and appertaining to it were, *The King's Mead*, of twenty-four Acres; a Cloſe called *Caſtle-Appleton*, and another named *Conſtable-Holm*; a Piece of Meadow lying by the King's Bridge, and another Piece called *The Mill-Place*; another Piece of Meadow called *The Mill-Dam*, together with *The Rockyard*, two Pieces of Meadow more lying by the King's Bridge, beſides *The Caſtle-Hills* without the Caſtle-Walls, *The Outward Ward* within the Caſtle-Walls, *The Dove cote*, *The Pindage of the Caſtle*, *the Caſtle-Mills*, *The Coney-garth*, or *Old Park*, and *The Conſtable's Lodgings*.

Dr. *Plot*, in his Hiſtory of *Oxfordſhire*, ſpeaking of tempeſtuous Winds, Hurricanes, and Turbo's, pretty common in the *Indies*, but rare here, (ſo much the better) tells us out of our Hiſtories, that in Queen *Mary*'s Time, within a Mile of this Place, all the Houſes of two Pariſhes with their Churches, were wholly born down by ſuch a tempeſtuous Wind; and that the Water, with the Mud from the Bottom of the River *Trent*, that ran between them, was carried a Quarter of a Mile, and caſt againſt ſome Trees with ſuch a Violence, that they were torn up by the Roots.

The Keeping of this Caſtle was for many Ages, while thoſe Fortreſſes were thought of Uſe and Importance to the

Government, committed to one of the King's principal Friends and Allies, as moſt of the other Caſtles were; and ſo we find, that,

William Peverel, the Son of *Ralph Peverel*, who attended the Conqueror into *England*, was made Governor of this Caſtle then newly built by the Conqueror. In the Conteſt between King *Stephen* and *Maud* the Empreſs for the Crown, he happened to adhere to the King, and fighting ſtoutly on his Part, *Reg.* 7. at the Battle of *Lincoln*, he was taken Priſoner with the King. And

Ralph Paganel, who was one of Queen *Maud*'s Captains, was by her made Governor of this Caſtle, but held it not long; for *William Peverel* having gained his Liberty the Year next following, his own Soldiers recovered it by a Stratagem in the Night. And ſo

William Peverel became re-inſtated in the Command of it; and Things being ſettled between King *Stephen* and *Maud*, he continued Governor to his Death. When

William Peverel his Son inherited that Office, with the reſt of his Eſtate: But having poiſoned *Ralph* Earl of *Cheſter*, this Caſtle, with his Lands, fell into the Hands of King *Henry* II. who gave this Caſtle at length to

John Earl of *Moreton*, his ſixth Son, who was Governor of it during his Father's Life, and left in Poſſeſſion of it by his Brother King *Richard* I. when he went into the Holy War: But being ſuſpected by *William* Biſhop of *Ely*, Protector of the Kingdom, to aim at the Uſurpation of the Crown, he was deprived of it; and the Biſhop put in *Alan de Lee* and *Peter de Bevencourt* to keep it for the King 'till his Return: But they falſifying their Truſt, *John* got into Poſſeſſion of it, and refuſing to reſign it to his Brother King *Richard* I. the King immediately aſſembled an Army, and went down to attack it, which he did with ſo much Fury, that upon the firſt Day he burnt the outward Gates, and ſoon after deſtroyed all the Fortifications that they had made before them, ſo that he conſtrained *William de Vendeval*, the Conſtable of it, and the reſt, who kept the Caſtle in his Brother's Name, to yield up themſelves ſimply to his Mercy. King *Richard* after this put in a Deputy to keep it for his Uſe, and ſo held it all his Reign, which laſted about five Years longer; and then it came again into his Brother *John*'s Hands, being declared his Succeſſor to the Crown. In this King's Reign, we find, that

Philip March was Chatelaine, *i. e.* Conſtable or Governor of this Caſtle of *Nottingham*. He proved a faithful Servant to his Maſter's Intereſts; for after the Pope had abſolved all his Subjects from the Oath of Allegiance, and on that Account great Numbers both of Soldiers, Citizens, Burgeſſes, Captains, and Conſtables of Caſtles, yea Biſhops and Prieſts, leaving their Charges, revolted from him. This Governor, with ſome Noblemen and others, ſtood up to defend him in all Cauſes, notwithſtanding the Pope's Cenſures ſo cruelly pronounced againſt him, knowing that they were bound in Conſcience to adhere to him; and ſo much the more, becauſe there was ſo general an Apoſtacy of the Clergy, Nobles and People. King *John*, by the Help of theſe few of his faithful Subjects, held out ſome Time againſt his more Potent Barons: But at length, finding himſelf overpower'd, ſubmitted to a Pacification; by which, among many other Things it was agreed, that this Caſtle ſhould be put under their Government, and the Chatelaine Sworn to be Faithful to them. But the King ſoon repented of this Agreement, and the Wars between him and his Barons ſtill went on. But how this Caſtle was governed, and by whom, in this King's and his Succeſſors Reigns afterward, we find not, 'till King *Edward* II. conferred it upon his Favourite

Piers de Gaveſton, Earl of *Cornwall*, *Reg.* 4. with many other Eſtates and Honours; which Grants, ſo raiſed the Diſcontents of the People, that the Nobles taking the Advantage thereof, reſolved to take him by Force from the King, or oblige him to baniſh him the Realm; of which, when the King was advertiſed, he took the Earl with him, and fled firſt to *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*, and then to his Caſtle of *Scarborough*

in *Yorkshire*. The Lords pursued them with all speed, and having laid Siege to it, *Piers* seeing no Remedy, yielded himself to them, promising to stand to the Judgment of the Barons, yet with a Desire he might first speak with the King. This Petition was at first granted, but upon better Advice, it was agreed among them, that it was much better that he should suffer Death, than that tho Realm should in the least be disturbed by War. Whereupon he was taken out of his Prison at *Warwick* Castle, and beheaded at *Blak-low*, a Place about a Mile North-East from *Warwick*. After this we have no particular Account of the Governor of this Castle 'till 8 *Henry* IV. When

Richard Lord *Grey* of *Codnore* in *Derbyshire*, was constituted by that Prince, Constable of this Castle of *Nottingham*, and Chief Ranger of the Forrest of *Shirewood*, for Term of Life. After which we find, that 23 *Henry* VI. in Consideration of many eminent Services,

Ralph Lord *Cromwell* obtained a Grant from that King to himself and his Heirs, of the Office of Constable of *Nottingham* Castle, and Steward of the same; as also the Wardenship of the Forrest of *Shirewood*, with the Parks of *Beskwood* and *Clypston*, to hold by Fealty only for all Services; in whose Family 'tis probable the Government of this Castle continued, 'till King *Henry* VII. finding Castles prejudicial to his Government, and the Peace of the Nation, demolished some of them, and rendred others useless; unless it were upon the Frontiers of *Scotland*, and near the Sea-Ports. We read nothing more Remarkable of this Town in History, 'till we come to King *Charles* I's. Reign, when that Prince made it to be noted more than ever, by erecting there,

His Royal Standard, *August* XXII, 1642. The Parliament then Sitting, and which had Power so to do, as long as they pleased, had encroached so much upon his Majesty's Regal Dignity and Prerogative, and encouraged Sedition and Rebellion, that that King saw there was no way to re-instate him in his Throne, and settle the Kingdom in Peace, but by Force of Arms: Whereupon having sent the Marquis of *Hartford*, and the Lord *Seymour* his Brother, to raise what Men they could in the *West*; and the Lords *Paulet*, *Hopton*, *Coventry* and *Berkley* for the same Purpose into other Places, according as their Interests lay; he set up his Standard here as the Place of their Rendezvouz, to meet there in a formidable Body, issuing out a Proclamation at the same Time, to invite all his loving Subjects to resort to him according to their Duty, and vindicate his Right. The Standard was erected about six a Clock in the Evening, the King himself, with a small Train, riding along with it to the Top of the Castle-Hill, and *Varney* the Standard-Bearer carrying it, and setting it up with the sound of Drums and Trumpets. Many sad Presages seemed, to observing Men, to attend the Action. The King had not one Regiment of Foot yet come, so that the Train'd-Bands, which Sir *John Digby*, the Active Sheriff of the County had drawn together, were all the Strength which the King had to guard his Person, and the Royal Standard, which it self yielded, but a sad Presage, for it was blown down the same Night it was erected, by a strange unruly Wind, and could not be fixed again in a Day or two 'till the Tempest was abated. The Proclamation seemed to have little or no Effect, for there was no numerous Resort of Men to the King in Obedience to it; and the Arms and ammunition, which had been provided at *York*, did not arrive as was expected; insomuch that a general Damp of Sorrow covered the whole Town; and so much the more, because the Parliament's Army was so near as *Northampton*, and was about to move towards them.

Under these discouraging Circumstances, which were increased much by the Disappointments which the Marquis of *Hartford* had met with in the *West*, where he found the Gentry then met at the Assizes at *Bath* well affected to the King's Cause; but it being given out, that he was come to put the Commission of *Array* in Execution, the Hearts of the Commonalty was so alienated from him, that uniting under Mr. *Alexander Popham*, and some other Gentlemen, they drove the Marquis into *Sherburn-Castle*, and besieged him in it. These Things being brought

up

to the King at *Nottingham*, he was adviſed by the Nobility then attending him, to offer a Treaty of Peace to the Parliament, which if refuſed, would juſtify his further Warlike Proceedings to all impartial Perſons; and if accepted, would at leaſt give longer Time for Preparations. The King was very averſe to theſe Propoſals, and diſſolved the Council preſently that he might hear no more of it: But at laſt, being over perſuaded by the Earl of *Southampton*, a very grave and wiſe Perſon, to yield to it, he ſent the ſaid Earl, Earl of *Dorſet*, Sir *John Culpeper*, and Sir *William Udal*, to propound a Perſonal Treaty for the Peace of the Kingdom. This Meſſage was received with the greateſt Inſolence by both Houſes, and an Anſwer returned, that they would not treat 'till the King had pulled down his Standard, and recalled his Proclamation in which they were declared Traytors. To this the King reply'd, and ſent it by the Lord *Falkland*, that he would do both, if they would revoke their Declarations againſt ſuch, as Traytors, who aſſiſted him. But the Parliament was ſo far from accepting this Propoſal, that they put out another Declaration, wherein they reſolve not to lay down their Arms, 'till they had brought all ſuch Delinquents to Puniſhment as ſtood by the King, and paid all Monies borrowed by the Parliament out of their Eſtates. This Declaration much furthered the King's Intereſts, for the Nobility and Gentry, ſeeing their Eſtates in Danger, if the Parliament pleaſed to call them Delinquents, flocked to the King; and Prince *Rupert* had ſoon gotten an Army at *Leiceſter*, with which, that the King might join, he removed from hence to *Derby*; yet having firſt ſent this Meſſage to the Parliament, that in rejecting his Propoſals for a Treaty, they were the Cauſes of thoſe many Miſeries that would fall upon the Nation by a Civil War.

When the King had left the Town, Sir *John Digby* diſmiſſed the Militia that had hitherto kept it; and the Parliament preſently put in ſome of their Troops, which held it 'till the End of the War. The laſt Governor of it was Captain *Thomas Paulton*, who was ordered to demoliſh the Caſtle, as he accordingly did; but no farther than to render it unſerviceable for War, ſo that ſome Parts of it, tho' ruinous, and neglected, were ſtanding at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. who gave it to *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*, by whom it was ſold to *William Cavendiſh*, Marquiſs of *Newcaſtle*, in whoſe Family, by the Female Line, we ſuppoſe it continues.

The Marquiſs, who was afterwards created a Duke, pulled down and clear'd the Foundation of the Old Tower, and built himſelf very fine Lodgings in the ſame Place, which now go by the Name of the Caſtle of *Nottingham*. He repaired alſo the other Buildings, and Park-Pale, with many other Things, by which Means he made it a magnificent Seat. There was alſo anciently a Church within the Precincts of the Caſtle; but there is nothing of it now remaining. The Brewhouſe-Yard is a Conſtablery, and in it there are many Houſes, ſome in the Rock, and others out of it, which ſtill enjoying the Privilege of being in no Pariſh, Dr. *Thoroton* tells us, that it was in his Time made a great Receptacle for Fanaticks, and other the like People, who would not live conformable to the Laws.

Many eminent Gentlemen, Scholars, and Tradeſmen have been Natives, or Inhabitants of this Town, whoſe Families have flouriſhed here for many Generations, which we do not think it fit to paſs over in Silence, becauſe it may make much for the Honour of the Town to mention them; as,

1. The *Buggs* have been a noted Family in this Town, in which there was anciently a ſtately Houſe called *Bugg-Hall*, which, by the Female Line, fell, after ſome Deſcents, to Sir *Richard de Bingham*, of which Name ſome continued here 'till after the Reign of King *Edward* III. From the *Binghams Bugg-Hall* came by Deſcent and Purchaſe, through ſeveral Families, to *Gilbert Boun*, Eſq; Serjeant at Law in King *Charles* the I's. Time, who made it his Dwelling-Houſe; but the Governor of *Nottingham* for the Parliament, after the Breaking out of the Civil War, expelled him the Town, and ſeized on all his Eſtate. From *Ralph Bugg* of this Place are deſcended the *Willoughbies*

lies of *Wollaton* and *Risley*, the *Binghams* the *Beggs* of *West-Leake*, and *Bigges* of *Stamford*.

2. The *Willoughbies*, a Family of Repute and Note, had their Mansion-House in this Town about the same Time; they were a very flourishing Family about the Reign of *King Henry* VI. and the succeeding Kings; for Sir *Hugh Willoughby* was Knight of the Shire for this County 6 *Hen.* VI. and *Richard Willoughby*, Esq; 13th of the same King. The same *Hugh* and *Richard*, as we have Reason to believe, were Sheriffs of this County, and *Derbyshire*, in the same Reign; the one in the ninth, and the other in the twenty eighth Year of the same King; as also in the first Year of King *Edward* IV. *Henry Willoughby* Knight, was also Sheriff of the same Counties, 15 *Henry* VII.

3. The *Beans*, who were not only Men of Eminency, but great Benefactors to this Town; for *John Bean*, Gent. Father of Serjeant *Bean* above-mentioned, having bought an House of *Francis Leake*, of *Sutton* in the *Dale* in *Derbyshire*, which in the Reign of *Edward* III. belonged to *Robert Wollaton*, Esq; gave it to the Town and County for the Use of the Judges of Assize, as an Hall; for the more convenient hearing and determining Causes and Trials of *Nisi Prius*, having made it with Arches open to the Street on that Side, as it remains to this Day. The Hall adjoining to it is for Trials on the Crown-Side in all Criminal Causes. Near this House the Lady *Katharine Hutchinson* bought of *John Bean*, Esq; the Serjeant's Son, a pleasant Garden to add to her own, and a Dwelling House belonging to it; which not long after she conveyed to Mr. *Robert White*, who Built there a neat new brick House, facing St. *Mary's* Church-Yard.

4. The great Family of the *Pierpoints*, who flourished in the Reign of King *Henry* I. when *Henry Pierpoint* was Knight of the Shire for this County; for in King *Edward* III's Days, Sir *Robert Ingram* had a stately House on St. *Mary's* Hill in this Town, where Sir *Henry Pierpoint*, Grandfather to the Marquis of *Dorchester*, lived, and much repaired, enlarged, and beautified it. 'Twas lately in the Possession of the Honourable *Francis Pierpoint*, Esq; or his Heirs. In the same Reign lived one Mr. *Amyas*, a very Rich Merchant of this Town, whose House was in the *Long Row*; and from him it was called *Amyas's* Place. One *Allestree* also, a Merchant of the Staple, Possest it afterwards. And 'twas lately the Seat of Mr. *Henry Sherwin*.

5. *Richard* and *William de Nottingham*, two Friers Minorites, so called because they were both born in this Town. *Richard* was a Man of good Learning, and wrote several Tracts; but *William* was a much more famous Man, for he was first Prebendary and Chantor of *York*, and afterwards fourteen Years Provincial of the *Augustinians* in *England*: resigning which Place, he went on some great Employment to *Rome*; and returning from thence by *Genoa*, he fell sick of the Plague, and recovered from it; being in that a Monument of Divine Mercy, to prove that Disease (though in it self mortal) not always irrecoverable. He wrote an Harmony of the Evangelists, to shew the Concord and Agreement there is between those sacred Writers; which is the more remarkable, because so far as we know, it was the first Attempt of that Kind, though it has since been followed by many others, and much improved by some of them; a Work worthy of the Highest Commendation in all.

6. The *Plumbtrees*, as good a Family as any that have lived in this Town, for they were the Founders of the noted Hospital of this Place, called at this Day *Plumbtree* Hospital, which is of an ancient Foundation, for *John Plumbtree*, Esq; in the Reign of King *Richard* II. obtained a License to found an Hospital for two Chaplains, one of which should be the Warden of it, and thirteen poor aged Widows. He built it at the Bridge End, and endowed it. This Charity, by the Careless Management of the Governors, was almost come to nothing. Whereupon Dr. *Huntington Plumtree*, a learned Poet and Physician, descended from the Founder, being much troubled for the Decay of so good a Work, did, in the Year 1654. pull down the Old Hospital, and re-build it, as it now appears. He also advanced the Rents so much, that the Allow-

Allowance to the Poor is double to what it was anciently; and his Son and Heir, *Henry Plumbtree*, Esq; was made Warden of it by His Majesty King *Charles* II. The *Plumbtrees* in King *Henry* the IV's Reign, lived in *Vout-Hall* in *Vout-Lane* in this Town: But the late *Henry Plumtree*, Esq; dwelt in an House on the North-side of St. *Mary*'s Church-Yard, the Front of which was re-built by his Father Dr. *Plumbtree*, to which the Chapel of *All Saints* in that Church belonged.

7. *William Hallifax*, who was Mayor of *Nottingham*, has left a Mark of the signal Regard the People had for him, in *Hallifax-Lane*, so called from him. His House was afterwards inhabited by Mr. *Edmund Hollimans*. He lived in the same Reigns, as did also *Thomas Thurland*, who was Mayor soon after him. He dwelt in a large House in this Town, which was the late Earl of *Clare*'s, and did lately belong to his Son, the late Duke of *Newcastle*, whose Successors probably now enjoy it.

8. The Family of *Mellors*, though of a mean Trade, *viz.* Bell-Founders, are worthy of our Notice for their good Deeds, for *Agnes Mellors*, the Relict of *Richard Mellors*, endowed the Free-School of this Place; and his Son *Robert Mellors*, who was of the same Trade with his Father, gave a Field in *Basford Wong*, and an House in *Bridle-Smith Gate* to the same School. He was Burgess in Parliament for this Burrough. His Daughter married *Humphrey Quarneby*, who also was a Burgess of this Town; from whom, by the Female Line, descended Mr. *John Gregory*, of whose Family, *viz.*

9. The *Gregories*, we shall now speak of. *William Gregory*, Esq; Alderman of this Burrough, raised a very considerable Estate by Grazing from a small Beginning, and so became one of the leading Men of it. His Son and Heir was the above-mentioned Mr. *John Gregory*, whose Son, *George Gregory*, Esq; re-built the old Mansion-House of his Ancestors, in the Year 1674. and 'tis esteemed one of the best Seats in the Town. The Grandfather of this Mr. *George Gregory*, by the Mother's Side, was Mr. *George Alvey*, whose Niece, the Daughter of Mr. *John Martin*, married the Honourable *Francis Pierpoint*, Esq; Brother to the Marquis of *Dorchester*, who Built him a fair House here, in which he lived and died; and which afterwards was the Mansion of his Heir *Robert Pierpoint*, Esq; whose Son and Successor was *Robert Pierpoint*, Esq;

There was another Family of the *Gregories*, descended from *Margery*, the Daughter of *Humphrey Quarneby*; of which was *William Gregory*, Son of *John Gregory*, who was Mayor of *Nottingham* the 29th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*. He was Town-Clerk, and Burgess in Parliament for this Town. His Nephew, Mr. *Robert Greaves*, was also Town-Clerk and Burgess. From Families we shall proceed to mention some single Persons, who may seem to have contributed to the Glory and Splendor of this Town, *viz.* Mr. *Adrian Gardiner*, an Apothecary here, was the Father of the late Right Reverend Father in God, Dr. *James Gardiner* Bishop of *Lincoln*, who was born in it. Mr. *John Plough*, the Son of *Christopher Plough* of this Town. He was Rector of St. *Peter*'s Church here, and being a zealous Protestant in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. was forced to fly beyond Sea in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, and resided mostly at *Basil*. He wrote an Apology for the Protestants, against one *Hogeard* a *London* Hosier, who appeared in Print for the Catholick Cause; as also two other Books, entitled, *A Treatise against the Mitred Men in the Popish Kingdom*. And *The Sound of the Doleful Trumpet*. He was living in great Esteem among the Protestants at *Basil*, in the latter End of Queen *Mary*'s Reign: But whether he returned Home in Queen *Elizabeth*'s, we know not. Mr. *William Brightman*, a Native of this Town (some of whose Family were not long since alive in it.) He was bred a Fellow of *Queen*'s College in *Cambridge*, and afterwards beneficed at *Haunes* in *Bedfordshire*. He had no great Love for Conformity, yet did not hate Conformists, being charitable to such as in Judgment dissented from him in that Point. His Memory is best preserved by his *Comment on the Book of Revelations*, which is by some Protestants approved, praised and admired; and by others as much slighted, contemned and condemned. His Angelical Life might

might incline, and in ſome Meaſure fit him for that Undertaking; but he had better have left the Expoſition of the hardeſt Places to Time, which certainly will lay them open to us, ſince he has miſinterpreted the eaſieſt, *viz.* the ſeven Churches of *Aſia*, to be meant of the Churches of *Germany*, *France*, *England*, &c. He flouriſhed during the Reign of the Rump Parliament, and died ſuddenly, which, as Dr. *Fuller* ſays, could not be ſudden to him, becauſe having Heaven always in his Heart he was always prepared for his Diſſolution. *Thomas Charleton* Eſq; was one of thoſe that began the Improvement of the Buildings in this Town, by re-edifying Alderman *Nix*'s Houſe at *Bridleſmith-Gate*, which he had with his Daughter in Marriage. Mr. *Samuel Staples*, the Succeſſor of Alderman *Staples*, built an handſome Seat near *Swines-Green*. But the firſt who began to beautify the Town by Building new ſpacious Fronts to the Houſes was Mr. *William Toplady*, Son to Mr. *Francis Toplady*, an Alderman of *Nottingham*.

The ancient publick Buildings of this Town are of ſeveral Sorts, as

1. Religious Houſes, of which there were ſeveral, *viz.* a Convent of *Carmelites*, or White Friars, and another of Friars Minors, or *Franciſcans*, which ſtood near the *Ledne*, in a Place called *The Broad-Marſh*. There was alſo a Houſe, called St. *John*'s, on the other Side of the Town, which belonged to the Knights of *Jeruſalem*. Here was alſo an Hoſpital for Lepers, called St. *Leonard*'s, which had the Privilege of cutting the dead Wood for their Uſe in the Forreſt of *Nottingham*.

2. Halls, of which there is now a Place in the high Pavement near the Corner of St. *Mary*'s Churchyard, called, *The King's Hall*, which is not in the County of the Town, and in that the Aſſizes and Seſſions, and other Aſſemblies about publick Buſineſs for the County are held. Under it, or by it, is the Gaol or Priſon; but whether this be the Priſon which King *John* erected at this Town about the third Year of his Reign, or that which is lower in the Street under the Town-Hall, where the Seſſions and Courts for the Corporation are kept, our Author will not take upon him to determine poſitively.

3. Bridges, of which there are four belonging to this Town, the faireſt of them, which is built of Stone, and lies over the *Lind*, is to be repaired at the Charge of the Town and the whole County together at this Time; but in the tenth Year of King *John* we find, that the Reparation of it was undertaken by the Brethren of the Hoſpital of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, which was then in a flouriſhing Condition in this Town.

4. Hoſpitals or Almſhouſes, of which there is one in *Stony-ſtreet* for twelve poor People, founded by *Henry Hanly* Eſq; about the Year 1640, and ſome Time before that, *William Gregory* Eſq; Town-Clerk gave eleven Houſes, with the Appurtenances, called *The White Rents* at *Hundgate-End*, for Almſhouſes.

5. The Market-Place, which is very ſpacious, and has two Croſſes in it, *viz.* *Mowel-Croſs* and *Bullers-Croſs*, and the Buildings about it are generally very good.

6. The Churches, which are but three, *viz.* St. *Mary*'s, which is the chief, built like a Collegiate Church, and ſtands in the high Pavement. The chief Monuments in this Church are, that of *Richard Salmon*, Mayor and Alderman of this Town. In the South Iſle, thoſe of *John Hollis* firſt Earl of *Clare* of that Houſe, and of his Son and Succeſſor of the ſame Name; that of *Nicholas Kinnerſley* Eſq; and Mr. *John Alton* in the Chancel; and in the North Iſle lies buried *Joſeph Gardiner* Dr. of Phyſick, Brother of *James Gardiner* late Biſhop of *Lincoln*. 2. St. *Peter*'s Church, near *Pepper-ſtreet*, in which the chief Monuments are for *Margaret Lock*, *Mary Wileman*, *George Cotes*, and ſome others, none of them very magnificent. 3. St. *Nicholas*'s, going to the Caſtle, which was demoliſhed in the late Civil War for the Safety of the latter, but is ſince rebuilt of Brick. 4. There was alſo a Rectory in the Caſtle of *Nottingham*, valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* as Dr. *Thoroton* tells us. And 5. an Hoſpital

called St. *Mary by the Bridge*, mentioned in the *Villare*, of both which we have no further Account.

The present State of this Town is, it is certainly one of the pleasanteſt Places in *England* to live in, and has perhaps more Gentlemens Houſes in it than any Town of its Bigneſs in *Great Britain*. It is built upon a Rock, yet the Situation is extreamly commodious and delightful, being waſhed with the winding Streams of the River *Lind*, by whoſe Sides are fine Meadows. The Streets are large and well-paved, the Market-Place is handſome and convenient, the Churches are ſpacious and uſefully contrived, and the Houſes high and ſtately, being for the moſt Part built with Brick, but ſome of them are rare Places, as well for Structure as Deſign; and in ſhort, the whole Front of the Babrick is beautify'd with Sculptures and glittering Balconies. The Rock, on which the Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s Houſe ſtands is very ſteep, and the ſtately Structure is the great Ornament of the Town, which ſtanding in the Midſt almoſt of a Forreſt, and a ſporting Country, is a ſecond *Newmarket*, for Horſe-Races and all other Recreations.

The Town is a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, ſix Aldermen, two Coroners, two Sheriffs, two Chamberlains, and a Common Council, conſiſting of Perſons, ſix of which by a late Order of the Magiſtrates of the Town are to be ſuch as have not born the Office of Sheriffs or Chamberlain. The Mayor's Clerk is called here as in other Towns, the Town-Clerk; the Sheriffs have an Officer called the Steward. The Mayor can hold here a particular Court of Pleas of Land, and with the Sheriff hath an ordinary Court of Pleas beſides. He hath two Serjeants at Mace, as have alſo the Sheriffs each of them, with an inferior Officer, called a Bill-bearer. There is an Officer in the Town ſimply called the Scavenger, who looks after the Pavements and Streets, who is not only to ſee that the Pavements be kept whole, but that all the Filth and Dirt be carried away ſo timely, that they may not become a Nuſance. Dr. *Thoroton* tells us, that this Officer is to attend upon the Mayor's Wife upon extraordinary Occaſions, which ſeems to imply, that he is a more conſiderable Perſon than the Scavengers in other Places, whoſe Work it is to clean the Streets, and remove the Dunghills, otherwiſe Mrs. Mayoreſs will have but an indecent Servant to wait on her. Upon great Feſtivals the Town finds the Mayor a Cook. There are alſo in this Town two Officers, called Pindars, the one of the Fields, and the other of the Meadows; he that is of the Fields is alſo the Town Woodward, and attends and anſwers at the Forreſt Courts, for *Nottingham* is within the Metes and Bounds of the Forreſt, but not within the View of it; and tho' the Town has long claimed to be free from its Juriſdiction, yet it has been allowed them only in Eyre.

This Corporation hath very fair Poſſeſſions, ſome for general and others for particular Uſes, as for the Maintenance of their Free-School, and their coſtly Bridges over the *Trent*, called *Heathbet-Bridges*. It was a rich and flouriſhing Town when the Staple was at *Calais*; but for near two Hundred Years it has not carried on any beneficial Commerce, except an inland Retail Trade in Malt and Brewing, which has flouriſhed here ſo ſince the Civil Wars, that 'tis thought their Wool and Cloth did not turn to greater Account before their Loſs of the above-mentioned Staple, than their Ale and Malt do now. For moſt of the excellent Barley that grows in the rich Vale of *Belvoir*, and the adjacent Parts of the Country, are here converted into Malt, and that into that pleaſant and powerful Liquor, called *Nottingham-Ale*, well known in *London*, in which much is ſold at dear Rates under that Name, which never was brewed at *Nottingham*; but notwithſtanding that this Town has for ſome Time been and is ſtill conſiderably increaſed and enriched by the Brewing Trade. It hath the Privilege of ſending two Burgeſſes to every Parliament. The Markets for all Sorts of Cattle, Corn, and other Conveniences of Life are kept here three Times a Week,

viz. on *Wednesday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday*, and the Fair on St. *Matthew's* Day, *September* 21.

Many of our Nobility in several Ages have derived their Titles of Honour from this Town, for we do not find, that it ever gave any officiary Title singly, but was included with many other Counties in the Earldom of *Mercia*, of which we have given a full Account before, and therefore shall proceed to set down the Succession of such honorary Earls as have taken their Title from hence, *viz.*

William Peverel, the Natural Son of *William* the Conqueror, by the Daughter of *Ingelric*, who was after married to *Ranulph Peverel*, and obtained, that this her Child should bear her Husband's Name. To him, when King *William* committed all Places of Strength to the Trust of his chiefest Friends, he gave this Town and Castle of *Nottingham*, (whereby he became Earl of it) with forty-eight Tradesmens Houses in this Town, and fifty-five Manors in the Shire. He was a great Soldier, as we have above shewed in our Account of this Town and Castle, and left for his Successor in this Honour,

William Peverel, his only Son, (for tho' *Maud* the Empress, having taken his Father Prisoner, gave this Town and Castle to *William Paynel*, one of her great Commanders in the War with King *Stephen*, *Reg.* 7. yet he soon recovered them, and died in Possession of them, and so this his Son inherited them) but he soon lost it, being accused of poisoning *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, of which we have given a more full Account above. His Estate was for the greatest Part seized by King *Henry* II. and continued many Years after in the Crown, as appears by the Sheriffs Accounts; but some came to *Margaret* his Daughter and Heir, who marrying to *William de Ferrariis*, or *Ferrers*, Earl of *Darby*, her Son inherited her Estate and Honour, and so

William de Ferrariis became Earl of *Darby* and *Nottingham*. He was a pious and devout Man, according to the Manner of those Times, but it seems could not have the Favour of his Prince; for King *Richard* the First outed him of both his Earldoms of *Nottingham* and *Darby*, in the first Year of his Reign, for what Cause we find not, and gave them both to

John Earl of *Morton*, his own Brother, who held it almost all the Time that King *Richard* was absent from the Kingdom in his Journey into the Holy Land, but refusing to resign it to him when he returned, the King laid Siege to the Castle, and took it by Force, and from that Time kept it in his own Hands, as did also the following Kings, down as far as King *Richard* the Second, who, in the first of his Reign, *Ann.* 1377, created

John Mowbray, upon the Day of his Coronation, Earl of *Nottingham*, with this special Clause in the Charter of his Creation, That all his Lands and Tenements, of which he was then possessed, or should afterwards purchase, should be held *sub Honore Comitali*, as Parcel of his Earldom. He joined his Forces with the Earl of *Northumberland*, and entered *Scotland*, 2 *Rich.* II. but died some few Years after under Age at *London*, 6 *Rich.* II. To him succeeded

Thomas Mowbray his Brother, then seventeen Years of Age. His Mother appointed him that Christian Name out of Reverence to *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, which the two Abbots of *Fountains* and *Salley*, his Godfathers, readily accepted. He was also created Earl of *Nottingham*, as his Brother had been. He being the Grandson of *Margaret* the Daughter, and sole Heir of *Thomas Brotherton* (second Son of King *Edward* I.) Earl of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marshal of *England*, and being very serviceable to the King in his Wars, was in the ninth Year of the same King constituted Earl Marshal of *England*, to hold the said Office for Term of Life. After this he increased so much in the King's Favour, that he was made Governor of *Calais* and Lieutenant of *Picardy*, *Flanders*, and *Artois*, Justice of *Chester*, *Flintshire*, and *North-Wales*, and had the Office of Earl Marshal confirmed to him, with the Addition of the Heirs Male of his Body. But not-

withſtanding, all theſe Favours his Enemies ſo far prevailed with the King, that he cauſed him to be arreſted and indicted of High Treaſon at *Nottingham*, and Witneſſes were ſuborned to prove it in the enſuing Parliament, which Sentence to eſcape, he complied with the King's Deſigns of deſtroying *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, his Wife's Father, and *Thomas* of *Woodſtock* Duke of *Glouceſter*, the King's Uncle; by which execrable Facts he merited the King's Favour ſo highly, that he beſtowed upon him the great Eſtate of the Earl, and advanced him to the Title and Honour of Duke of *Norfolk*; but Vengeance ſoon purſued him; for on that very Day Twelvemonth, that he was inſtrumental in the Murder of the Duke of *Glouceſter*, he fell irrecoverably from the King's Favour, was impriſoned, his Eſtate ſeized, and he afterwards baniſhed for Life, which he ended at *Venice* by the Peſtilence, 1 *Hen.* IV. 1399. His Son and Heir,

Thomas Mowbray ſucceeded him in this Earldom, and the Office of Earl Marſhal, but not in the Dukedom of *Norfolk*. He was but 14 Years old at his Father's Death, and being young and indiſcreet was drawn in to take Part with *Richard Scroop* Archbiſhop of *York*, in a Conſpiracy againſt King *Henry* IV. and was beheaded in that City, his Head being ſet upon the Walls, and his Body buried in the Cathedral. To him ſucceeded

John Mowbray, his Brother, aged ſeventeen Years, 8 *Hen.* IV. He ſerved King *Henry* V. in his Wars with *France* with a Hundred Men at Arms, and three Hundred Archers, and ſo continuing till that King's Death he was detained in the ſame Wars in the Reign of King *Henry* the Sixth, uſing hitherto no other Titles than Earl Marſhal, and Earl of *Nottingham*, but having behaved himſelf well in thoſe Wars all along, he was, in 3 *Hen.* VI. by the Parliament then held at *Weſtminſter*, reſtored to the Title and Dignity of Duke of *Norfolk*. He died *Octob.* 19. 11 *Hen.* VI. leaving

John Mowbray his Son Heir of his Honours and Eſtate. The Title of Duke of *Norfolk* was confirmed to him, 23 *Hen.* VI. and he had a Grant of a Place in Parliament and elſewhere next to the Duke of *Exeter*. He was conſtituted Juſtice Itinerant of all the King's Forreſts on the South Side of *Trent*, and being a Perſon very devout, went divers Pilgrimages to *Rome*, *Jeruſalem*, and other Places, and vowed to have gone ſeveral more, but that he was prevented by Death, which happened to him 1 *Edw.* IV. *Anno* 1460.

John Mowbray, his Son, who had been created in his Life-time Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, ſucceeded him in his Eſtate and Honour. He ſubſcribed the Recognition made in Parliament to Prince *Edward* the King's eldeſt Son, 11 *Edw.* IV. and ſerved the King in his Wars with *France*, *Reg.* 14. He died at *Framingham-Caſtle*, and was buried at *Thetford*, leaving Iſſue his ſole Daughter and Heir *Anne*, then but four Years old, who being afterwards married to

Richard Duke of *York*, ſecond Son to King *Edward* IV. he became intitled, among other high Dignities, to this Earldom of *Nottingham*, but not living to have any Iſſue by her, the Honour and Inheritance of this great Houſe deſcended to the Families of *Berkley* and *Howard*, to whom the two Daughters of *Thomas Mowbray*, firſt Duke of *Norfolk*, *Iſabel* and *Margaret*, were married: And on that Account,

William Lord *Berkley*, Grandſon of the Lady *Iſabel* aforeſaid, by Sir *James Berkley*, was by King *Richard* III. created Earl of *Nottingham*, but loſing that King's Favour ſoon after, by his Adhering to *Henry* Duke of *Buckingham*, who ſought to pull down King *Richard*, he fled into *Britanny* in *France* to *Henry* Duke of *Richmond*, afterwards King *Henry* VII. and aſſiſting him till he attained the Throne, he was conſtituted by that Prince Earl Marſhal of *England*, and Marqueſs of *Berkley*. He had three Wives, but no Child by either of them, and tho' he had a Brother, named *Maurice*, yet being offended at him for marrying a Perſon of ignoble Parentage, he, by Indenture dated *Dec.* 10.

to 3 *Hen.* VII. assured his Honour and Estate to King *Henry* VII. and the Heirs Male of his Body, by which Settlement his Brother *Maurice* was utterly deprived of all his Honours; but being a prudent Man he recovered several Manors belonging to his Family, which upon a strict Search he found did not pass to the King by his Brother's Settlement; but this Earldom was left to this Family, and lay dormant till

Henry Fitz-Roy, the Natural Son of King *Henry* VIII. by the Lady *Talboise*, called *Elizabeth Blunt*, and born at his Manor of *Blakemore* in *Essex*, about the tenth Year of his Reign, was, about the Age of six Years, created Earl of *Nottingham*, and about fifteen Years after Duke of *Richmond*, *&c.* He was a Prince very forward in Martial Affairs, and had attained a competent Knowledge of Tongues and Sciences, which was so much admired in a Person of his great Quality, that the great Antiquary *Leland* dedicated a Book to him. He married *Mary* the Daughter of *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marshal of *England*, but had no Issue by her, and so this Honour became again vacant, and so continued, till Queen *Elizabeth* made

Charles Howard Baron of *Effingham*, High Admiral of *England*, Earl of *Nottingham*, not only because he was descended of the *Mowbrays* Earls of *Nottingham*, but chiefly because he had so highly merited by his eminent Services in 1588, in defending the Realm from the intended Invasion of the *Spaniards* by their invincible Armado, as they thought it, and afterwards sacking *Cadiz* in *Spain*, and destroying the *Spanish* Fleet then in the Port. He was entrusted with several great Offices afterwards in this Queen's and King *James* the First's Reign, and died in a very advanced Age in 1624, having been Earl twenty-seven Years, and Knight of the Garter fifty-two, being at that Time eighty-eight Years old. His only Son then living, named

Charles Howard succeeded him in this Earldom. He had three Wives, but by the last of them, *viz. Margaret* Daughter of *James* Earl of *Murray* in *Scotland*, had Children only, *viz.* two Sons, *James* and *Charles*. *James* the eldest died unmarried in his Life-time, and

Charles his younger Son thereupon succeeded to his Honours, but dying without Issue his Barony of *Effingham* descended and came to *Francis Howard* of *Great Buckham* in *Surrey* Esq; the next Heir Male, but this Earldom became vacant, till

Hineage Finch, Lord *Finch* of *Daventry* (which Manor he was then Owner of) in the County of *Northampton*, was created by King *Charles* II. Earl of *Nottingham*. He was the Son and Heir of *Heneage Finch* the fourth Son of Sir *Moyle Finch*, the twenty-fifth Baronet of King *James* the First's Creation. This Sir *Moyle* marrying *Elizabeth* the only Daughter of Sir *Thomas Hineage* Kt. who had been Treasurer of the Chamber, Vice-Chamberlain of the Houshold, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster* to Queen *Elizabeth*, and of her Privy Council, had been more highly dignify'd, but that his Death prevented it. However, his Relict, being a Lady of excellent Endowments, King *James* I. advanced her to the Honour of Viscountess of *Maidstone*, and a little after of Countess of *Winchelsea*, who dying in 1633, her Son *Thomas* inherited her Honour of Earl of *Winchelsea*, as his Posterity now enjoy it. Sir *Hineage Finch*, the Father of this Earl, being brought up to the Study of the municipal Laws of this Kingdom, was Recorder of the City of *London*, and Speaker of the House of Commons, *Anno* 1625, 1 *Car.* I. This Lord, being upon the Restoration of King *Charles* II. noted for his great Knowledge of the Laws of this Nation, was made first Solicitor General, then Attorney General, and lastly created a Baronet, *June* 7. 1660, by the Name of Sir *Hineage Finch* of *Raunston* in the County of *Buckingham* Kt. which Stations he managed with such Acceptation to his Majesty, that he made him Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in 1673, and shortly after a Baron of this Realm by the Title

of

of the same Name and Family, was Sheriff 6 *Jacob.* I. But none of them made the Name so famous as, 1. that brave and wise Patriot *William Sacheverel* Esq; who so often represented the Town of *Nottingham* of late Years in Parliament, and was very instrumental in managing and bringing about the happy Revolution, by the Recess of King *James* II. who, by leaving the Nation headless, necessitated the People to provide themselves a Governor, by advancing King *William* III. to the Throne. 2. That Resolute and Learned Divine, Dr. *Henry Sacheverel*, Rector of St. *Andrew's* in *Holbourn, London*; who, having boldly preached before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, *Nov.* 5. 1709, was impeached by the House of Commons for High Crimes and Misdemeanors, and being found guilty on his Trial before the Lords, he was by them condemned to three Years Silence. The Patronage of this Church, before the Dissolution of the Abbies, belonged to the Priory of *Lenton* in *Derbyshire*; and after the Town of *Nottingham* petitioned King *Henry* to bestow this Advowson on them; but the King rejecting their Petition, granted it, *Reg.* 34. to the Archbishop of *York* and his Successors, who still enjoy it. It is valued in the King's Books at this Time at 19 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.* In the Windows of this Church and Chancel are several Arms of the *Greys*, *Loudhams*, and *Cokefields*; and in the Chancel divers Monuments for the *Sacheverels*, as on the South Side for *Henry Sacheverel*, and at the South End for *William Sacheverel*; and near them another for *Henry Sacheverel* of *Barton*, who died in 1598, for *Ralph Sacheverel*, who died in 1605, and *Emme* his Wife, who died in 1606, *Mary Sacheverel*, and *Henry* her eldest Son, who died in 1674.

Billington Long. See *Willoughby in the Wolds.* *Bonington*, or *Bonitou* See *Sutton-Bonitun.* Both in this Wapentake.

Bridgford, so called from its Situation by the Bridge laid over the *Trent* there. Mr. *Camden* says, that *Edward* the Elder built this Village over-against *Nottingham*. But Dr. *Thoroton* tells us, that Mr. *Camden* was mistaken, because *Bridford* was a Member of *Clifton*, and not of *Nottingham*, before the *Saxon* Government was changed. After the Conquest, *William Peverel* had a Grant of the greatest Part of it, together with *Gamelston* (called in our Maps *Gremston*) an Hamlet belonging to it. After the *Peverels*, the Family of the *Lutterels*, (whether by Marriage, or Purchase, we know not) became the eminent Owners of it. But it was upon Condition of paying Homage and Services to a Superior Lord; for it appears from ancient Histories, that *John*, the Son of *Gerhard de Rodes*, did, 13 *Edward* I. make a Grant to *Henry de Tibetot*, *Eve* his Wife, and *Pain* his Son and Heir, of the Homage and Services of *Robert Lutterel* and his Heirs, for this Manor of *Bridgford*. They were descended from *Jeffrey de Lutterel*, who, in King *Richard* I's. Reign, had his Lands seised for adhering to *John* Earl of *Moreton*, that King's Brother, who, aspiring to the Throne, caused great Disturbances in the Nation; but 'twas not long before *John* obtained his Desires by the Death of his Brother, and then all his Estate was restored him, and this among others, which his Posterity held for divers Successions, and through divers Reigns. From the *Lutterels*, this Manor, with other Estates, passed by Marriage to the *Hiltons*, in the Reign of King *Henry* V. And from them in the Time of King *Edward* VI. to the *Thimelbies*; who sold it, after some Time, to Sir *Henry Pierpoint*, the Father of *Robert* Earl of *Kingston*, the first Earl of that Honourable House. The *Pierpoints* are still Lords of the Manor. The Church is a Rectory, the Advowson of which hath gone all along with the Manor, and is now in the Patronage of the Duke of *Kingston*. It is valued in the King's Books at 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.* *Thor.* 19 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* *Alton.*

Clifton, or, as the *Saxon* Name implies, *Bank-Town*, so called, because it is situate on the Bank, or Side, of the River *Trent*. In *Edward* the Confessor's Time it was held by the Countess *Goda* (as Domesday Book tells us) but the Conqueror changed the Property of it, and gave it his

his Natural Son, *William Peverel*, with many other Manors in this County. His Son *William Peverel* being forced to fly to escape Justice due to him for Poisoning *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, (as is above shewn) King *Henry* II. seized upon all his Castles, and other Possessions; of which, though he kept the greatest Part in his own Hands, he gave this Manor to *Garbode de Escode*. In King *Henry* III's. Reign, *Ralph de Rodes* was Lord of this Manor; but it remained not long in his Family, for his Son *Gerard de Rodes*, Lord of *Melles*, granted this Town, and the Hamlet of *Wilford* thereunto belonging, to Sir *Gervase de Clifton*, in King *Edward* I's. Time, who was descended of Sir *Alured de Clifton* Lord of the Manor of *Wilford*, and Governor of *Nottingham Castle* in the Conqueror's or *William Rufus*'s Days; and his Posterity of the same Name are Lords of this Manor at this Day. The Church here is a Rectory, and Sir *Gervase Clifton* is the present Patron. It is valued in the King's Books at 21 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* In the Church are many Monuments for divers of the Family of the *Clifton's*, as *Isabel*, the Wife of Sir *Gervase Clifton*; *Alice* the Wife of *Robert Clifton*; as also for Sir *Robert* and Sir *Gervase Cliftons*. In the Quire is an handsome Tomb for *Gervase*, *Robert*, and *Anthony Cliftons*, with their Effigies carved and lying on it. In the *South* Isle for Sir *Gervase Clifton*, and *Mary* his Wife; and in the *North* Isle for *George Clifton*, Esq; and *Winifred* his Wife. But the finest Monument of this Family is in the Chancel, erected for Sir *Gervase Clifton* and his seven Wives. In the Church and Chancel are many Arms, as of *Newmarsh*, *Cressy*, *Freschville*, *Clifton*, *Swillington*, *Bellers*, *Grey*, *Laudham*, *Pierpoint*, and *Braytoft*, as also of *Francis Braytoft* and *Novil*, quartered with the *Cliftons*.

Several of this Family of *Clifton* have been Men of great Eminency in their Times, as 1. Sir *Gervase Clifton*, who was High Sheriff of *Kent* in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. and at the same Time Lieutenant of *Dover Castle*, under the Constable, *Humfrey* the good Duke of *Gloucester*, that King's Uncle. He was also Treasurer of *Calais*, and of the *English* Pale in *Piccardy*, as also Governor of *Pontoise*; but after all, being a zealous Person for the House of *Lancaster*, and fighting for his Master King *Henry* VI. at the Battle of *Tewksbury*, he was taken, and, having been proclaimed a Rebel and Traitor, was beheaded there *May* 7. 1471. 2. Sir *John Clifton*, and Sir *Gervase* his Son, founded in King *Edward* the Fourth's Reign, a College in this Town, which they dedicated to the Holy Trinity. This Sir *Gervase* was Esquire of the Body to King *Edward* IV. and afterward was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King *Richard* III. and upon the Attainder of *Henry* Duke of *Buckingham* he procured a Grant of all the Lands that Duke held in *Ratcliff* on the *Sore*, and several other Places in this and other Counties. 3. Another Sir *Gervase Clifton* Kt. who then had his Seat in this Place, was High Sheriff of this County in the fourteenth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. 4. There was another Sir *Gervase Clifton* Knight of the Bath, who dwelt at this Place, who was made a Baronet in the ninth Year of King *James* I. He was the thirteenth Baronet of *England*, and was esteemed the most gentile and courteous Man in the North. He was prosperous and generally beloved. He kept a noble House, and was as charitable as hospitable. He served eight Times in Parliament, as Knight of the Shire for this County, partly in King *James* the First's Reign, and partly in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, tho' there were near forty Years Space between the Death of the one and the Restoration of the other, from which Time his Reign properly commences. He was one of the Commissioners in the Treaties of *Oxford* and *Newark*, between King *Charles* the First and his rebellious Parliament. He died at above eighty Years of Age, *June* 28. 1666, and was attended to his Grave by Sir *William Dugdale*, Norroy King at Arms, *Elias Ashmole* Esq; *Windsor* Herald, and Mr. *Ryley*, *Lancaster* Herald, a Pomp much affected by the *English* Nobility and Gentry in elder Times, but disused, if not rejected and slighted, by ours. About the same Time

lived (5.) another Sir *Gervaſe Clifton* of *Layton-Bromſwould* in the County of *Huntington* Kt. a Branch of the ancient Family of *Cliftons* of this Place, who had the Title of Lord *Clifton* conferred upon him by a Writ of Summons to Parliament ſent him *July* 9. 6 *Jac.* I. certainly with Reſpect to his great Wiſdom and Prudence as well as Eſtate: But in him we may ſee the ſad and fatal Effects of an extravagant Paſſion. He had a Caſe in Chancery, which coming before Sir *Francis Bacon*, then Chancellor, happened to be determined againſt him, and this Lord's Decree was made accordingly, which Sir *Gervaſe* received with ſo much Anger, that he ſaid in his Paſſion, He was ſorry that he had not ſtabbed Sir *Francis*, for making a Decree againſt him. For thoſe Words he was committed to the Tower, *December* 30. 15 *Jac.* I. 1617, where when he had been ſome Time he in more mad Paſſion murthered himſelf in *October* 1618, 16 *Jac.* I. leaving only one Daughter, named *Catharine* his Heir; ſhe married *Eſme Stewart* Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, who left by her only one Daughter, who, as Heir to her Mother, claimed the Title and Dignity of Baroneſs *Clifton*, in the Parliament ſitting at *Weſtminſter* in 1661. and was allowed it by the ſame Parliament in 1674. 6. Sir *Gervaſe Clifton* above mentioned, who had his Seat here, was ſucceeded by Sir *Clifford Clifton* Bar. and he by Sir *William Clifton*, who have rendered their old Seat here extreamly pleaſant by the Advantage of the *Trent*'s Bank, and the fine Walks of Trees about it.

In the Church here are ſeveral noble Monuments for this Family, as in the South Choir is a very noble one and a lofty one on the South Wall; two in the North Side in the Croſs Iſle, as alſo one with the Effigies of Sir *Gervaſe Clifton* Kt. and Bar. whom we have deſcribed as deſerving ſuch Remembrance.

Cortingſtock, or, as ancient Records call it, *Cortlingſtock*, our Maps call it *Codlingſtoke*, and vulgar Pronunciation *Coſtocke*. It took its Name from one *Corting*, the ancient *Saxon* Owner. *Algar* and *Godric*, two *Saxon* Lords, had Manors here before the Conqueror's Coming, after which (but how long we know not) one *William* obtained the Manor of this Town, and his Poſterity, who were at length called *de Cortingſtock*, held it till the Reign of King *Edward* I. but farther we find not. In King *Edward* the Fourth's Reign one *John de Trenthale* held this Manor, and being an Adherent to the *Lancaſtrian* Title when the Crown was in Diſpute, as ſoon as King *Edward* IV. was ſettled on the Throne, he was attainted, and his Lands being confiſcated, this Manor of *Cortlingſtock* was given by that King to his Brother *Richard* Duke of *York*, afterward King *Richard* III. Whether this Manor, after King *Richard*'s Death, remained in the Crown, or returned to the *Trenthales*, who probably, having loſt it for Siding with the *Lancaſtrians*, might recover it when King *Henry* VII. was eſtabliſhed on the Throne, we have not Light enough to diſcover, nor do certainly know who is the preſent Lord, unleſs it be Mr. *Armſtrong*, who is the Patron of the Rectory, which is uſually an Appendant to the Lordſhip. The Prior of *Lenton* was Patron of the Rectory before the Diſſolution of the Abbies, when it was valued at 12 *l.* but is now in the King's Book, but 7 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.*

Eadwalton, or *Edwalton*, that is, *Edwalds-Town*, a ſmall Manor, held by one *Stopi* before the *Norman* Invaſion, as alſo by *Goda* the Counteſs in the Conqueror's Time; but it being taken from her by that King was given to *Hugh Grentemaiſnill*, one of thoſe ſtout Captains, who by the Battle of *Haſtings* ſettled him on the Throne, and was afterward in ſo great Reputation with him, that he conſtituted him one, who was to aſſiſt *Odo* Biſhop of *Baieux* in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice thro' the whole Kingdom. From his Family this Manor came to *Robert Fitz-Ralph*, who is ſaid to be one of thoſe Knights, who aſſaſſinated *Thomas Becket* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; to attone for which Murther he is ſaid to have built the Abbey of *Beauchiefe* in *Derbyſhire*. His Poſterity enjoy'd it till Iſſue Male failing it came by the Marriage of the Heireſſes to the Family of *Chaworths*, (of whom *Thomas de Chaworth* obtained

obtained a Grant of a Free-Warren there, 41 *Hen.* III.) and *Lathums*. Some think that *Edwald's* Town is now in the Parish of *Rodington*, a neighbouring Village, but we meet with no convincing Reason to remove it from the Place that bears so plain a Proof in the Name of it.

Flawford, or *Flawforth Church*. See *Rodington*.

Gamston, or *Gamelston*, a small Village near *Bridford*, the Manor of which was 13 *Edw.* I. the Estate of *John* the Son of *Gerhard de Rhodes*, tho' then held by *Robert Luterel*; for at that Time, as Sir *William Dugdale* tells us, *John de Rodes* did make a Grant to *Henry de Tibitot*, and *Eve* his Wife, and *Pain* his Son and Heir, of the Homage and Services of *Robert Luterel* and his Heirs for this Manor of *Gamston*; but the *Lutterels* at length became Owners of it, 6 *Rich.* I. *Andrew Lutterel* obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands here, 36 *Hen.* III. but Issue Male failing, the Heir General carried this and the rest of their Estate into the Family of *Thimelbyes*, of which *John Thimelby* sold it to Sir *Henry Pierpoint*, whose Descendant the Duke of *Kingston* now enjoys it.

Glapton, a small Hamlet of *Clifton*, and belonging to the same Lords. *Gervase Clifton* Esq; Son and Heir of Sir *Gervase Clifton*, had his Residence in this Hamlet, from whence he was sometimes called *Gervase de Glapton*.

Gotham, a Place for nothing so famous as for a ridiculous Fable of the Inhabitants of *Gotham*, who went about to hedge in a Cuckow, from whence the Proverb, *As wise as a Man of Gotham*, hath sprung, to signify a foolish Person. What Original this scandalous saying had, we can't find, and therefore unless some good Reason can be produced it ought to be laid aside, and never mentioned in History. Indeed there is a Place in this Parish, called *Court-hill*, on which there stands a Bush, called *Cuckow-Bush*, which may seem to favour the Story of fencing in the Cuckow, as growing in the Place where the Hedge was made; but we may reasonably suppose, that the Name was imposed thro' Waggery. But we shall not spend our Time and Pains on such Trifles, but give what Account we can of the Town. In the Conqueror's Survey it is called *Gatham*, from *Goats*, which we may imagine at that Time were plentiful in or about it, and being much cherished here, it was called *Goats-home*, or Dwelling. One *Story* was Lord of Part of this Manor before the *Norman* Invasion; but after that it was taken from him, being a *Saxon*, and given by the Conqueror to *Robert* Earl of *Moreton*, one of his *Norman* Followers. In After-Ages it came by Grant, Purchase, or Succession to the Earls of *Leicester* of the House of *Beaumont*, who built a Castle here. After the Earls of *Leicester* the Family of *Dives* were Lords of this Town in the Reign of King *Henry* II. and held it to the Time of King *Edward* III. when *William de Dive*, leaving only three Daughters, *Matilda* the eldest married Sir *Seer de St. Andrew*, and carried this Manor into that Family, who were Lords of it till the Reign of Queen *Mary* I. when Issue Male failing, Sir *Gervase Pigot* of *Thrumpton* became Lord of it, by marrying *Mary*, one of the Coheirs of *John St. Andrew*, in Part, and purchased the other Part of her Sister, and so was Lord of the whole Manor, which he left to his Posterity, who now enjoy it, *Gervase Pigot* of *Thrumpton* Esq; being now, or late the Owner of it. At the Instance of *William Fitz-William* King *Edward* I. granted *Roger de St. Andrew* a Charter of Free-warren in this Town. *William* surnamed *de Gotham*, who was fifth Master of *Michael-House* in *Cambridge* in 1336, and twice Chancellor of that University, as grave and wise a Governor as that Age did afford, was born in this Village. He flourished in King *Edward* the Second's Time, and was as eminent for his Wisdom and Learning as any Man in those Days, which Honour ought to put an End to the abusive Proverb on the Inhabitants there. The Lordship came by Marriage in *Edward* the First's Time to the Family of *St. Andrews*, which was a Branch of the Family of the *Quincy's*, and the Posterity of Sir *Saier de St. Andrew* (whose Christian Name seems taken from *Saier de Quincy* the Head of that Family) enjoyed this Manor of *Gotham* (where they lived in great Repute)

many Hundred Years, till *John de St. Andrew* Esq; dying without Iſſue Male in the Reign of King *Charles* I. his eldeſt Daughter by Marriage carried it to her Husband, *Gervaſe Pigot* Eſq; whoſe Succeſſors hold it at this Day.

As to the Church, in the Time of King *Henry* II. *Hugh de Diva* and *Helawiſſa* his Wife gave two Parts of the Tithe of the Demeſne of this Town to the Priory of St. *Mary de Pratis* near *Leiceſter*, which was founded by that Earl. The Patronage of the Church in King *Edward* the Firſt's Days was in *Nicholas St. Maure* and *Roger de St. Andrew*, who preſented alternately, as did alſo Mr. *St. Andrew* and Mr. *Salmon* ſome Time before the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries; but now Mr. *Pigot* is ſole Patron. It is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 19 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* ½. In the Church are Monuments for *John St. Andrew* and *Alice* his Wife; *Hugh St. Andrew* Rector of it; *William St. Andrew* and *Margaret* his Wife; and *George St. Andrew*: But the moſt ſtately ones are in the Chancel for *William St. Andrew* and *Mary* his Wife, and *John St. Andrew*.

Keyworth, in *Domeſday-book Cauord*, but more properly *Chaworth*, ſo called from the ancient Lords of it, who, tho' they were originally of *Brittany* in *France*, being called *de Caducis*, or *Chaworth*, yet coming in with the Conqueror had great Eſtates given them in this County, where they flouriſhed long, and others. The Manor doth now, or lately did, belong to ſome of the Family of *Perkins*, ſome of whom have been Men of Note in this County; for Sir *George Perkins* Kt. was High Sheriff of this County in the eleventh Year of King *James* I. and *Iſham Perkins* Eſq; the fifth of the Reign of King *Charles* I. The Church here is a Rectory, and while the Patronage of it was in that Family of *Barry* there was a Cuſtom, that their Bull and Boar might go free and eat in the Corn, Meadows, or any other Place in this Town, where they would, upon the Account of the Advowſon and ſome Tenements they held. While Mr. *Barry* was Patron it was valued at 8 *l.* now Mr. *Perkins* is Patron, and 'tis valued at 7 *l.* 5 *s.*

Kingſton, written *Cheniſton* in *Domeſday-Book*, a Village ſtanding upon the Banks of the River *Sore*. It was poſſeſſed by Earl *Algar* before the Entrance of the *Normans*. He was the famous *Saxon* Earl probably, who is ſo often ſpoken of in the Hiſtory of the Confeſſor's Reign. By his Son *Edwin*'s Rebellion his Lands came into the Conqueror's Hands, and 'tis likely, that being kept by the Kings for ſome Succeſſions, it came to be called the *King's-Town*, and for Brevity *Kingſton*. Here were alſo at the ſame Time ſeveral Parcels of the Land of the *Taynes*. One was held by one *Algar*, which was two Carucates, and was afterward held of the Conqueror by *Sauvinus*, and was worth 10 *s.* Another was held by *Ulchet*; the Land was but one Carucate. Of theſe *Taynlands* there was one Carucate *Soc* to *Radclive*, of which Place this Town was eſteemed a Member commonly. When it was alienated from the Crown, and how we can't diſcover, but we find, that in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. *Anno primo*. This Lordſhip was the Seat of the *Babingtons*, who had a fair Houſe here, and were a flouriſhing Family for near a Century after, till in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign Part of it was forfeited to the Crown; for *Anthony Babington* Eſq; the Lord of it, being found guilty of a Conſpiracy of dethroning that Queen, and ſetting up in her Place *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, then a Priſoner in *Fotheringay-Caſtle*, was hanged, and his Eſtate here ſeized, as forfeited to the Crown by his Treaſon. The other Part of this Manor belonged to his Brother, *Francis Babington*, who, being a looſe extravagant Spark, ſquander'd it away ſoon after, and being ſold to *George* Earl of *Shrewſbury*, the whole Lordſhip became that Earl's; but it did not continue long in his Family; for his Daughter the Counteſs of *Kent* conveyed it to the Lady *Hide*, in whoſe Family it hath been ſome conſiderable Time; for Sir *Thomas Hide* was lately the Owner of it. This Town hath been a long Time incloſed, and is now, thro' ill Husbandry, and

and other Miſmanagements much depopulated. The Tithes of this Town did anciently belong to the Priory of *Norton*; but how they are ſettled ſince that Monaſtery is diſſolved we cannot tell. There is a Tomb of Stone-work in the Chapel here very curiouſly wrought, but without any Inſcription, yet by the Coats of Arms engraven upon it (which are very many) it is certainly known to belong to the Family of *Babingtons*, and ſhews their Family to be ancient; for the firſt of them is Sir *John Babington*, who was Captain of *Morlais* in *Britanny* in *Edward* the Third's Reign, &c.

Leake, Eaſt and Weſt, are ſo called from the *Saxon* Verb, *Leccian*, to water or moiſten, there being a little Rivulet or Brook, which croſſing this Wapentake waters both theſe Hamlets of *Eaſt* and *Weſt Leake*. *Godric* the *Saxon* had the Manor here before the *Norman* Invaſion, and *Ernulph* held it afterwards of *Roger de Buſli* above mentioned, who had many Manors in this County. But the principal Lord of *Leake* was Earl *Siward* in the *Saxon* Times; *William* the *Norman* outed both theſe *Saxon* Proprietors, and gave the Manors to *Henry de Ferrariis*, in whoſe Poſterity they continued till his Grandſon, *Robert de Ferrariis*, paſſed them to *Alan de Leca*, the Nephew of *Elphaſt*, with another Lordſhip at *Stanton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, for ſixty Marks in Money and a Bay Horſe. The Family of *de Leca*, or *Leeke*, flouriſhed here and elſewhere in this County greatly in King *Edward* the Third's and his Grandſon King *Richard* the Second's Reigns; for *Simon de Leeke* was Knight of the Shire in Parliament for this County the 36th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 46th, and 47th Years of King *Edward* the Third's Reign; and *John de Leeke* ſerved in the ſame Truſt the 10th and 13th of King *Richard* II. as did alſo *William de Leeke* the firſt of King *Henry* IV. *Simon de Leyke* above mentioned was High Sheriff of this and *Darby* Shires 38 *Edw.* III. and *John de Leeke* 4 *Hen.* VII. but they, after ſome Continuance here, grew numerous, and removed ſome into *Leiceſterſhire*, (and ſettling at *Stanton* took their Name from thence) and others into *Darbyſhire*, of whom was Sir *Francis de Leca*, or *Leke*, of *Sutton* in *Darbyſhire*. He, being a Perſon of an ancient Family, and an ample Fortune, was firſt advanced by King *James* I. to the Degree of a Baronet, being the ſixth in the Catalogue then made, and about thirteen Years after was created a Baron of this Realm by the Stile and Title of Lord *Deincourt*, of *Sutton*, *Octob.* 26. 1624. The Troubles of the Nation between King and Parliament happened in his Time, which gave him an Opportunity of manifeſting his Loyalty to his Prince in ſo ſignal a Manner by his Advice, Supplies of Money, and perſonal Aſſiſtance, that King *Charles* I. did, in Conſideration of his many good Services, raiſe him to the Honour and Dignity of an Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Scarſdale*, his Letters Patents bearing Date at *Oxford*, *Nov.* 11. 21 *Car.* I. 1646, which Honours ſtill remain in his Family; theſe Manors, from which they take their Name, are long ſince gone into other Families, *viz.* from them to the Families of *Touk* or *Toke*, *Buggs*, and *Armſtrong*, who ſold them to *Bar*, *Rag*, and *George Bird*, whoſe Poſterity now enjoy them.

The Advowſon of the Church of *Great Leake* belonged, 8 *Edward* I. to the Prior of *Repington* in *Darbyſhire*: and the Archbiſhop of *York* admitted the Clerk preſented by the ſaid Prior, notwithſtanding the Claim of *Elias de Stanton* and *Geffry Bugg*. The Living is a Rectory, and the Earl of *Huntington* is Patron of it. It was valued at 30 *l.* when the Prior of *Repington* was Patron; but now the Value in the King's Books is but 25 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.* In the Church Windows are the Arms of the *Leaks* and *Buggs*, and in the Body of the Church a handſome Monument for *Richard Maunsfield* Gent. and in the Chancel two Grave-ſtones for *Edward Bigland* B. D. Rector, and his Wife.

One of theſe Places is rendered famous by

Raimund, Cardinal of *Santta Maria Nova* in the Reign of King *Edward* II. who was the Miniſter of this Place, as was alſo the learned

Dr.

Dr. *John Davenant*, Preſident of *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge*, and the Lady *Margaret's* Divinity-Profeſſor in the ſame Univerſity. He died *A. D.* 1641, juſt before the Troubles, which, tho' he felt little of, he foreſaw with ſuch Sorrow as gave him a Taſte of them.

Normanton, or *Normantone*, ſo called from ſome Owner of that Name in the Time of the *Saxons*; for this Place had its Name before the Conqueror came hither; and *Norman*, according to Dr. *Thoroton*, was then a Name frequently uſed, with the Addition of *tune*, or *ton*, ſignifying *Town*. After this *Norman*, who gave Name to this Place, it was alienated to *Leofric* Earl of *Mercia*, and afterwards it was one of thoſe Eſtates which had ſeveral Manors, of which the excellent Lady *Godeva*, after the Death of her Husband, was found poſſeſſed of one, 13 *Ed. Conf.* 1057; and one *Story* and *Oſgod*, two great *Saxons*, had two other Lordſhips in Poſſeſſion at the *Norman* Invaſion; but both loſt them when the Conqueror parcelled out this County, as he did others, to his Followers; for he gave this Manor partly to *Roger de Buſly*, (as *Domeſday-Book* tells) partly to *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter*, and partly to *Robert* Earl of *Mereton*, whoſe Poſterity were for ſome Succeſſions Lords of it; but it was at length alienated, for it appears by our Hiſtories, that *William de la Pole* Duke of *Suffolk* in King *Henry* the Sixth's Reign died poſſeſſed of one of theſe Manors, and that *Robert de Vaux* paſſed another of them over to Sir *Gervaſe de Clifton* and his Heirs for ever, of whom the *Willoughbies* obtained it. The preſent Lord is one Mr. *Earl*, who owns the whole Townſhip, except five Yards of Land in Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Fillingham*, who have held them long.

The Advowſon of the Church of this Place, which is a Rectory, belonged ever ſince the Reign of King *Edward* III. to the Priory of St. *Cuthbert's* at *Durham*, and the Prior claimed a Court-Leet here for his Tenants. The Advowſon is now in Mr. *Earl*. It is valued in the King's Books at 7*l.* 11 *s.* 1 *d.* ½. In the Church are Monuments, 1. In the Chancel for *William Willoughby*, a conſiderable Owner of Lands in this Town, who died *Nov.* 28. 1587. 2. In the Church for Mrs. *Frances Willoughby*, the Wife of *Gilbert Willoughby* Eſq; who died *Aug.* 12. 1606; her Son *William Willoughby* erected it, for whom alſo and his Wife *Suſanna* there is a Monument erected by *Edward Darling* her laſt Husband. He died *May* 4. 1629, and ſhe *June* 1. 1635.

Plumbtree, which at the *Norman* Invaſion had *Godric* and *Ulfar* for its Lords; but the Conqueror ſoon changed the Property after his Settlement, and gave it to that powerful Lord and great Favourite *Roger de Buſly*. This Town anciently gave Name to the whole Wapentake or Hundred, which tho' *Roger de Buſly* was Lord of, yet *Godric's* Poſterity had ſome Poſſeſſions in it which are now the Eſtate of that worthy Gentleman Sir *Godfrey Copley* Bar. whoſe Family inherited them from *Chillibert*, who was deſcended from *Godric*. Dr. *Thoroton*, who is generally thought to have ſpent too much Pains in making out Deſcents of Families to little Purpoſe, has given us a very fair Genealogy of the *Copleys* from the great *Saxon* Nobleman *Chillibert*, which he does by the Family of the *Fitz-Williams*, whoſe Name it ſeems was in King *Henry* the Second's Days, *Fitz-Godric*; but *William* the Son of the laſt *William Fitz-Godric* changed his Name into *William Fitz-Williams*, whoſe Poſterity ending in Female Heirs, the eldeſt of them married *Godfrey Fuljambe* Eſq; from whom by another Marriage the *Copleys* are deſcended, who keep up the Chriſtian Name of *Godfrey* ſtill; but before we leave this Place we ſhall advertiſe the Reader, that tho' we find many ample Genealogies of other Families in Dr. *Thoroton's* Hiſtory of this County, we ſhall but briefly recite them, as we have done this of the *Copleys*, becauſe if they can be of any Uſe, (which we ſuppoſe they rarely, if at all, can) it will be better to conſult the Doctor's Book, or rather the Heralds-Office for ſuch Pedigrees. The Church of this Pariſh is a Rectory, and from the *Fitz-Williams's* is come to Sir *Godfrey Copley*, who is the preſent Patron. 'Tis valued in the King's

Books at 19 l. 19 s. 7 d. In the East Window are the Arms of the *Fitz-Williams*, impaled with the *Cromwells*, quartering *Tateshale*, and with *Chaworth* quartering *Caltoft*, as also in the Church-Windows. In the Chancel is an Alabaster Tomb for Mr. *Thomas Wigfal*, who died in 1534.

Ratcliffe upon Sore, so called, not only for Distinction-Sake from another *Ratcliffe* in *Bingham* Wapentake, called for the same Reason *Ratcliffe upon Trent*, but upon the Account of its Situation upon the River *Sore*, near the Confluence of it with the River *Trent*. In *Domesday-Book* this Place is read, *Redi-clive*, which in the *Saxons* Language signifies a Red Hill or Bank. Before the *Normans* Coming, one *Osgod* a *Saxon* Nobleman was Lord of it, but his Tenure expired with the Conquest; for King *William*, as soon as he took upon him to reward his *Norman* Captains, removed this Manor from *Osgod*, and gave it to one *Sauvine*, with the Manor of *Kingston* above mentioned, which has ever been accounted a Member of this. How long it continued in *Sauvine's* Family we know not, nor when it was alienated, but do find, that the Family of *Picot* held this Town and *Kingston* of the King *in Capite*, by the Sargeanty of keeping Hawks for him of the old Feoffment, *viz.* in the Reign of King *Henry* I. His Posterity held this Manor divers Successions, and obtained many Privileges for it, as Free-Warren, 37 *Hen.* III. View of Frank-Pledge, Assize of Bread and Ale, Pillory, Tumbrel, Infantheof, and Gallows, 35 *Edw.* I. *Peter Picot* was the last Heir-Male of the Family, and died 7 *Edw.* II. leaving his Estate to his Sisters, *Margery*, who married to *Simon Senville*, and *Isabella*, married to ——— *Touke*; but to which of them this Manor in the Division fell doth not appear; yet we observe, that it was 38 *Hen.* VI. a Part of the vast Possessions of *Humphrey Stafford* then Duke of *Buckingham*, which he left then to his Grandson *Henry* at his Death, his Son *Humphrey* being slain before at the Battle of *St. Albans*. This Duke having been very instrumental in bringing *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester* (afterwards King *Richard* III.) to the Throne, whether troubled in Conscience for the Villainies he had been engaged in on that Account, or being angry with the King, because he did not heap his Favours on him so fast as he expected, fell from him, and plotted with Dr. *Moreton* Bishop of *Ely* to raise *Henry* Duke of *Richmond* to the Throne; but being disappointed in the Attempt was taken and beheaded in the open Market-Place at *Salisbury*, his Estate being forfeited to the Crown, and granted by King *Richard*, as to this Part of it, to Sir *Gervase Clifton*. *Edward* his Son, Duke of *Buckingham*, upon the Accession of King *Henry* VII. to the Throne, recovered this Estate, and was in Favour all that King's Reign, and some Part of his Son's; but having Cardinal *Wolsey* and his Faction for his Enemies, his own Steward *Knevet*, whom he had turned out for misusing his Tenants, accused him, among many other Things, of saying, That if he were ill used by the King he would stab him with his Dagger, if he could get into his Presence; and that if the King died he would have the Government of the Realm, let who would oppose it; which being sworn against him at his Trial by *Knevet* and others, he was condemned and beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, *May* 17. 1521, 13 *Hen.* VIII. and his Estate being forfeited to the Crown this Manor came to the *Sacheverels*, who enjoyed it a while, till *Henry Sacheverell* Esq; settled it upon Sir *Tho. Hutchinson*, his Sister's Son, and his Heirs, of whom *John Hutchinson* sold it afterward to Alderman *Ireton* of *London*, the Brother of *Henry Ireton* Esq; a principal Man under *Oliver Cromwell* in carrying on the Civil Wars of the Parliament against their Sovereign King *Charles* I. The Tithes of this Manor were given by one of the Constables of *Chester* to the Priory of *Norton* in that County, with the Advowson of the Living; but the Abbot and Convent, 11 *Hen.* IV. parted with all their Right to it to the Prior and Convent of *Burscough* in *Lancashire*. The Vicarage in the King's Books is 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* as it was valued when the Prior of *Burscough* was Patron. In the Chancel are several Monuments for the *Babingtons* and *Sacheverells*, Mr. *James Dampart*; *Joan* the Wife of

of *Ralph Shirley*, and others: And in the Church, and a Chapel on the North-ſide, for Mr. *Eyndern*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Daughter of *Ralph Sacheverel*, Eſq; and the ſaid *Ralph*, with his Wives *Cecily* and *Anna*, all old Tombs.

Remſton, *Rampſton*, or *Rempſton*, the Manor and Eſtate of *William Peverel*, *Ralph de Burun*, and afterwards of *John Truthale*, in whoſe Family how long it had been, before this Misfortune of loſing it befel him, we have no Hiſtory to inform us. It ſeems, that this *John Truthale* was an Adherent to the *Lancaſtrian* Title againſt *Edward* Duke of *York* (afterwards King *Edward* IV.) when the Contention between thoſe Families was on foot; and when the Victory fell on the *Yorkiſts* Side, he, with many others of great Note, was attainted, and loſt this Manor, and many others, to the King, who gave them to his Brother *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, who had, upon his Creation in the Parliament, 1 *Edward* IV. been conſtituted Lord High Admiral of *England*; as alſo Conſtable of *England*, Juſtice of *North* and *South Wales*, Lord Chamberlain, *&c.* And for the Support of his Dignity had the Eſtates of *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*; *John*, Earl of *Oxford*; and divers other Perſons attainted by the ſame Parliament, ſettled upon him and his Heirs.

This Place is Famous for the Family of *Rempſtones*, which have taken their Name from it, and have, many of them, been Men of Eminency in their Generation, *viz.* (1.) *Robert Rempſtone*, who in the Reign of King *Henry* III. founded a Chantry within this Church, Obliging himſelf not to admit the Pariſhioners to hear Divine Service to the Prejudice of the Mother Church; and that his Chaplain ſhould bear Fealty to the Rector: Without which Conditions, the proud Abbot of *Lenton* would not grant him the Privilege of founding this Chantry, this Place, as it ſeems, being under his Juriſdiction. (2.) *Thomas de Rempſtone*, was choſen, and ſerved as Knight of the Shire for this County, in the Eighteenth Year of King *Richard* II. and ſeveral of the Name and Family were Men of very great Note in the Reign of King *Henry* IV. as Sir *Thomas Rempſtone*, who was Conſtable of the Tower of *London*, 1 *Hen.* IV. Admiral of the *Weſtern* Parts, and Knight of the Garter, *&c.* (3.) Another *Thomas Rempſtone* (for we cannot ſuppoſe him the ſame with the former, by reaſon of the Diſtance of Years) ſerved in Parliament as Knight of the Shire for this County, in the third Year of *Henry* V. (4.) *William Rempſtone*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 12. was one of the Gentlemen of Figure, who was returned by certain Commiſſioners, appointed for that Purpoſe, to ſee that all Perſons ſhould take the Oaths of Fidelity to that Prince, being then in his Minority. But as Families have their Times, as well as other Things, to riſe and flouriſh, ſo they have to decay and fail, as this Family, which flouriſhed long, had; for through the Failure of the Heirs Male, their Eſtate paſſed to Sir *Brian Stapleton*, by his Intermarriage with *Iſabel Rempſtone*, Heir of that Family; nor did ſhe at all match beneath her ſelf, for the *Stapletons* were equally Famous as the *Rempſtones*, only the Family ceaſed in her, and the Eſtate paſſed to another Family. Sir *Brian*, her Husband, was twice High Sheriff for this and *Darby* Shire, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. *viz. Reg.* 1 and 9. And *Henry Stapleton*, Eſq; who was Patron of this Church, did, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, give ten Pounds a Year for ever, for the Relief of ſuch Husbandmen of the Town, as ſhould become Poor by any Misfortunes. *John Stapleton*, a diſtant Deſcendant from Sir *Brian*, ſold this Manor to one Mr. *Field*, from whom it was paſſed to *Gabriel Armſtrong*, Eſq; who made it the Seat of his Family, which hath at this Time ſome Intereſt in it.

The Church is a Rectory, and was valued at twenty Marks, when the Prior of *Lenton* was Patron; 'tis now in the King's Books 13 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and Mr. *Gabriel Armſtrong* is Patron. In the Church is a Monument for *Henry Stapleton*, Eſq; above-mentioned, who died in 1586.

Rodington, *Reddington*, or, as it is called in our Maps, *Ruddington*, a great Country Town, ſituate upon the Rivulet abovementioned, that croſſeth this Wapentake. *Alan* Earl of *Richmond*, in the Conqueror's Survey, is ſaid to have the principal Manor in this Town; and *Roger Buſly*, and *Robert Malett*, had each of them Fee Soc. Afterwards this Manor came to, and was for a long time in the Poſſeſſion of the *Pavelli's*, after whom the *Annesleys* enjoyed it, 'till *Gervaſe Annesley* ſold it in the Reign of King *Charles* I. to the Earl of *Kingſton*. But Part of this Lordſhip belongeth to ſeveral Churches, Foundations and Families. At a little Diſtance from this Town, *viz.* about half a Mile *Weſt* from it, there ſtands in a large Field a Church with a Spire Steeple, called,

Flawford-Church, or *Flawfore-Church*, dedicated to S. *Peter*. *William Babington*, Lord of the Manor of *Ruddington*, founded a Chantry in this Church, in the Chapel of St. *Andrew*, for three Chaplains to pray for the good Eſtate of King *Henry* VI. and his Queen, and Prince *Edward*, himſelf, Wife, and for the Souls of all them, that he was held bound to in the Sight of God. It is now uſed only as the Burying Place to *Reddington*, there being in the Town a large Chapel appointed for the Worſhip of God, to which the Pariſhioners, to indulge themſelves in their Eaſe, chooſing to reſort, the Church, though an handſome Building, lies neglected, and is full of filthy Rubbiſh. The Biſhop of the Dioceſe, and Archdeacon, would do well to look into the Abuſes of ſuch Holy Places, and reſtore them to their proper Uſe, and ſee that they be kept decently. In this Church there have been many ancient Monuments, no doubt of great Note formerly; ſome conſiderable ones are yet remaining both in the Chancel and South-Iſle, Part whereof ſeems to imply, that the Perſons to whom they belong have been either actually engaged in the Holy War, or had ſome Vows upon them to go to it, their Effigies lying croſs-legged. The Rectory of this Town was appropriated to *Durham-College* in *Oxford*, now diſſolved; and the Vicarage was then in the Preſentation of the Prior: But ſome Part of the Tythes of Corn and Hay was given to the Priory of *Lenton* by *Robert de Pavelli*; which, upon the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries were given to the Earl of *Devon*, who now is Patron of the Vicarage, which is valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Steanford, or *Stanford*, a Town ſtanding upon the River *Trent*, juſt at its Entrance into this County (as Mr. *Cambden* repreſents it) but by Miſtake; for it ſtands not upon the *Trent*, but upon the River *Sore*, and that at a conſiderable Diſtance from its Conjunction with the *Trent*. Mr. *Cambden* further adds, that he was informed that there were many Remains of Antiquity yet extant, and many *Roman* Coins found there. What Information Mr. *Cambden* had of ſuch Things as he mentions we can't imagine; 'tis almoſt certain it muſt be a falſe one; for though 'tis Poſſible, an Hundred Years ago, or more, when Mr. *Cambden* lived, there might be ſome Antiquities obſervable, and Coins found, yet 'tis probable there never was; becauſe, as we never meet with any ſince, ſo we have no Author nor Antiquary that has either preſerved any of the Coins, nor told us what Antiquities have been here diſcoverrd. This Town is near *Loughborough* in *Leiceſterſhire*, being parted from it by the Current of the *Sore*; over which, for Communication and Commerce, 'tis very likely there was a Stony Ford, which gave it the Name.

One *Elſi* was Lord of this Manor before the Conqueſt; and after, *Roger de Buſly* obtained it of the Conqueror. He was the greateſt Landed Man in this County, for he is ſaid to have had no leſs than an Hundred and ſeventy Manors in it From the Poſterity of this *Buſly*, *Stanford* came to the *Cliffords*, who when they were Lords of it were uſually called by the Town, the *Cliffords* of *Stanford*; and from them to Sir *Richard Willoughby*, Sir *Richard Illingworth*, and Sir *Robert Rayns*, whoſe Son ſold it to Mr. *Thomas Lewis*, who, or his Poſterity now enjoy it. The Church here is the greateſt Ornament of the Town,

Thomas Lewis, Esq; being the present Patron of it, who hath repaired and beautified it at his own Charge lately. In the Chancel of it is a Tomb for *Ralph Illingworth*, Esq; and *Agnes* his Wife; which *Ralph* died *August* 1. 1498. In the *East* Window there are the Arms of the *Swillingtons* and *Heriz*. In the Body of the Church is another Monument for *Thomas Payne*, and *Agnes* his Wife; and at little Distance another for Mr. *John Harrison*, and *Alice* and *Agnes* his Wives; which *John* died *November* 4. 1532. In the Window over this Tomb are several Coats of Arms.

Staunton in the *Woulds*, which *Stori* held before the Conquest, and one *Alured*, a *Saxon*, held under the Earl of *Moreton* after the Conquest: How it was alienated from that Earl's Family we cannot tell; but it is certain, that the Manor of it hath been a long Time in the Family of the *Cliftons*, who have spread much in this County. Dr. *Thoroton* makes an Observation upon this, and some other Towns, which have of late Years been inclosed, that the Lands of *Nottinghamshire* do not agree well with Inclosures, for he says, the Lands are impoverished and depopulated by it; which if it generally holds good is worthy of Observation, to caution other Places from so doing, least they loose their Charge as well as the Profit of their Lands.

The Church of this Town is a Rectory, and Sir *Gervase Clifton*, or his Posterity, are the Patrons of it, as his Ancestor was in the Time of King *Edward* III. It is valued in the Kings Books at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Sutton cum Bonington, or *Boniton*, formerly two Villages, but now but one Parish. *Sutton*, or *Sudton*, is the same with *South-Town*, so called because it is situate very near the utmost Point of the County, Southward, and *Boniton* was called so probably from the Reeds growing upon the Grounds upon the *Sore*'s Bank near it; for *Bon*, or *Bun*, in the Saxon Language signifies a Reed. The Place is of little Note, unless we think it not to be passed over, that *Gilbert Millington*, Esq; who was one of those Persons that composed that High Court of Justice which sentenced King *Charles* I. to be beheaded, and was attainted afterwards for it, soon after the Restoration of King *Charles* II. was an Inhabitant of this Place, and had four yard Lands in this Parish; a Fact rather to be forgotten, and not mention'd in History, were it not that it may be some Terror against such Attemps, that such wicked Men leave an Eternal Blot of Infamy upon their own Memories, and their Posterities, by such Records. The Church here is divided into two Rectories at this Day, as formerly it was: the Rectory of St. *Michael*'s, which for many Ages hath belonged to the *Berkleys*, and was valued before the Union at 12*l.* and the Rectory of St. *Ann*, which anciently belonged to the Priory of *Repingdon* in *Darbyshire*, which was then valued at 8 Marks, or 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Since the Dissolution the Lords *Berkley* are become Patrons of both: But they are valued distinctly in the King's Books, St. *Michael*'s at 15*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* and St. *Ann*'s at 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* In St. *Michael*'s Church are Monuments for *Thomas Staunton*, Esq; and *Millicent* his Wife, who died *Anno* 1456. *John Barwyke*, *Margaret* his Wife, and *James* their Son, who died *Anno* 1528. and *Michael Stanley*, and *Mary* his Wife, who died *Anno* 1564. and in the Window are the *Segraves* Arms. In the Church is an ancient Tomb for one of the *Stauntons*; but much defaced.

Thorp, a Village, which in the *Saxon* Times belonged to Earl *Algar*, and in the *Norman* to the aforesaid *Roger de Busly*, whose Posterity held this, and many other great Estates, 'till the Reign of King *John*, when *John de Busly* leaving no Issue Male, *Idonea* his only Daughter, and Heir by Marriage, carryed them all into the Family of the *Vipounts*, by Marrying of *Robert de Vipount*, 15 *John*. His Posterity enjoyed his Estate, thus enlarged by *Idonea de Busly*, 'till 49 *Henry* III. when *William de Vipount* being slain at the Battle of *Evesham*, his two Daughters, *Isabel* and *Idonea* (for want of Male Issue) were his Heirs; and being, after due Age, married to *Roger Clifford*, and *Roger Leybourne*, brought the Estates of *Busly* and *Vipount* into those Families; in which, we sup-

poſe, they continued 'till the Reign of King *Richard* II. when this Manor came entire to the *Armſtrongs*, who were then a flouriſhing Family in theſe Parts, and have ſo continued ever ſince. This Lordſhip was moſt of it arable Land, 'till the Reign of King *Henry* VII. when it was incloſed; and the Incloſing of it did ſo ruin and depopulate it, that Thirty Years ago there was not one Houſe inhabited in it, except ſome Part of the Hall, which was Mr. *Armſtrong*'s Houſe. The King had alſo ſome Lands in this Town, while *Roger de Buſly* was chief Lord, which *Albani* Earl of *Arundel* was in Poſſeſſion of; under whom *John Bochart* held the third Part of a Knight's Fee, in the Beginning of King *Henry* III. from him this Village was called *Thorp-Bochart*, and corruptly by the Vulgar, *Thorp-Buzzard*, or *Boſſartt*. The Church was turned into an Alehouſe, as Dr. *Thoroton* ſeems to intimate: But we ſuppoſe it an unwary Expreſſion, becauſe it could not properly be ſo called, ſince no Body dwelt in the Church; but a Shepherd only kept a little Ale in it to ſell upon Occaſions to Paſſengers and Travellers. It is ſtill Preſentative, and to it all the Tythes belonging, paying 20 *s. per Annum* Penſion to *Lenton*. Mr. *Armſtrong* is Patron, and it is valued now in the King's Books at 12 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* ½ tho' when Mr. *Berkley* was Patron, it was valued but at 10 *l.*

Thrumpton, a Village at which the Rivers *Trent* and *Sore* unite, making up together a large Stream towards *Nottingham*. This Town is called in Domeſday-Book *Turmideſton*, ſuppoſed to be ſo called from the anciet *Saxon* Lord, one *Turmode*; tho' in the latter End of the *Saxon* Times, *Leuvin* and *Elwod* were the Owners of it, and held it at the Arrival of *William* the Conqueror; but continued not in Poſſeſſion long after; for that King, being obliged to gratify his *Norman* Attendants, parcelled out this Town among ſeveral of them, as *Roger de Buſli*; *William Peverel*, and *Hugh de Greatmaiſnil*. But the Lordſhip was given to the Anceſtor of the *Puterels*, which formerly held it from the Beginning of the *Norman* Times to the Reign of King *James* I. when the Heir of that ancient Family ſold it to Mr. *Gervaſe Pigot*, the Grandfather of *Gervaſe Pigot*, Eſq; who was lately Lord of it. His Father, *Gervaſe Pigot*, Eſq; incloſed the Fields, and very much improved and adorned the Seat. 'Tis now a pleaſant and convenient Manſion, and if it anſwers the Draught of it, publiſhed by Dr. *Thoroton*, it does not want Magnificence. This Gentleman died when he was High Sheriff of this County, in 1669. and the Liveries he gave his Attendants, becauſe he was then in Mourning for his only Daughter, which were Black with ſmall Silver Trimming, fitted them for the ſame Service in uſhering him to his Grave, for he died ſoon after the Summer Aſſizes.

The Advowſon of this Chapel, which is annexed to the Church of *Ratcliffe*, was given by *Reginald Baſſet*, and *Richard Puterel*, to the Prior and Convent of *Norton* in *Cheſhire* aboveſaid; and upon the Diſſolution of the Abbies remained ſome Time in the Crown, 'till King *James* I. by his Letters Patent dated *July* 9. 1603. granted it to *Gervaſe Pigot*, Eſq; with all its Rights and Appurtenances. In the Chancel of this Church are diverſe coſtly Monuments, with large Inſcriptions, for ſeveral of the Family of *Pigots*, both Men and Women.

Widmerpole, or *Wydmerpole*, in Domeſday-Book read *Wimers Pole or Spear*, or *Wide mere Palle*. In King *Henry* the I's. Time one *Haldoen*, a *Norman*, was Lord of this Manor, probably given his Anceſtor by the Conqueror: He was the Father of *Hugh*, Father of *Ralph*, Father of *Ralph de Crumbewell*, or *Cromwell*, who ſeems thereupon to have the Right of Inheritance to this Manor: But *Ivo de Heriz* putting in his Claim to it, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. there was a long Conteſt at Law about the Title to it; but at length *Ivo de Heriz* prevailed; though our Author doth not make out *Heriz*'s Title ſo clear, but that the *Cromwells* was the better. The Heirs and Succeſſors of *Heriz* enjoyed this Manor for ſeveral Reigns quietly, and left it to Poſterity: But in King *Henry* VI's Time, the Lord *Cromwell* renewed his Suit for it with Sir *Henry Pierpoint*, who had married, or was deſcended

ſcended from the Heir of *Heriz*; but not being able to carry his Point againſt ſo long Poſſeſſion, the *Pierpoints* were left in Enjoyment of it, and by virtue of that Inheritance, are Lords of it to this Day, *Evelin* Duke of *Kingſton*, Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter*, &c. being the preſent Lord of it. But there is an ancient Family of *Widmerpoles*, who took their Name from this Place of their Reſidence; and ſtill have conſiderable Lands in this Lordſhip, continuing in this Place.

The Church here is a Rectory, and the Duke of *Kingſton* is Patron of it. It is valued in the King's Books at 14 *l.* 16 *s.* 0 *d.* ½.

Wilford, or *Wilesford*, an Hamlet to *Clifton*, of which Sir *Alured de Clifton* was Lord in the Conqueror's Time. How it was alienated from his Poſterity we know not, but find, that in King *Henry* the III's Reign, *Ralph de Rodes* was poſſeſſed of it; and that his Son, *Gerard de Rodes*, Lord of *Melles*, granted *Clifton*, and the Hamlet of *Wilford*, to Sir *Gervaſe de Clifton* in King *Edward* I's. Reign; and his Poſterity of the ſame Name continue Lords of it to this Day. Sir *William Dugdale* tells us, that *Gervaſe de Wilesford* held this Manor 13 *Edward* 1. and that *John*, the Son of *Gerard de Rodes*, made a Grant of the Homage and Service of *Gervaſe Wilesford*, and his Heirs, for this Manor, to *Henry de Tibetot*, his Wife *Eve*, and Son and Heir *Pain de Tibetot*; which Account is hard to reconcile with the former, which is Dr. *Thoroton*'s. The Church of *Wilford* is a Rectory, and *Gervaſe Clifton* is, or late was, the Patron. It is valued in the King's Books, at 18 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d. Thor.* but 18 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d. Acton.* Of the Family of *Cliftons* ſee more in *Clifton* above.

Willoughby on the *Wold*, a Village ſtanding upon the South-Edge of this County. This Place may juſtly pretend to ſomething of Antiquity, for it lies almoſt upon the *Foſſe-way*, and in a Field belonging to it, are the Ruins (as the Inhabitants believe) of a Town called *Long Billington*, which, for many Ages hath been demoliſhed. Hereabouts the Plowmen and Shepherds commonly gather up *Roman* Coins in great Numbers, raiſed by the Plough, or Spade. Beſides the Diſtance of this Place from *Caerlerion*, i. e. *Leiceſter*, and from *Vernometum*, or *Burrow-Hill* (being nine Miles each) adds to the Confirmation of it. All which put together may tempt us to believe, that this Town hath been a *Roman* Station. In the Conqueror's Time, *Goiſfrid Alſelin* was, among other Lordſhips in this County, poſſeſſed of this Manor of *Willoughby*, or, as it is written in the Conqueror's Survey, *Wilgeby*. This *Goiſfrid* made choice of *Shelford*, in this County, for the Capital Seat of his Barony. *Ralph Hanſelin* was his Heir. It was called *Willoughby*, from the *Willows* growing about it. The Manor was in the Poſſeſſion of *Odincar*, a *Saxon*, before the *Norman* Invaſion, and of *Roger de Buſly* after it. Theſe were the Chief Lords: But as well in this, as in other Manors, there were other Tenants who held Lands in Fee of them, or of the Crown, as *Roger Pictavenſis*, who had the Parts of *Godric* and *Erwins*, two *Saxons*, given him; and perhaps *Goiſfrid Hanſelin* above-mentioned, might have ſome other Parts: 'Tis impoſſible to be poſitive in this Caſe, becauſe ancient Writers are ſo obſcure, and contrary one to another. In after Ages, this Manor was enjoyed a long Time by a Family of the Name of *Willoughby*, who were before called *Bugg*; but dwelling here, and being Lords of it, changed their Name to *de Willoughby*; for we read, that *Richard Bugg*, of *Willoughby*, had Lands conveyed to him by ſeveral Perſons; and, ſays our Author, he became a great Man in theſe Parts; and his Son, *Richard de Willoughby*, much increaſed his Eſtate, for he was a Lawyer, and died very Rich, as appears by his Will, bearing Date 31 *Edward* I. 1283.

This Family of the *Willoughbyes*, after this, grew to be ſome of the Principal Men of this County, and were choſen into the moſt Publick Stations and Truſts; as (1.) In the ſixth Year of King *Henry* VI. Sir *Hugh Willoughby* Knight, ſerved in Parliament as Knight of the Shire for this County; and 'tis probable was high Sheriff of the ſame, in the ninth Year of the ſame King, for 'tis not likely it can

can be another Sir *Hugh* at ſo ſmall a Diſtance of Time. (2.) In the thirteenth Year of the ſame King *Henry* VI. *Richard Willoughby*, Eſq; ſerved as Knight of the Shire for the ſame. (3.) The ſame, or another *Richard Willoughby*, was High Sheriff for this, and *Darby* Shire, in the twenty eighth Year of the ſame King *Henry* VI. and again in the firſt of King *Edward* IV. (4.) Sir *Henry Willoughby*, Kt. was alſo High Sheriff for the ſaid Counties, in the eleventh Year of King *Henry* VII. and when this County, and *Darbyſhire*, were ordered to have different Sheriffs, 10 *Eliz.* (5) Sir *Francis Willoughby*, Knight, was High Sheriff for this County twice in the ſame Reign, *viz.* 21 and 30 Years. But though this Family flouriſhed long (perhaps very few longer) yet it fell to Decay in the laſt Heir, Sir *Percival Willoughby*, Baronet, who ſold this Eſtate to the *Hutchinſons*, who are the preſent Lords of it. The Church was appropriated to the Priory of *Workſop*, 7 *Richard* II. and after the Diſſolution of that Houſe, was given by King *Edward* VI. to the Maſter and College of *All-Saints*, in *Fotheringay* in *Northamptonſhire*, under the Name of the Rectory and Church of *Willoughby*, late Parcel of the Priory of *Workſop*: And when that College was diſſolved, which happened ſoon after, the Rectory, with the Advowſon of the Vicarage, was granted to *John* and *William Dodington*. They are now the Duke of *Kingſton's*. The Rectory continues Impropriate; and the Vicarage is valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* ½. In the Church here, there are divers Monuments for the *Willoughbyes* yet ſtanding, *viz.* in the South-Iſle, and under the South-Wall two, under an arched Wall; in the Quire one; and in the North Alley four. Near *Willoughby* is

Wiſall, or *Wiſou*, which ſignifies an Hill of Plants, formerly the Eſtate of *Eſtan*, *Elſi*, and *Gladwin*, who had three Manors in it before the Conqueſt, which were then given to *Roger de Buſli*, and from him paſſed to *William de Lovetot*, and was long poſſeſſed by the *Lovetots*; But Iſſue Male failing in *Nigellus de Lovetot*, this Manor was divided between them, and ſo went to *Ralph de Mandevil*, *Hubert de Bromford*, and *Richard Patrick* their Husbands; from whom it deſcended in the ſame Manner to *William de Sheffeld*, and Sir *Robert Poutrell*, Knight; of whoſe Poſterity Sir *Richard Willoughby*, Knight, purchaſed it, and his Son *Hugh* ſold it to *Robert Armſtrong*.

The Church, or Rectory, before the Diſſolution of the Abbies, belonged to the Priory of *Workſop*; and afterwards, in the Reign of King *Edward* II. it was granted, with all the Lands and Tenements belonging to it, to Mr. *Thomas Reeve*, and *George Cutton*: But Mr. *Stopford* is at preſent Patron of the Vicarage, which, when the Prior was Patron, was valued at eight Marks; but now is in the King's Books but 4 *l.* 11 *s.* 0 *d.* ½.

Theſe are all the Towns and Villages of this Wapentake, which afford us any thing remarkable; the other Villages, as *Terleton*, *Clapton*, and *Clyſton*, we have no Account of. And ſo we ſhall proceed to

The Wapentake of *Bingham*.

This Wapentake is bounded on the *South* with the Wapentake of *Ruſcliffe*, and Part of *Leiceſterſhire*; on the *Eaſt* with Part of *Lincolnſhire*; on the *North*, with the Wapentakes of *Newarke* and *Thurgarton*; and on the *Weſt*, with the Wapentakes of *Thurgarton* aforeſaid, and *Ruſcliffe*. The Fee of it we ſuppoſe to be in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff for the Time being. 'Tis commonly called *Binghamſhow* Wapentake, from the uſual Place of Meeting on the other Side of the *Foſſe-way*, near the moſt Weſterly Corner of *Bingham* Lordſhip, called, the *Moot-Houſe*, where the Hundred-Court (now beſt known by the *Moot-Houſe* Court) ought ſtill to be kept: But of late Years it has been uſually removed to *Crophill-Butler* for the Conveniency of Entertainment. The Chief Town in this Wapentake, is

Bingham, a ſmall Market-Town, from whence the Wapentake takes its Name. The Lordſhip of it, before the Conqueſt, belonged

belonged to two *Saxons*, *Hoge* and *Helga*; but after it was all given to *Roger de Buſli*; after whom it hath had ſeveral Owners, ſince the *Norman* Invaſion, as the *Paganels*, or *Paynels*, 'till King *Henry* the III's. Time, when *Fouke Paynel*, having been in Rebellion againſt the ſaid King, was diſſeiſed of it, as forfeited to the Crown; and the King gave it to *Henry de Baliol*, who had attended him with Horſe and Arms in his Wars in *Gaſcoigne*. But it ſeems as if he had obtained it only for Life, or he had alſo forfeited it, (for we find him alſo joyning with the Barons againſt the King) it was given to *William de Ferrariis*, or *Ferrers*, who, 'tis probable, ſold it; for in the 50th Year of the ſame King, it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Ralph Bugg*, of *Nottingham*, Eſq; whoſe Poſterity took the Sirname of *Bingham* from this Manor. From the *Binghams*, after ſome Time, this Manor paſſed to the *Rempſtons*; and from them, by Marriage, to the *Stapletons*, as we have ſhewed in *Rempſton* above: But it remained not long in that Family, *Brian Stapleton*, Eſq; ſelling it to Sir *Thomas Stanhope*, whoſe Deſcendant, the preſent Earl of *Cheſterfield*, is now the Lord of it. The Parſonage here is of great Value, which has made it a Preferment for ſuch learned Men, as being qualify'd for Biſhops, have been removed hence to ſeveral Sees, as Dr. *Abbot* to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*; Dr. *Wren* to the See of *Ely*; and Dr. *Hanmer* to the See of *Bangor*. *Haywood*, a Piece of the Foreſt between *Orton* and *Bleſworth*, belongs to this Town of *Bingham*. The Manor is now in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Stanhope*, a Branch of the *Cheſterfield* Family. In the Church here there is a Stone Tomb, and one of Alabaſter, now lying under the Seat of Mr. *Richard Porter*, the only conſiderable Freeholder in the Lordſhip; upon which are the Statues, croſs-legged, of ſome of the *Binghams*, with their Shield, on which their Arms are emboſſed. In the Chancel of the Church is a very handſome Monument for Sir *Thomas Rempſton*, who died in the thirty ſeventh Year of King *Henry* VI. and lies buried in the Middle of the Chancel, under a very fair Alabaſtar Tomb, on which were laid the Effigies of himſelf and Lady; but now they are ſo much defaced as to make no diſtinct Repreſentation of them. The Market here is on *Thurſday* Weekly; and there was Yearly a Fair, upon *Aſlacton*, or *Haſlacheton*, anciently the Demeſn of the Family of *Aſlactons* and *Cranmers*, by Marriage. It is now a Village, famous for little elſe but being the Birth-Place of Dr. *Thomas Cranmer*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He was a Gentleman born, and bred in *Jeſus* College, *Cambridge*, as a Nobleman. His Parents were deſcended of the famous Family of *Cranmers*, of *Cranmer-Hall* in *Lincolnſhire*: They came in with the Conqueror (as one *Cranmer*, a *French* Ambaſſador in King *Henry* VIII's. Time, made it evident at the Archbiſhop's Table) as he did with the Reformation; and though he came to be deſervedly an Archbiſhop, yet *Lambeth* was never thought to outſhine *Cranmer-Hall*.

The Rectory of this Place, before the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries by King *Henry* VIII. belonged to *Welbeck*-Abbey; but after was granted by King *Edward* VI. to Dr. *Thomas Cranmer*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and his Heirs for ever. His Nephew, *Thomas Cranmer*, died ſeiſed of this Rectory, 5 *Edward* VI. But Heirs Male failing, the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Cranmer*, marrying to *Thomas Molineux*, Eſq; his Son, Sir *John Molineux*, Baronet, ſold all his Intereſt in this Town, by which this Manor is become the Duke of *Kingſton*'s; and the Parſonage and Tythes Mr. *Gervaſe Armſtrong*'s of *Scarrington*. Here was anciently a Chapel for God's Service, but it is now made a Dwelling-Houſe.

S. *Aubrey* (our Maps call it S. *Ambroſe*) and *Barneſton*, which Towns, and *Langar*, went together before the *Normans* Coming, and for ſome conſiderable Time after. *Godric*, the *Saxon*, had a Manor in each of theſe Towns when the Conqueror arrived, but kept them no longer than 'till he was eſtabliſhed King; for upon his Cantoning out this Part of the Iſle to his Followers, they, by his Gift, became the Demeſnes of *William Peverel*, whoſe

whoſe Poſterity, after ſome Succeſſions, paſſed them to the *Rodes*, of which Family *John*, the Son of *Gerbard de Rodes*, made a Grant of them to *Henry de Tibiot*, or *Tiptoft*, *Eve* his Wife, and *Pain Tibiot* his Son and Heir, of the Fee of theſe Manors, 13 *Edw.* I. The *Tibiots* held them divers Succeſſions; but at length *Robert Tibiot*, the laſt Heir Male of the Family, leaving only three Daughters, *Margaret*, *Millicent*, and *Elizabeth*, the eldeſt not being above ſix Years old, *Richard le Scrope*, then Lord Treaſurer of *England*, obtained the Wardſhip of them, and by marrying two of them at proper Ages to his Sons, *Roger* and *Stephen*, much enriched his Family with their Eſtates. *Immanuel* Lord *Scrope*, the laſt Heir Male in the Family, was a Perſon in Favour in the Reigns of the Kings *James* I. and *Charles* I. being made Preſident of the King's Council in the North by the one, *Reg.* 16. and Earl of *Sunderland* by the other, 3 *Car.* I. but dying without any legitimate Iſſue, ſettled his Eſtate upon his three natural Daughters, which he had by one *Martha Jones*, *viz.* *Mary* the eldeſt, who was firſt married to the Earl of *Monmouth*, and after his Death to *Charles* Lord *St. John* of *Baſing*, the Marqueſs of *Winchester*'s eldeſt Son; *Elizabeth*, the ſecond, who married *Thomas* Earl *Rivers*; and *Annabella* the youngeſt, who was married to *John How* Eſq; ſecond Son of *John How* of *Compton* in *Gloucestershire*, among whom, when the whole Eſtate came to be divided, *Langar* fell to *Annabella*, and ſo became the Eſtate of Mr. *How*, and his Heirs, which he had by her.

Barnſton and *S. Aubrey* fell to one of the other Sifters Share, but to which of them we do not find, and ſo can give no farther Account of them, as we ſhall do of *Langar* hereafter, when it became the Eſtate of the Family of *Scropes*.

Baſingfield, or *Baſinfelt*, an Hamlet, of which Part is in the Pariſh of *Bridgford East*, and Part in the Pariſh of *Holm*, both which we ſhall hereafter deſcribe. The Manor of it was the Eſtate of the *Lutterels* for many Ages.

Bridgford, or *Brugeford East*, the Manor of the *Caltofts*, from whom it paſſed to the *Charworths*, and by them to the *Scropes*. The *Babingtons* alſo had a Manor here, which paſſed to the *Sheffields*, who ſold it to *John Hacker* Eſq; whoſe Grandſon, Col. *Francis Hacker*, having been an Officer in the Parliament Army all along againſt the King, and at length having the Charge of his Majeſty in Order to his Execution, and conducting him to and being with him on the Scaffold when he was beheaded, was attainted and executed at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. his Eſtate thereby being forfeited to the Crown. His younger Brother *Rowland* purchaſed it of the Duke of *York*, to whom it was granted; which the Duke the rather complied with becauſe *Rowland* had been a Colonel in the King's Army, and their other Brother *Thomas* had been killed in the King's Service; which Conſiderations would certainly have mitigated Col. *Francis Hacker*'s Crime, and conſequently have freed him from any, or at leaſt ſo great a Puniſhment, had he not been ſo immediately inſtrumental in the Death of the King; for at his Trial it was proved againſt him, That he was one of the Perſons that was upon the Guard, and kept the King Priſoner; That the Warrant for ſeeing the Sentence againſt the King executed was directed to him and others; and that in Proſecution of that Commiſſion he had ſigned a Warrant for executing the King; and that by Virtue of the Warrant he had received, he took the King out of the Cuſtody of Col. *Tomlinſon*, and conducted him to the Scaffold, where he was put to Death. Theſe were Crimes of the higheſt Guilt, which King *Charles* II. tho' a Prince of Clemency, yet having his Father's Death ſo much at Heart, could not upon any Conſideration pardon. Had this Colonel been, as a late Hiſtorian tells us, a Soldier of Fortune only, whoſe notable Reſolution and Conduct recommended him to *Cromwell*, his Fault had been the leſs, and much more excuſable; but being (as this Account ſhews) a Gentleman of an Eſtate, 'twas his Choice and not Neceſſity that engaged him againſt his Royal Maſter, and ſo rendered his Crimes uncapable of Pardon.

At

At the Houſe of the above-mentioned *Rowland Hacker* Eſq; in this Place it was that Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*, then Warden of *All-Souls-College* in *Oxford*, and afterwards Biſhop of *London*, and Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, retired, ſoon after the Parliament Commiſſioners had ejected him from his Place in that Univerſity. He continued here three or four Years well pleaſed with the Rivers and Fields adjoining, which made the Houſe a very agreeable Dwelling. The *Multons* anciently had an an Eſtate in this Town, which having paſſed thro' the Family of the *Deincourts*, *William Wainfleet* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* purchaſed it, and ſettled it upon *Magdalene-College* in *Oxford*, which Foundation hath an alternate Turn with the *Chaworths* in preſenting to the Rectory here.

There are two good Monuments in the Church of this laſt *Bridgford*, one in the South Iſle, and the other on the North Side of Church, but both without any Inſcriptions, which is the more to be lamented, becauſe Tradition cannot inform us whoſe they are.

The Rectory of this Town is valued in the King's Books at 19 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* ½; and the Lord Viſcount *Chaworth*, and the College of St. *Mary Magdalene* in *Oxford* are Patrons, and preſent by Turns.

The Foſſe-way, of which we have ſpoken at *Willoughby in the Wold*, having from thence paſſed thro' *Widmerpole*, *Normanton*, *Cropbill* or *Crepwell*, *Butler*, and *Bingham*, (in all which Places we find nothing obſervable but the Tract of it) croſſes the Vale of *Belvoir*, and at length goeth thro' the Field of this Town, *Eaſt Bridgford*, or *Bridgford in the Hill*, in which there are at this Day plain Remains of a *Roman* Station, near a Spring, called, *The Old-Wark Spring*, and the Field belonging to the Town, in which Part of the Camp lies, called *Burrow-field*. Mr. *Foxcroft* Rector of *Wiverby* in *Leiceſterſhire*, (to whoſe Diligence the Diſcovery of ſuch Places in theſe Parts is in a great Meaſure owing) doth aſſure us, that he hath ſeen a fair ſilver Coin of *Veſpaſian*, which was found there; and that others are ſometimes ploughed or digged up by the Inhabitants of the Town. That the Conjecture of a Station here is not groundleſs, may be further confirmed from the Diſtance of this Town from *Willoughby*, which is about eight Miles, and near the ſame Diſtance from *Long Collingham*, which is about three Miles from *Newark upon Trent*, at which Town, or near it, in a large Field, there is ſome Reaſon to fix another Station. The *Foſſe-way* indeed lies above a Mile from it, but it receives Authority from ſeveral of *Conſtantine's* Coins, which have been found there, as well as its Diſtance from *Lincoln*, which is about nine Miles, where was another Station. By this Means (if theſe Conjectures be allowed a Probability, which we can ſee no Reaſon why they ſhould not) the vaſt Breach between *Leiceſter* and *Lincoln* along the *Foſſe* will be pretty well made up after this Manner, *viz.*

From *Leiceſter* to *Willoughby in the Wold*, Nine Miles.
From *Willoughby* to *Eaſt Bridgford*, Eight Miles.
From *Bridgford* to *Long Collingham*, Nine Miles.
From *Collingham* to *Lincoln*, Nine Miles.

Broughton, in *Domeſday-Book* called *Broton*, and in *Teſt. Nev. Brocton*, was in the Conqueror's Time the Eſtate of *Algar* Earl of *Leiceſter*, but was after given by that King to the Earl of *Cheſter*, under whom *Alured de Suleni* held it, and from him it had the Name of *Broughton Sulney*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Nether Broughton*, which is near it, tho' in *Leiceſterſhire*. *John de Suleni*, in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Edward* I. paſſed this Manor to Sir *Gervaſe de Clifton*, in whoſe Poſterity it continued, till in the Reign of King *Charles* II. Sir *Gervaſe Clifton* Bar. ſold it, but after repented heartily of it, becauſe it had been ſo long in his Family, and he was under no Neceſſity to ſell, yet he reſerved the Advowſon of the Rectory to himſelf. It is valued in the King's Books at 11 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* ½.

Carcolſton, *Carrouſton*, *Cauſton*, and in our Maps *Colſton*, a Village of good Note for the ſeveral eminent Families that have been Lords of it, as *Roger de Buſli*,

the *Lovetots*, or *Luvetots*, who flouriſhed in the Reign of King *Henry* I. and were Lords of this Manor to the Times of King *Edward* I. when *Oliver de Luvetot* of this Place, leaving no Iſſue Male, the Female Heir in ſome Deſcents brought this Manor into the Family of *Thurverton*, or, as it is now called, *Thoroton*, from whom the learned Antiquary and Doctor of Phyſick, who wrote the Hiſtory of this County, to which we are ſo much indebted for our Deſcription, was deſcended. From the *Luvetots* and *Thorotons* it after paſſed to the *Arnolds* and *Binghams*, and at length ſettled in the *Whalleys* for many Generations, but hath lately been ſold (as we are informed by a Gentleman, who lives in or near the Place) by a Decree in Chancery, to *Thomas Hall*, Clerk, who married the Heireſs of that worſhipful Family the *Whalleys*. The ſame Gentleman further adds, That

In *Carcolſton* upon the *Foſſe-way* (that paſſeth thro' it to *Eaſt-Bridford*) was a *Roman* Station, in that Part of the Lordſhip called in old Writings, *Aldwerch*, and at this Time, *Oldwarks*, (in Diſtinction to *Newark*) where Foundations of ſolid wrought Stone are found, the Grounds thereabout bearing the Signs and Memory of old Fortifications, *viz.* one Cloſe, ſtill having the Name of *Caſtle-hill*, and two other of *Caſtleton-Cloſes*, as alſo a Spring, called *Oldwark* Spring, and the adjacent Ground on the other Side the *Foſſe-way* in *Bridgford* Pariſh, (of which we have ſpoken above) called the *Burrough-field*, where ancient Coins have been found; at a little Diſtance from which was *Saxondale*, or *Saxeden*, where *Roman* Stone Coffins have been dug up. We have mentioned this Gentleman's Opinion concerning a *Roman* Station in this Place, tho' the Author of the Additions to *Camden* places it at *Eaſt Bridgford*, that the Reader may judge which is the moſt probable by the Arguments produced for their Conjectures, the Diſtances being much alike from either Places.

The Church of this Place was in the Reign of King *Henry* I. given by *William Luvetot* to the Priory of St. *Cuthbert* at *Radford* near *Worksop*, which then was founded by him, and among other Gifts was confirmed by his Heirs. While the Rectory was appropriated to the Priory, the Vicarage was in the Gift of the Monks, and at the Diſſolution of the Abbies, the Rectory, with the Advowſon of the Vicarage of this Town was granted 37 *Hen.* VIII. to *Richard Whalley* Eſq; and his Heirs, in whom it hath continued ever ſince, except in the Year 1670, when *William* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, having then Poſſeſſion of the two Manors or Lordſhips of the Town by Virtue of an Extent, took upon him to preſent to it that Turn; but theſe Manors after his Death returned to the Heirs of *Whalley*, and being ſold to Mr. *Hall*, as is above obſerved, the Right of Preſentation to the Vicarage is now lodged in him. (So far the Gentleman.) But the Parſonage and great Tithes belong to his Grace the preſent Duke of *Newcaſtle*, or his Aſſignees and Heirs; but being charged with an yearly Rent of twenty Pounds to the King, and four Pounds to the See of *Lincoln*, they are for the moſt Part of no great Value beſides. The Value of the Vicarage in the King's Books at this Time is *6 l. 1 s. 10 d.*

In the upper Window of this Church are the Arms of the Families of *Bingham*, *Newmarch*, *Whatton*, and *Glouceſter*; and on the Wall a Monument of Stone for Mr. *Gregory Henſon*, and in the Churchyard another for *Robert Thoroton*, who died *Decemb.* 12. 1646.

Clipſton, a little Village lying upon the Borders of *Ruſcliffe* Wapentake; and when *Plumbtree* Hundred was in Uſe, this Place was accounted a Part of it; but it has been reckoned in this Wapentake of *Bingham* ever ſince the Conqueſt, tho' it yet remains in *Plumbtree* Pariſh. One *Ulviet* a *Saxon* was Lord of this Manor before the Conqueſt; but all the Titles of Lands held by the *Saxons* expired with the Conqueror's Settlement on the Throne, and this Manor was given to his great Favourite *Roger de Buſly*, who, having founded a Priory of *Benedictine* Monks at *Blythe*, a Town on the Confines of this County Northward, gave the Tithes of one Plough-Land in this Pariſh to it. This Lordſhip was ſome Ages after poſſeſſed

by a Family of the *Binghams*, (of whom *Richard de Bingham*, 22 *Edw.* I. procured a Charter of Free-warren in all his Demeſne Lands here) and after them by the *Rempſtones*, from whom it came by Purchaſe to the Noble Houſe of the *Pierpoints*, Sir *George Pierpoint* Kt. who died the 21ſt of *March*, 6 *Eliz.* 1564, being then poſſeſſed of this Manor of *Clipſton*, with divers other Lands, Churches, and Eſtates, leaving all of them to his Son and Heir *Henry*, who, 3 *Car.* I. 1628, was firſt raiſed to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Stile and Title of Lord *Pierpoint* of *Holme Pierpoint*, and a little after made Viſcount *Newark*, and Earl of *Kingſton upon Hull*. His preſent Deſcendant is the Duke of *Kingſton*. Mr. *Holinſhead*, p. 143 of his Hiſtory of the Kings of *England*, tells us, That King *Richard* I. *Anno* 1194, received the King of *Scots*, who came to viſit him, and congratulate his Return from the Holy Land and Captivity at this Town of *Clipſton*. Theſe two Princes, being thus met, ſpent ſome Days in great Mirth and Jollity; but in the End the King of *Scots* required of King *Richard* to reſtore to him the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, *Weſtmoreland*, and *Lancaſter*, which, in Right of his Predeceſſors (as he alledged) belonged to him. King *Richard*, having conſulted his Parliament, anſwered the King of *Scots*, that he could by no Means ſatisfy his Petition, yet granted, in the Preſence of his Nobles, and by Deed confirmed it to the ſaid King of *Scots* and his Heirs, that whenever any of them came by Summons to the Court of the King of *England*, they ſhould be attended from Shire to Shire by the Prelates and Sheriffs from their Entrance into his Kingdom till they came to the King's Court, and while they abode ſhould have an Allowance for their Litery out of the King's Purſe, and ſo at their Return.

Coleſton-Baſſet, ſo called from its ancient Lords, deſcended from *Ralph Baſſet* Chief Juſtice of *England*, who may properly be called Lord Chief Juſtice, for his Authority was ſo great with King *Henry* I. that he was allowed to ſit in what Court he pleaſed, and whereſoever elſe he thought fit, for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice. Certainly this Man had ſome extraordinary Merit, that attracted that King's Favour; for *Ord. Vitalis* tells us, That the King, at the very Beginning of his Reign, *Illum de ignobili Stirpe illuſtravit, & de Pulvere* (*ut ità dicam*) *extulit, datâq; Facultate ſuper Conſules & Oppidanos illuſtres exaltavit*, *i. e.* Raiſed him from a very low Condition, and conferring on him an ample Eſtate, exalted him above Earls and other great Men. This *Ralph*, being Lord of this Manor, gave one Carucate of Land in *Chinolton*, which is Part of this Lordſhip, to the Abbey of *Eynſham* in *Oxfordſhire*, for the Maintenance of one Monk, which he had added to their Number; the reſt continued in his Poſterity a Succeſſion or two, and then paſſed into the Family of the *Baſſets* of *Draiton* near *Tamworth* in *Staffordſhire*. A collateral Branch of the former *Ralph Baſſet* of this Family built a new Chapel in this Town, and was ſucceeded in his Eſtate by his Son of the ſame Name, who dying without Iſſue Male, his Eſtate came to be divided among the Heirs of the Female Line, who were *Thomas* Earl of *Stafford*, and Sir *William Chaworth*'s Lady, *Alice*, whoſe Pedigree, being not very clear, there was a great Controverſy between *Humphry* Earl of *Stafford* and Sir *Thomas Chaworth* Kt. about this Manor and other Eſtates belonging to the ſaid *Ralph*; but notwithſtanding thoſe Conteſts, *Joan* the Mother of the ſaid *Ralph*, who held the third Part of this Manor in Dower, enjoyed it during her Life, and after her Deceaſe it became veſted in the *Stafford* Family, and continued ſome Succeſſions in it, yet not without ſome Alienation of it, at leaſt for a ſmall Time; for we find, that *John Truthale*, in King *Edward* the Fourth's Reign, was poſſeſſed of this Manor of *Colſton-Baſſet*, and having forfeited it by ſiding with King *Henry* VI. it was given to *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, who, 'tis probable, reſtored it to the *Stafford* Family, the then Duke of *Buckingham* much furthering his Deſigns in obtaining the Crown.

Edward

Edward Stafford, the laſt Duke of *Buckingham* of that Name, ſold this Manor to Mr. *Kitſon*, whoſe Son and Heir Sir *Thomas Kitſon* Kt. conveyed it to Mr. *Golding* his Steward, whoſe Grandchild and Heir *Edward Golding* Eſq; was created a Baronet at the Beginning of the Civil Wars. He was ſole Heir of the Manor and Impropriation, except that Part, which his Father ſold to Mr. *Francis Hacker*, who built an Houſe upon it, and left it to his eldeſt Son, Colonel *Francis Hacker*, who guarded King *Charles* I. to the Scaffold, for which and other Crimes he was attainted of High Treaſon, and executed for it, (as is above ſhewed) this and all his other Eſtate being thereby forfeited to the Crown. The Duke of *York*, who engroſſed almoſt all the forfeited Eſtates, obtained this of his Brother King *Charles* II. and obliged the Colonel's Brother to buy it of him, if he would have it, which he did, and had no bad Bargain of the Purchaſe, conſidered as a Chapman only; but he ſold it again to *John Grubham Howe* of *Langar* Eſq; who was lately the Owner of it.

The *Baſſets* had given away ſome Parts of this Manor to the Priory of *Eynſham*, as is above ſaid, and to the Abbey of *Leund* in *Leiceſterſhire*, which was founded by *Richard Baſſet*, the Founder of the *Drayton* Family, and *Maud* his Wife, the Heireſs of *Jeffrey Ridel*, which was granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to *Anthony Nevil* Eſq; and his Heirs, of whom, 'tis probable, Sir *Edward Golding* purchaſed it, that he might have the Lordſhip of this Town compleat to himſelf and Heirs.

While the *Baſſets* flouriſhed in this County, many of them were Men of Note; for *William Baſſet* Eſq; was High Sheriff for the Counties of *Derby* and *Nottingham*, in the ſixteenth Year of King *Edward* IV. and *Richard Baſſet* Eſq; bore the ſame Office in the third Year of King *Henry* VIII. Sir *William Baſſet* Kt. was High Sheriff of the ſame Counties in the thirty-firſt Year of the ſame King's Reign, as was alſo *William Baſſet* Eſq; twice in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, *viz.* in her nineteenth and thirty-fourth Years, and after the Sheriffalties of *Derby* and *Nottingham* were divided, the Family continued in Repute, for *John Baſſet* Eſq; was High Sheriff for this County of *Nottingham* in the thirty-fifth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

The Church here ſtands in the Fields, which are now incloſed, and, as our Author obſerves, are depopulated thereby; for Incloſures, which are thought to enrich other Countries, impoveriſh this of *Nottingham*. *Ralph Baſſet*, who is ſaid above to have built a new Chapel in this Place, ordained by his Will, that a Chantry ſhould be eſtabliſhed in this his new Chapel, where Prayers ſhould be ſaid for his Soul for ever, for which, and three other Chantries elſewhere he gave two hundred Pounds.

The Living here is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* the King is Patron.

Cotgrave, or *Codgrave*, called in *Domeſday-Book*, *Godegrave*. Part of this Manor before the Conqueſt belonged to a *Saxon* Lord, named *Ogbe*, and afterwards to *Hugh de Baron*, and others. This *Hugh*, being an Encourager of the monaſtick Life, gave one Moiety of this Church of *Cotgrave* to the Priory of *Lenton*. Sir *William Dugdale* ſays, that he gave all his Lands in *Cotteſgrave* to the ſaid Monks, which both are true; for he gave the one in 1144, the other three Years after, excepting the Knight's Fee, which he kept in his Hands for the Service of the King and his Heir. The Seat of this *Hugh* was at *Horſtan-Caſtle* in *Darbyſhire*, of which there are ſtill ſome Remains in *Horſeley-Park* there. *Roger* of *Poictiers* had alſo a Manor in this Place after the Conqueſt, which he gave to *Swinſhead-Abbey* in *Lincolnſhire*, which, at the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, was ſold by King *Henry* VIII. for 684 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* to *Harold Roſel* Eſq; of *Cotgrave*, whoſe Anceſtors flouriſhed hereabout in the Beginning of the *Norman* Government. The *Schrimſhires* had alſo a Lordſhip here, and the *Whalleys* a Seat and ſome Poſſeſſions. The *Roſels* Part paſſed to the Family of the *Pierpoints*, and the Lands, that belonged to the Monaſtery of *Lenton*, were granted by King *Philip* and Queen *Mary* to *Thomas White*

Esq; a *Suffolk* Gentleman, whose Successor made it the Place of his Residence, as his Posterity have continued it, one Mr. *White* dwelling now or lately there.

The Church here is divided into two Rectories, both of which are in the Patronage of the *Pierpoints*, *viz.* the Duke of *Kingston*, who keeps a Court here. The one of them is now valued at 10 *l.* 7 *s.* 3 *d.* ½. and the other at 9 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.* ½. in the King's Books. In the Church Windows are the Arms of the *Buggs* and *Binghams*; and in the Body two Monuments for Mr. *John Scrimshires*, Father and Son, who died in less than six Months the one off the other, *Ann. Dom.* 1669.

Crophil-Bishop, and *Crophill-Butler*, our Maps and *Villare* call them them *Cropwell*. Dr. *Thoroton* says, their Name is taken from a round Hill, which stands between them, called *Hou-Hill*. They lie contiguous, and have their Lands intermixed in one Field, so that 'tis judged they were both but one Parish, but have been made distinct upon the Account of the two Lordships in it, one of which, belonging formerly to the Archbishop of *York*, took the Name of *Great-Crophill*, or *Crophill-Bishop*. The whole Lordship of this Town, (except three or four inconsiderable Freeholds) together with the Tithes of Corn and Hay, are Part of the two Prebends of *Oxton*, which belong to the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*. The Prebendaries are the Patrons of the Church; but the Vicarage is but small, being valued in the King's Books but at 5 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* The other Manor, now called,

Crophill-Butler, was so named from the *Butlers* (or, as their Name is diversly written, *Botyllers*, *Botillers*, *Butilers*, and *Butelers*) of *Warrington* in *Lancashire*, descended of *Robert Pincerna*, or *Butler*, to *Ranulph Gernons* Earl of *Chester*, who were Lords of this Manor from King *Henry* the Third's Time to the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. since which Time it has often changed its Lords. The Grange is now, or was lately, in the Possession of the Lord *Chaworth*, who had the Tithes, and found a Chaplain for *Titheby*, whither the Inhabitants of *Crophill-Butler* resort for Divine Service, as to their own Parish Church, as had been done while the Priory of *Thurgarton* had the Tithes. King *Edward* VI, *Reg.* 2. exchanging some Lands with Sir *Thomas Hineage* Kt. gave him certain Estates in these two Parishes, Parcels of the Lands belonging to the Monastery of St. *Peter* at *Thurgarton*.

The Manor of this Town was, after some Contests at Law with Sir *Edmund Saunders* Kt. Lord Chief Justice vested in *Thomas Hockenson*, or *Hutchinson* Gent. and continued in his Family some Successions, till Sir *Thomas Hutchinson*, who lately had the Inheritance of it, sold the Farms to divers Freeholders, and the Demesne to the Earl of *Kingston*, whose Descendant the Duke of *Kingston* is now Owner of it.

Ælton, in *Domesday-Book Ayleton*, and in other Writings *Elleton*. *Morcar* the Earl held Land in this Town in the *Saxons* Time, but upon the Conqueror's Settlement he was forced to relinquish it to *Roger de Busly*, who, having founded a Priory of *Benedictine* Monks at *Blythe*, gave this Manor to that Monastery. Upon the Dissolution of the Abbies it was granted to one Mr. *York*, of whom Sir *John Lyon* an Alderman of *London*, bought it; but it did not remain long in his Family; for his Heirs sold it to the *Mores*, of which Family was the famous Dr. *Henry More*, Fellow of *Christ's-College* in *Cambridge*, a most profound Philosopher and serious Divine. He was Nephew to *Gabriel More* Doctor of Divinity, Prebendary of *Westminster*. Dr. *Thoroton* tells us, that the Lord Marquess of *Dorchester* had a Manor here in his Time; but Mr. *More* was the chief Lord. The Parish is small, and has but few Farms in it; but in his Time, he says, there were not Half so many Farmers in it as formerly, the Lands being got into a few Hands, thro' the Covetousness of some and Inability of others.

The Church here is a Rectory in the Patronage of Mr. *Alexander More*, and valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 5 *s.* The Tithes are valued at 70 *l. per Ann.* and Glebe at 10 *l.* The Rents of the whole Town are besides 288 *l.* 15 *s.* The Manor-House and all the other Farms in the Parish, except three Cottages are Mr. *More's*.

Flintham,

Flintham was one of the Lordships granted by the Conqueror to *Roger de Buisley*, by the Deprivation of the old *Saxon* Lord, *Odincar*, who poſſeſſed it before the Conqueſt. The *Huſſeys* were Lords of a great Part of this Manor, from King *Edward* the Firſt's Time to the Reign of King *Charles* I. when it paſſed for Want of Heirs Male to the *Drapers*, and afterwards to the *Butlers*, being both deſcended of the Heirs General of the *Huſſeys*. The *Hotots* have had a Lordſhip here from the Reign of King *Henry* III. to our Times. The Demeſnes at preſent are the Inheritance of *John Hacker* Eſq; whoſe Father *Richard Hacker* purchaſed them of the *Drapers*, who had married the Heireſs of the *Huſſeys*, or *Hoſeas*, whoſe Pedigree Dr. *Thoroton* gives us, *p.* 133. of his Hiſtory of this Shire.

The Church of this Place was appropriated to the Abbey of *Welbeck* by *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *York*, about the Year 1389, but now it belongs to *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, to which it was granted, with the Demeſne which belonged to *Thurgarton* Priory by King *Henry* the Eighth's Letters Patents, dated *December* 24. 38 *Hen.* VIII. The Family of *Cooper* of *Thurgarton* have uſually been grand Tenants to the College; but Mr. *John Hacker* holds the Rectory. The Vicarage here is now valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and *Trinity-College* are the Patrons. In the Church Windows and Walls are the Arms of the *Huſſeys*, *Cromwells*, *Binghams*, and *Byrons*. In the South Croſs Iſle is a Monument erected by *Robert Butler* jun. in Memory of the *Huſſeys* of this Place, his Anceſtors by Mother-Side, *Anno* 1676, as alſo for *Ralph Prudham* and *Agnes* his Siſter, the Children of *Richard Prudham*, who died almoſt together in 1470.

Granby, with which *Sudton*, or *Sutton*, is uſually joined. *Hamine* the *Saxon* had a Manor here before the *Norman* Invaſion; but the Conqueror diſpoſeſs'd him, and gave it to *Walter D'Aincourt*, or *Deincourt*. Earl *Algar* alſo had a Manor in this Town before the Conqueror's Arrival; but he was forced to give Place to *Osborn Fitz-Richard*. Here the Lords *Deincourt* had their chief Seat, and being a religious Family (according to the Manner of the Times they lived in) have given many Examples of a ſingular Devotion in them, *viz.* 1. *Walter Deincourt* founded a Priory for Canons of St. *Auguſtine* at *Thurgarton* in this County, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. 2. *Walter Deincourt*, among other Donations of Lands, Tithes, and Mills, gave the Tithes of this Town (called there *Greenby*) to the Abby of St. *Mary*'s at *York*. 3. *John Deincourt*, 2 *John* gave to the Monks of *Belvoir* one Carucate of Land in this Town, on Condition, that they ſhould pray for the good Eſtate of himſelf and his Wife, as alſo for the Health of the Souls of *Walter* his Father, and *Oliver* his Brother. 4. *Oliver Deincburt* alſo, 6 *Rich.* I. gave to the Canons of *Thurgarton* a Rent of Aſſize of five Shillings *per Annum*, and five Bovates of Land in *Botilſton*. *William Deincourt* was the laſt Male Heir of this Family, and dying without Iſſue, 1 *Hen.* VI. left *Alice* and *Margaret* his Siſters and Heirs, who marrying, the eldeſt to *William* Lord *Lovel*, and the youngeſt to *Ralph* Lord *Cromwell*, this Manor in the Diviſion fell to the Lord *Lovel*. Of this Family of *Deincourt* *John* was ſummoned to Parliament as a Lord in King *Edward* the Third's Days, having before in the ſame Reign ſerved as Knight of the Shire for the County. He was alſo in the ſame Reign aſſigned, among others, to attend *John* King of *France* in the Caſtle of *Hartford*.

This Manor continued not long in the Family of *Lovel*; for *Francis* Lord *Lovel*, being a firm Adherent to the *York* Family, was with King *Richard* III. in *Boſworth-Field* fighting againſt King *Henry* VII. and eſcaping from thence by Flight got to *Margaret* Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*, King *Richard*'s Siſter, by whoſe Inſtigation and Aſſiſtance he attempted under *Martin Swart* and *John de la Pole* Earl of *Lincoln*, to dethrone King *Henry*, for which Treaſons he was attainted, and his whoſe Eſtate coming to the Crown, King *Henry* VII. granted this Manor to Sir *John Savage*, whoſe Deſcendant the Lord Viſcount *Savage* ſold it to Sir *John Manners*, whoſe Grandſon is the preſent Duke of

Rutland,

Rutland, who has conferred a new Honour upon this Place, by taking the Title of the Marqueſs of *Granby*, which by the Courteſy of *England* his eldeſt Son bears. This was anciently a Market-Town; but it hath been ſo long diſuſed, that the Day on which it was kept weekly is forgotten, yet the Fair ſtill continues, and is held yearly on *All-Saints-Day*, *Nov.* 1. the Church being dedicated to *All Saints*, which is a general Reaſon for keeping Fairs in moſt Country Towns.

The Rectory, before the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, was appropriated to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, and after granted, 18 *Eliz.* to *Roger Maners* Eſq; and his Heirs, and is now the Inheritance of the Earl of *Rutland*. *Walter Grey* Archbiſhop of *York* conſtituted the Vicarage here, to conſiſt of the Alterage only, which was then computed at ten Marks. It is now valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* ½. and the real Value is reputed not to be more.

Hawkſworth, or *Hocheſword*, a ſmall Town, anciently poſſeſſed by the *Deincourts*, in which Family it continued ſeveral Succeſſions, and then falling to Heirs Female, paſſed thro' divers Families, till at length it was ſeized by the Crown, being Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of Sir *Morrice Dennis* Kt. Queen *Elizabeth*, in the third Year of her Reign, granted it to *Richard Whalley* Eſq; in whoſe Poſterity it continued ſome Time; but about the Year 1670, Mr. *Whalley*, who was then in Poſſeſſion of it, made it over to *William* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, of whom *Robert Butler* Eſq; purchaſed it. The Patronage of the Church is in the ſaid Mr. *Butler*; but Sir *Thomas Hineage*'s Heirs or Aſſignees have a yearly Portion out of the Parſonage of ſix Shillings and Eight-pence, which was allowed him in Exchange with King *Edward* VI. for other Lands. It was then in the King's Hands, being Parcel of the Eſtate of the Priory of St. *Peter* at *Thurgarton*, ſettled on the Crown by the Act for the Diſſolution of the Abbies of *England*. 'Tis probable the noble Family of the *Finches*, whom the Heireſs of Sir *Tho. Hineage* married, now enjoy it.

Over the Entrance into Porch of this Church is engraven on a Stone theſe Lines.

Gauterus, & *Uxor ejus* Cecelina *fecerunt facere Eccleſiam iſtam in honorem Domini noſtri* IESU, & *Beatæ* Mariæ *Virginis*, & *omnium Sanctorum Dei ſimul.*

In the Windows are the Arms of *Mydleton* of *Fulbeck* in *Lincolnſhire*, *Sibthorps*, *Leeks*, and *Bozoms*, and in the Chancel is a Monument for Mr. *Robert Rockhold*, the moſt ingenious and pious Rector of this Place, who was buried in 1659.

Hickling, in *Domeſday-Book* called *Echeling*, and *Hegeling*; *Godwin* and *Turkbill* were Lords of this Town before the Conqueſt, when it went by the Name of *Echeling*; but theſe *Saxon* Lords were outed by the Conqueror, and one of their Parts was given to *Ilbert de Lacy*, and the other to *Walter Deincourt*, which laſt was given by Sir *Gerard de Fanecourt*, the Heir of the *Deincourts*, to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, of *Ralph de Ayncourt*'s Foundation. The *Lacy*'s Part paſſed to Earls of *Lincoln* of that Name, and after having had ſeveral Owners came to the *Leeks*, and is now, or late was, the Inheritance of *Richard Maunſfield* of *Laeke* Eſq; to whom it deſcended from his Uncle Mr. *Francis Manſfield*. Upon the Diſſolution of the Abbey the Lands of this Town, that belonged to the Monaſtery of *Thurgarton*, fell to the Crown, and were by King *Edward* VI. granted by Patent to *Lionel Ducket* and *Edward Whitchurch*, but afterwards returning to the Crown were granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to Sir *Thomas Greſham*, the famous Merchant of *London*, who was ſo great a Benefactor to that City; but neither of theſe Lords were ſo compleat Poſſeſſors of the Town, but that a ſmall Part of it belonged to *Crophill*, and was annexed to the Deanery of the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*, mentioned before in *Crophill-Biſhop*, being a Parcel of the two Prebends of *Oxton*.

The Church here was anciently in the Patronage of the *Leekes*, but now, or late, of Mrs. *Sarah Bardsey* Widow. The Tithes belonging to the *Deincourts*, Part belonged to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, and two Parts of the Tithes of the *Lacy*'s Lordship was given by them to the Chapel of St. *Clement* in *Pomfret-Castle*, which all returned upon the Suppression of the Abbies to the Church, whereby it became a Rectory. It is valued in the King's Books at 18 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.*

Holm, a Manor possessed long by the *Pierpoints*, partly by Inheritance and partly by Purchase. They descend from Sir *Henry Pierpoint*, who married *Annora* the Heiress of the Family of *Manvers*, or *Manners*, the ancient Lords of this Town, and give Name to this Town, called since from them *Holm-Pierpoint*. Here we think it convenient, because in this our History we write the proper Names of Persons and Places several Ways, to shew how differently the Names of *Maners* and *Pierpoint* are written in our Records, as *Mulnuers*, *Maunuors*, *Malucciers*, *Malnoers*, *Maunoers*, and *Maners*; and so *Pierpont*, *Perepunt*, *Perpount*, *Perepount*, *Pierpeynt*, *Pirpond*, *Perpoynt*, and *Pierpoint*, that our Reader may not accuse us of Heedlessness or Ignorance. Before the Coming of the *Normans* one *Toret* a *Saxon* had the Manor of this Town; but the Invader soon stript him of it, and gave it to *Roger de Buisley*, a Person to whom he was so bountiful, as if he thought he could never enrich him enough. The *Manuers* had some Possessions in this Town in the Reign of King *Henry* I. from whom *Henry Pierpoint*, by the Marriage of *Annora Manners*, came first into Possession of a Part of it, which his Heirs inherited; but of their Successors and Heirs we have not a clear Account, and therefore proceed in their Genealogy as we can. The next we find of this Noble Family is, *John de Pierpoint* of *Kirkby* in *Ashfield*, whose Lands still remain there in the Possession of this Honourable Family. He had two Brothers, named *Henry* and *Roger*. Dr. *Thoroton* supposes them to be the Sons or Grandsons (and very much is to be attributed to his Judgment in this Case) of *Robert le Pierpoint*, who lived in King *Henry* the Third's Time, and held one Knight's Fee of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, *de veteri Feoffmento*, which proves, that his Ancestors had been enfeoffed of it in the Time of King *Henry* I. He gave the Lordship of *Halliwell* to the Monks of *Basingwerk* in *Flintshire*. In the Reign of King *Edward* I. *Simon de Pierpoint*, (how descended, from *John* or *Robert*, we do not discover) *Reg.* 32. was one of those Persons of Note, who was summoned by special Writ to repair with all Speed to the King, wheresoever he should be, on *June* 8. in *England*, to treat of certain weighty Affairs relating to his and their Honour, the Sheriffs of every County being at the same Time commanded to cause two Knights for every Shire, and two Burgesses for every Corporation, to attend them, *ad consulendum & consentiendum*, in Order to make all necessary Preparations for his Expedition into *Gascoign* in *France*. *Robert Pierpoint* was his Brother; but of either of them we find no more, as to their Successors and Heirs.

This seems indisputable, that the Posterity of *Henry Pierpoint*, and *Annora*, by whom this Manor came to the *Pierpoints*, had their Residence, for the most Part, in this Town, and obtained many Privileges for it, for *Robert Pierpoint*, 9 *Edward* II. obtained a Charter of Free-warren in all his Demesn-Lands, within all his Lordships in this County, of which, this of *Holm* is placed first; which having continued many Reigns, was renewed and confirmed by King *Henry* VIII. at the Suit and Request of Sir *William Pierpoint*, Knight, and so left to his Heir and Successor *George Pierpoint*, Esq; Hitherto, in discoursing of this ancient and noble Family, we find none summon'd to Parliament as a Baron, but *Simon Pierpoint* abovementioned; but all along, both before and after, they were always reputed among the prime Gentry of their Country, and accordingly were chosen to the most eminent Offices and Posts; for *Henry Pierpoint* served, as a Knight of this Shire in Parliament, the fifth and ninth Years of King *Henry* V. and the second and third Years of King *Henry* VI. Sir *Henry Pierpoint*, Knight, was also High Sheriff for this County, and

and *Darbyſhire*, in the ninth Year of King *Edward* IV. This is that *Henry Pierpoint*, Eſq; of whom it is ſaid, that King *Edward* IV. for the good and laudable Services perform'd, at his great Coſts and Charges, and with manifold Dangers againſt that King's Rebels, who had levied War againſt him, before, and at that Time, gave to the ſaid *Henry*, and his Heirs Male, the third Part of the Manor of *Staley*, and a like Part of the Advowſon of the Church, and a Chantry there, in *Darbyſhire*, which came to the King's Hands by the Attainder of *John* Lord *Clifford*. *William Pierpoint*, Eſq; alſo ſerved in the ſame Office, in the eighteenth Year of King *Henry* VII. Sir *William Pierpoint*, Knight, alſo did the ſame in the thirteenth Year of King *Henry* VIII. And after the Sheriffalties of this, and *Darbyſhire* were parted, *Henry Pierpoint*, Eſq; was High Sheriff for this Shire. So long hath this noble Family continued in great Reputation, and in theſe laſt Ages advanced to the higheſt Pitch of Honour, for juſt Reaſons, by theſe Degrees. For,

Robert Pierpoint, Son of Sir *Henry Pierpoint*, Knight, and *Frances*, Eldeſt Daughter of Sir *William Cavendiſh*, Knight, and Siſter to *William* Earl of *Devon*, having been educated in *Oriel* College, *Oxford*; and proving a Perſon of excellent Parts, and ample Fortune, was, by Letters Patent, dated *June* 29, 3 *Car.* I. 1628. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Pierpoint* of *Holm-Pierpoint*, in *Com' Notti'* and upon *July* 25, in the next Year, was created Viſcount *Newarke*, and Earl of *Kingſton* upon *Hull*. He was ſo Zealous for King *Charles* I. in the Beginning of the late Rebellion, that he raiſed a Regiment for his Service; and being taken Priſoner by the Parliament Forces, at the Siege of *Gainſborough*, *July* 30, 1643. was ſlain by the King's Party, in endeavouring his Reſcue. The King himſelf was not a little affected at his Loſs, whom he uſually called, *the Good Earl of* Kingſton.

Henry, his Son and Heir, inherited not only his Titles, but Loyalty; and attended the ſaid King *Charles* I. at *Oxford*, and many other Places, in the perilous and troubleſome Times that followed his Father's Death, and was one of his Majeſty's Privy Council; for which great Services and other his Merits, he was raiſed to an higher Degree of Honour, and was created Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter*. He had his principal Seat in this Place, and died without Iſſue Male, and his Marquiſate ceaſed with him, but his other Honours deſcended to his Brother's Sons ſucceſſively.

Robert and *William*, who were Earls of *Kingſton*, but died without Iſſue, and

Evelyn Pierpoint, ſo called from Sir *John Evelyn* of *Dene* in *Wiltſhire*, whoſe Daughter and Coheir, named *Elizabeth*, was his Mother. He hath, ſince his Brother's Deceaſe, been created Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter*, and Duke of *Kingſton*, by his preſent Majeſty King *George*. The Right Honourable *Evelyn* Duke of *Kingſton* is the preſent Lord of this Manor of *Holm-Pierpoint*, and Poſſeſſor of the noble Manſion there, which is ſtill much the ſame as it was left by Sir *Henry Pierpoint* to his Poſterity, ſave that *Robert* Earl of *Kingſton*, the firſt Perſon of that Dignity in the Family, added the high Buildings, and Marqueſs *Henry* built the Stables, and made the Gardens, Bowling-Green, and other Ornaments and Offices to it.

In the Church of this Town, *Holm-Pierpoint*, there are many ſtately Monuments for the Defunct of this noble Family, *viz.* In the South Iſle, and in the South Side and North Side of the Choir, over the Vault, which is the moſt remarkable, being for the Lady *Gertrude* Counteſs of *Kingſton*, who was the Lady of *Robert* the firſt Earl of *Kingſton* above mentioned. In the Inſcription upon it ſhe is ſtiled, *The moſt Illuſtrious Princeſs Gertrude*. How ſhe acquired that Title we can't learn from Dr. *Thoroton*; for ſhe was an Earl's Wife only, and the Daughter and Coheir of Mr. *Henry Talbot*, third Son to *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*; and therefore we muſt ſuppoſe it was Height of Veneration and Reſpect in the Perſon that made or ſet on the Inſcription, and not her juſt Title, that ſtiled her a Princeſs. On the South Side of this Church there

there is alſo a magnificent Monument over the Corpſe of Sir *Henry Pierpoint*, Earl *Robert*'s Father. The River *Trent* is the Weſtern Boundary of this Pariſh.

The Church of this Pariſh is a Rectory, and is, as it hath a long Time been, in the Patronage of the noble Family of the *Pierpoints*, the Duke of *Kingſton* being the preſent Patron. It is valued in the King's Books at 15 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* In the Windows are many Arms of the *Pierpoints*.

Kinalton, in *Domeſday-Book*, *Chinalton*, which hath two Manors, the one of *Walter Dainecourts*, the other of the *Taynes-Fee*, of which before the Conqueſt one *Azor* was Tenant. *Newbold* was once a conſiderable Place, and adjoined to this Pariſh; but now 'tis well nigh loſt between this Lordſhip and *Colſton-Baſſet*. *Paganus de Vilers* was Lord of this Town in King *Henry* the Second's Reign; and from him it paſſed by Marriage to Sir *Godfrey Foljamb*, of whoſe Poſterity Sir *Gervaſe Clifton* purchaſed it, and is now, or late was, Lord of the whole Town.

The Rectory here was given by *Paganus de Vilers* to *Roger* Archbiſhop of *York*, and his Succeſſors, for the Maintaining of Hoſpitality in the Reign of King *Henry* II. and ſtill remains appropriate to that See; but the Family of *Cliftons* have it by Leaſe. The Vicarage hath Epiſcopal Juriſdiction in the Pariſh, and is valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 18 *s.* 11 *d.* ½. There is a Chapel called *Newbolt-Chapel*, ſtanding in the Middle of the Town, which was annexed to the Parochial Church for ſome ſacred Offices, by *Walter Gray* Archbiſhop of *York*, in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Henry* III. which has proved fatal to the Mother Church, becauſe it ſtands at a little Diſtance from the Town, near the Foſſe, for the Pariſhioners very ſeldom reſort to it, which has happened to many other Churches.

Kirkſton, a Village, remarkable only (ſo far as we have yet found) for giving a Name to the Family that were of old the Lords of it, the *Kirkſtons*. From them by Marriage it paſſed to the *Leeks*, and by them to the *Whalleys*, their Deſcendants. The laſt Family had their Seat here, called *Kirkſton-hall*. Of this Family was Major General *Edward Whalley*, a Perſon famous in the late Civil Wars, in acting againſt the King, as a principal Officer in the Parliament Forces. He was related to *Oliver Cromwell*, and in his Intereſts all along.

In the Chancel of this Church is a fair Alabaſter Tomb for *Richard Whalley* Eſq; who died in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Knoveton, or *Kneton*, a Manor belonging in Part to a *Saxon*, named *Elfi*, before the Conqueſt; and the other Parts were the Eſtate of two other *Saxons*, named *Ulfviah* and *Ulviel*. *Alan* Earl of *Richmond* procured a Grant of the Conqueror of *Elfi*'s and *Ulfviah*'s Part, and *Ulviel*'s Part was given to *Roger de Buſley*. Both theſe Manors were never in the Poſſeſſion of any one Lord; but the moſt conſiderable Owners in the Pariſh of late Years hath been the Family of the *Molineux*'s; for in the Reign of King *Charles* II. Sir *Francis Molineux* repaired, and new built the Seat of the Family here, and made it the Place of his Reſidence.

The Patronage of this Church was given in the Reign of King *Henry* III. by *Robert de Kniveton*, called before *de Bingham*, to the Abbey of *Walbeck*, which held it till the Diſſolution, when it was granted, with the Lands and Tenements in this Pariſh belonging to the ſaid Abbey, to *Edward Fynes*, Lord *Clinton* and *Say*, and *Robert Tirwhite*, to be held by them and their Heirs *in Capite* of the King. Sir *Francis Molineux* is Patron of the Vicarage, which is now valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* ½.

Lambcote, the Map calls it *Lornbcote*, a Village, of which there is ſo little remaining, that it is not worth mentioning, unleſs it be to keep the Name as well as the Place from periſhing. Before the Conqueſt there were three Manors in this Place, two held by *Frane* and *Odincar*, which the Conqueror gave to *Roger Buſli*; a third held by *Ulchet*, given to *Ralph de Burun*, beſides the *Tain* Land held by the ſaid *Ulchet*, which had for ſome Ages diſtinct Lords, but now they are ſwallowed up in the Lordſhips of *Radcliff* up-

on *Trent* and *Holm*; yet some Closes bear the Name.

Langar, a Manor, which has always been united with those of *St. Aubery* and *Barneston*; as may be seen in those Places above. From *Godric* the *Saxon* they passed by the *Peverells* and *Rodes* to the *Tibitots*, who held it divers Successions, and *Robert Tibetot* procured a Charter of Free-Warren in his demesn Lands here and at *Barneston*; but the last of this Family, *Robert* Lord *Tipton*, leaving only three Daughters for his Heirs, of which *Margaret* the eldest marrying *Roger* Lord *Scroop*, of *Bolton* brought this Manor and Seat into the Family of the *Scroopes*, in which it continued till *Immanuel* Lord *Scroop*, who was created Earl of *Sunderland* by King *Charles* I. having no legitimate Issue of his own, settled his Estate upon his natural Daughters, of which this Manor came upon the Division to *Annabella*, the youngest, who married *John How*, second Son to Sir *John How* of *Compton* in *Gloucestershire*, and so brought this Manor into that Name. By this his Wife Mr. *How* had *Scroop*, *John*, and several other Sons; and being a Person whose Services were acceptable at Court in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, that Prince by his Letters, register'd in the Office of Arms, did, in Consideration of those Services, grant and ordain, that the Lady *Annabella* should be had, taken, and esteemed as the legitimate Daughter of an Earl, and might use, enjoy, and have the Stile, Title, and Degree, with Precedency accordingly, in as full and ample a Manner, as if she had been the legitimate Daughter of *Immanuel* late Earl of *Sunderland*; after which she was stiled the Right Honourable the Lady *Annabella*. Some Years after King *William* III. created her eldest Son, Sir *Scroop How*, Viscount ——— in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; and her second Son, *John How* Esq; who had been a leading Man in Parliament, was made, in the Reign of Queen ANNE, Pay-master to her Guards and Garrisons, and her third Son *Immanuel How* Esq; was sent by the said Queen her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the most serene Prince the Elector of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburge*, since become our present King by her Death.

Mr. *How*, the Father of these Gentlemen, imparked several Fields about his Manor-house here, and well stored them with Deer. He also made a Vault in the South Isle of the Body of the Church, to be a Burial-Place for his Family, arched over with Brick. The House and Church almost join together; and the Front of the former is towards the South, and the Advowson of the Church being annexed to the Manor, while the *Tibetots* or *Tiptots* had it, we suppose has gone with it all along, for the *Hows* are still Patrons. In the Church there are several good Monuments for the *Scroops* and *Chaworths*, *viz.* In the North Choir for *Thomas* Lord *Scrope*, the Father of *Immanuel* Earl of *Sunderland* and his Lady; and against the North Wall in the Cross-Isle, which belongs to the Honourable Family of the *Chaworths*, there is a very handsome Tomb over the Wall for Sir *John Chaworth*, who died in the Reign of Queen *Mary* I. and another for *George Chaworth* Esq; his Son, as also for *Henry Flower* Gent. and *Thomas* his Son and Heir, by *Katharine* Daughter of *George Chaworth* Esq; And now we should conclude our Account of this Place, but that we must not forget one Thing perhaps relating to it as memorable as any Thing yet related, *viz.* That when King *John* marched against his Barons, confederated with the Dauphin of *France* in the Year 1216 to depose him, he lodged in this Town.

Newton, or *Newenton*, after the Conquest, was the Fee of *Goisfrid de Halselin*, and was after parted among his nine Sokmen, from whom by Length of Time it came into the Family of *Stanhope*, and the Earl of *Chesterfield* enjoys it, otherwise it is a Place of no Note, either for its Lords or any Thing else, save that Part of it belonging to the Duke of *Newcastle* in the Times of the Civil Wars, he, being engaged in the Defence of his Royal Master, was forced to put it into the Hand of certain Trustees, who, being by some Means discovered, were displaced in the Time of *Oliver Cromwell*'s Usurpation, and the Estate was sold to one Mr. *Clarke*. About a 5th Part of the Tithes, *viz.* growing upon the Lands in that Parish, called and still known by the Name of *Bingham-Fee*, belongeth to the

Rectory

Rectory of *Bingham*. The Earl of *Oberfield* hath the rest.

Orston, a Village, where King *Edward* the Confessor, and afterward King *William* the *Norman* had a Manor. It continued in the Crown till King *Richard* I. granted it to *William de Albini* Lord of *Belvoir*, who gave it with *Isabel* his Daughter to *Robert* Lord *Roos* or *Ros* of *Hemlake* in *Yorkshire*. *Isabel* survived him, and obtained 29 *Edw.* I. a Grant of Free-Warren in this her Manor of *Orston*. After her Death this Manor continued several Successions in the Family; but at length *Thomas* Lord *Ros*, siding with the *Lancastrians*, after their Cause was lost in *Towton-Field*, his Estate was confiscated; but *Philippa* his Mother found so much Favour, by Means of a former Grant, to keep this and some Parts of his Estate for her Life. After her Decease *John Tiptot* Earl of *Worcester*, having married *Philippa* the Sister of *Thomas* Lord *Ros*, obtained it for some Time, and then it came to the Family of the *Manners*, Sir *Robert Manners* having married *Eleanor*, another of his Sisters, and in that Family, now Dukes of *Rutland*, we suppose it continues.

The Church, with all its Appurtenances, was given by King *William Rufus* to the Church of St. *Mary* at *Lincoln*, *Robert* then Bishop, and all his Successors, in perpetual Possession; and the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral still have, as of ancient Times they had, the whole Rectory of this Town, which was confirmed to them by the Owner of the Lordship, *William de Albini* the First. Mr. *John Kercheval* and his Ancestors have held the Tithes all along. The Vicarage is in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, and is valued in the King's Books at 12 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.* but upon an Address made to the Deans and Chapters in behalf of the Vicars, the capitular Body of this Church, upon Renewal of their Lease of the Parsonage here, made an annual Addition of 15 *l.* to the Vicarage for ever out of it. In the Church here is a Monument for Mr. *John Kercheval*, the Son of Mr. *Hugh Kercheval*, who died *April* 9 *Anno* 1597.

In the South-East Corner of this Wapentake, bordering upon *Leicestershire*, stands

Over-broughton, so called in Opposition to *Nether-broughton*, where in the *Saxon* Times Earl *Algar* had a Manor, which, the Conqueror, upon his Settlement here, gave to *Gerbod* Earl of *Chester*, from whom it fell, after some Descents, to *Alliany* Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, who sold or gave it to *Alured de Sulleny*, or *Sulney*, from whose Posterity it came to the *Cliftons* in King *Henry* the Third's Time. This Family held it till Sir *Gervase Clifton* (who was descended of the Family of that Name, who had their Seat at *Clifton* in the County, where see more of that Family) was perswaded to sell it, which he often repented of, because it had been so long in the Possession of his Family; but the Advowson of the Church still remains in his Posterity. The Town is commonly called *Broughton-Sulney*, which Family were Lords of it before the *Cliftons*, to distinguish it from *Nether-Broughton*, which, tho' it joins to it, is in *Leicestershire*. North West of this Village is

Outhorp, or *Obsthorp*, as it was written in ancient Records, and *Ousthorp*, a Manor, of which *Tochi* a powerful *Saxon* was Lord (as he was also of *Shelford*, and many other Towns in this County) before the Conquest; but all the *Saxon* Nation being overpower'd by the Conqueror, he gave Part of it to *Roger de Busley*; but the Manor, with most of *Tochi*'s other Lands, he gave to *Goisfrid Hanselin*, or *Alselin*, who made *Shelford* his Seat. *William*, *Roger de Busley*'s Tenant here, left his Estate to his Posterity, who stiled themselves afterwards *de Outhorp*, the last of them was *Fo-ames de Outhorp* in King *Edward* the Third's Reign. The *Hutchinsons* came into their Manor here by Purchase; and after a Time Sir *Thomas Hutchinson* became the Proprietor of the intire Manor, and bought the impropriate Rectory. His Son *John Hutchinson* Esq; built the Mansion-house, which his Brother *Charles* bought of his Widow, and made it the Place of his Residence. Sir *Thomas* was High Sheriff of this County in the 18th Year of King *James* I.

The old Church here was pretty large, as was also the Chancel, and both of them

were covered with Lead; but being fallen into Decay and ruinous, it was pulled down by Col. *John Hutchinſon*, who built the preſent Church to the North Wall of the Chancel, and made a Vault under it, to bury thoſe of his Family in, who died in or near the Town. He was very much concerned in the late Civil Wars, and very active on the Parliament-ſide, nor would by any Perſwaſion or Advantage be brought over to the King's Party; for being made Governor of *Nottingham* Caſtle the Earl of *Newcaſtle* offered to give him ten Thouſand Pounds, and make him a Lord and Governor of the ſame Caſtle, to him and his Heirs for ever, if he would deliver it to him for the King, but he refuſed, and acquainted the Parliament with the Propoſals. After this he grew more active in the ſame Service, for meeting with a Party of the King's Garriſon at *Newark*, he flew Captain *Thimbleby*, and took twenty Gentlemen and Officers, ſixty Horſe and fifty Foot, for which and other Services he was made one of the Council of State in the Years 1648 and 1649. He ſat as one of the King's Judges, and in *Oliver*'s Protectorſhip commanded a Regiment. Things going on thus proſperouſly, he rather increaſed than leſſened his Eſtate; but when the Tide turned, and the Confuſions brought upon the Nation forced the People of all Sorts to call for their King, and the Convention then met reſtored King *Charles* II. to his Throne, he was reputed among the Regicides; but not being ſo active and forward as many others, ſome of whom were executed, he was condemned only to perpetual Impriſonment in *Deal* Caſtle in *Kent*, where he died, and his Body being brought from thence was buried in the Vault of this Church.

The Patronage of the Church here was in *Roger de Buiſli* and *Goiſfrid Hanſelin* alternately, till *John de Oſtborp* gave his Moiety to the Priory of *Thurgarton*. He inherited *Roger de Buiſly*'s Part, and his Poſterity confirmed his Gifts. Some Years after Sir *Robert Vilers* Kt. gave all his Demeſne and the Moiety of the Church to to the ſame Monaſtery, on Condition that the Priory ſhould find one of their own Canons, or a ſecular Chaplain, to celebrate Maſs in the Church of *Oſtborp* for his own, his Wife's, Anceſtors, and Heirs Souls. The Value of the Whole then was 23 *l.* 4 *s.*

Ratcliffe, called for Diſtinction *Ratcliffe* upon *Trent*, as the other *Ratcliffe* in *Ruſcliffe* Wapentake is called *Ratcliffe* upon *Sore*, as is ſaid above. This Manor before the Conqueſt was held by *Fredeghis* the *Saxon*, who was forced to turn Tenant to *William de Peverel*, after the *Norman* had got Poſſeſſion, and given it him. The *Peverels* held it for ſome Time, but at length it was forfeited to the King for male Practices, and we ſuppoſe this Manor was given by him to the Family of *Greys* of *Codnore*, of whom we find *John* Lord *Grey* of *Codnore* poſſeſſed of it the 56th of *Henry* III. as alſo *Henry* Lord *Grey* in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. whoſe Son *Henry* leaving no lawful Iſſue bequeathed it to his Baſtard Son, *Richard Grey*, and the Heirs of his Body, the 11th of *Henry* VII. who enjoyed this Manor, till *Thomas Grey* Eſq; was perſwaded to part with it by Archbiſhop *Cranmer* upon this Occaſion. The Archbiſhop having a Deſire to ſettle this Manor in his Family, prevailed with Mr. *Grey*, who had no Heirs of his Body, to convey the Manor of *Woodhall* in this Place by Fine to the King, who was to reconvey it to the Archbiſhop, that he might ſettle it upon *Harold Roſell* Eſq; a near Kinſman of Mr. *Grey*'s, who had married the Archbiſhop's Siſter, and whoſe Grandſon and Heir had married *Mary* the Daughter of *Thomas Cranmer* Eſq; Son of *John Cranmer* Eſq; the Archbiſhop's elder Brother, by Means of which Settlement this Manor was lately in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Roſell* Eſq; Son of *Gervaſe*, Son of *George Roſell*, the Son of *John Roſell* Eſq; and *Mary Cranmer*.

Theſe *Roſells*, or *Roſello's*, came poſſeſſed of their Eſtate here by their Intermarriage with the Heireſs of the *Baſly's* in King *Richard* the Second's Time, when they removed from *Cotgrave* hither. They derive their Original from *Robert de Roſello*, whoſe Family is almoſt as old as the Conqueſt.

The Rectory of this Church, and Preſentation to the Vicarage, belonged anciently

ciently to the Monaſtery of *Thurgerton*, and was demiſed by Queen *Elizabeth* to Sir *John Zouch*, at 20 *l. per ann.* but afterward was granted by the ſaid Queen to *Michael Stanhope* Eſq; and his Heirs, and continueth ſtill in the ſame Family, the preſent Earl of *Cheſterfield* having the Rectory, and being Patron of the Vicarage, which is valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* In the Church are many Arms of *Strelleys*, *Roſells*, *Baſſly's*, *Deincourts*, and *Greys*.

Saxendale, or *Saxeden*, a Manor held of the Honour of *Tykhill*, where is a Court kept, to which moſt of the Tenants of that Honour are obliged to reſort. The Lordſhip here belongs to the Family of the *Stanhopes*, Earls of *Cheſterfield*, who have lately incloſed it, but whether for the better we hear not. Sir *Michael Stanhope* Kt. when he obtained the Manor of *Shelford*, Part of the Poſſeſſions of the diſſolved Monaſtery of that Place, 31 *Hen.* VIII. got alſo the Rectory of this Pariſh of *Saxendale*, which he treats as an Hamlet of *Shelford*, and not a Pariſh by it ſelf.

The Pariſh Church was pulled down by the Family of the *Stanhopes*, under a Pretence, that it was only a Chapel of Eaſe to *Shelford*, which is not ſo great an Inconvenience to this Place, becauſe there are but few Inhabitants in it. The People here in digging Pits do ſometimes take up Stone Coffins, which they make uſe of for Troughs for their Swine to feed in; but whether in the Place where the Church ſtood or no, we can't reſolve. They are probably Signs of ſome great Mens Burials in them, either *Romans* or *Saxons*.

Scarrington, the Seat and Eſtate anciently of the Family of *Shipmans*, from whom by Marriage it came to the Family of *Armſtrongs*. If we conjecture aright, this is the Manor which in ancient Writings is called *Scidringtune*; and if ſo, it was given by the Conqueror to *Goiſfrid Alſelin*, and after a ſhort Stay in his Family paſſed, either by Marriage or Purchaſe, to the Lords *Bardolf*, whoſe Eſtate, after ſome Continuance, was, for Want of Male Iſſue, divided among Female Heirs, and ſo went into the Families of *Greys*, *Pointz*, *Paganel*, and *Foliot*, from one of which Families it paſſed, by ſome intermediate Owners, as *Whatton*, *Knivet-ton*, *Rempſton*, and *Stapleton*, to *Thomas Shipman*, 9 *Eliz.* whoſe Deſcendant is the preſent Lord.

The Tithes of this Village are Part of the Rectory of *Orſton*, and held by *Thomas Porter* of *Blythe*, to whoſe Father Mr. *Kerchevil* ſold it. The Perſon who now occupies them is *Thomas Falland*, or *Chalon*.

Screveton, *Screvinton*, or *Eſcrevinton*, now commonly called *Screiton*, a Manor, anciently belonging to the Family of the *Boſouns*, of whom *John de Boſoun* was one of the Knights of this Shire to ſerve in Parliament in the thirty-firſt Year of King *Edward* III. and *William Boſon* was one of the Commiſſioners appointed to adminiſter the Oaths to King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 1a. From this Family in later Ages it went to the *Whalleys*, either by Purchaſe or Marriage, of whom, *Peniſton Whalley* Eſq; ſold it to *Thomas Thoroton*, Citizen of *London*, whoſe Son *Thomas Thoroton* Eſq; Recorder of *Lincoln*, and elder Brother of Dr. *Thoroton*, who wrote the Hiſtory of this County, has now the Poſſeſſion of it, as alſo the Advowſon of the Rectory, except the next Turn reſerved to the Seller.

In the Chancel of *Screveton* is a very ſtately Monument of Alabaſter for *Richard Whalley* Eſq; a Man of eminent Note in his Time, one of the Challengers at Tournament in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. ſpoken of alſo in the Manuſcript Memoirs of King *Edward* VI. as a truſty Friend and Kinſman of the good Duke of *Somerſet*, then Lord Protector of the Realm, for whoſe Sake he ſuffered much by Impriſonment, paid a large Compoſition to Queen *Mary* I. and contracted Debts, amounting to the Sum of 4886 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* which he diſcharged in the firſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, by ſelling his fair Seat the noble Manor of *Welbeck*.

Over his Head, at a little Diſtance, ſtands a Coronet, in grateful Memory of the Patent deſigned by King *Edward* VI. to create him Earl of *Nottingham*, for which Reaſon Dr. *Thoroton* in his Hiſtory calls him, *The Patentee*.

The Tithes of this Pariſh were anciently divided into three Parts, one of them was given to the Church of *Lincoln*, as

Part of the Rectory of *Orston*, another to the Priory of *Worksop* with *Coleston*, and the third was left to the Church. The Advowson of the Vicarage was, after some Contest settled upon the Abbot of *Walbeck* and *Ingelran de Screveton*, to present by Turns. But Mr. *Whalley* having purchased the Manor obtained the Advowson of the Vicarage, and Portion of Tithes thereunto belonging, and to *Walbeck*. It is valued in the King's Books at 6*l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* and Mr. *Peniston Whalley* is Patron.

Shelford, or, as it is called in old Writings, *Scelford*. This Manor, before the *Normans* Entrance, belonged almost intirely to the powerful *Saxon*, *Tochi*, as is above mentioned; but when the *Norman* Government was settled, it was given to *Goisfrid Hanselyn*, with several other Manors in this County, and more in other. *Goisfrid* out of them all made choice of this Place (which being above half invironed with the circling Streams of the River *Trent* makes it exceeding pleasant and commodious) for the Head or Capital Seat of his Barony. *Ralph Hanselin*, the Son of *Goisfrid*, founded a Priory for Canons Regular of St. *Augustine* here in the Reign of King *Stephen*, who granted the Monks of it an Immunity from Toll. Here was a Lordship also held by the Family of *Cauz*, almost Cotemporary with the *Hanselins*. They had their Seat in this Shire, and *Robert de Cauz*, in the twelfth Year of King *Henry* II. was Forrester of *Nottingham* and *Darby* Shires by Inheritance. The Estate of the latter descended to the *Everinghams*, and the former to the *Bardolfs*, in which Family while it remained we have this Account of it.

In the 38th of King *Henry* III. *William* the second Lord *Bardolf* obtained a Charter for Free-Warren throughout all the Lordships and Lands he possessed, of which this Lordship was a principal one. In the 32d of King *Edw.* I. *Hugh* Lord *Bardolf* died possessed of the Barony of *Shelford*, with divers Hamlets thereunto belonging, and left it to his Son and Heir, then Lord *Bardolf*, who dying in the 3d Year of King *Edward* III. was buried in the Priory of this Town, leaving his Estate to *John Bardolf* his Son and Heir, of whom 'tis said, that at his Death, which happened *Aug.* 3. 45 *Edw.* III. he was seized of the Barony of *Shelford* and *Stoke-Bardolf*, which was a Parcel of that Barony, and twenty-nine Knights Fees belonging to the Court of *Shelford*, besides *Okebrooke* in *Darbyshire*, which was a Parcel of the Barony of *Shelford*. His Son *Thomas* Lord *Bardolf*, joining with the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Nottingham* in their Rebellion against King *Henry* IV. was slain in the Battle of *Haslewood* in *Yorkshire*, and being attainted his Estate was seized by the King, and this Manor with its Appurtenances given to the Queen; howbeit, upon the humble Petition of *Anne* and *Joan*, the Daughters of the said *Thomas*, as the Heirs of *Ralph Hanselin*, for this Manor, as settled upon their Grandfather *Robert* by the King's Letters Patent, they obtained the Reversion of it after the Queen's Death; and *Anne* being married to Sir *William Clifford*, and *Joan* to *William Phelip*, this Barony upon the Division fell to *Joan*, and thereby *William Phelip* became Lord *Bardolf*. He had no Heirs Male by the said *Joan*, and thereupon, having married his only Daughter and Heir to *John* Viscount *Beaumont*, he left this Manor and the rest of his Estate with the Honour to *Henry* their eldest Son and Heir. *Joan* survived her Husband, and had the Moiety of this Manor of *Shelford*, for her Dower, and at her Death left *William* Son of *Elizabeth* her Daughter (*Henry* being dead before) her Heir.

William Lord *Beaumont*, being now Lord *Bardolf* also by his Mother's Title, was scarcely settled in his Inheritance but he was deprived of it; for he adhering firmly to the *Lancastrian* Interest (as his Ancestors had done) partook of the hard Fate of that Family, and being taken Prisoner at *Towton-Field*, 1 *Edw.* IV. was in the Parliament presently assembled attainted, and his Estate was seized into that King's Hands, who, in Consideration of the many and great Services done him by *John Nevil* Marquess *Montague*, lately created Earl of *Northumberland*, made him a Grant of this Manor of *Shelford* and

Stoke

Stoke-Bardolf; but he held them not long, for the King disobliging him by constraining him to resign his Patent for the Earldom of *Northumberland*, he left the King's Interest, and went over to his Brother *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, who was labouring to set up King *Henry* VI. upon his Throne, and he and his Brother were both slain in *Barnet-Field*, and his Estate was seized upon for the King's Use. *William* Viscount *Beaumont* was alive still in *Scotland*, and 14 *Edw.* IV. assisted the Earl of *Oxford* in keeping St. *Michael's* Mount in *Cornwall*; but the Earl being defeated, he was forced to provide for himself by Flight, and lurk in foreign Parts till the Reign of King *Henry* VII. who restored the *Lancastrian* Party, which had been long depressed, and among others settled this *William* Lord *Beaumont* in his Honour and Estate, in which he lived twenty-four Years, and at length died without Issue, 24 *Hen.* VII.

During this long Succession of the Lords of this Manor most of it was gotten into the Possession of the Church, being given much of it to the Priory here, and some to other religious Places, which at the Dissolution of the Abbies brought it into King *Henry* the Eighth's Disposal, who granted it to Sir *Michael Stanhope*, second Son of Sir *Edward Stanhope* of *Rampton* in this County, who was at that Time Governor of *Hull* for that King, and chief Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. His Son *Thomas* succeeded him in his Estate, and left *John* for his Heir, who was Treasurer of the Chamber to Queen *Elizabeth* for Life, and being knighted, 42 *Eliz.* was made Constable of the Castle of *Colchester*, by which Offices the Estate of this Family was not only greatly increased, but a Way was made for attaining an higher Dignity, which fell upon *Philip* his Son and Heir, who, by Letters Patent bearing Date Nov. 7. 14 *Jac.* I. 1616, was raised to the Dignity of a Baron, by the Stile and Title of Lord *Stanhope* of *Shelford*, and further created an Earl, 4 *Car.* I. 1629, by the Name of the Earl of *Chesterfield*. He happened to fall into troublesome Times, when observing the tumultuous Mob about the Parliament, he urged, that some Course should for Shame be taken to suppress those Tumults, but was answered, *God forbid that we should dishearten our Friends*, whereupon he was imprisoned, and kept in Restraint during the War between the King and Parliament. But tho' he could not assist his Majesty in Person, he did it partly in Money, and partly by his Lady, who made Collections by getting Money, Arms, Ammunition, and Soldiers for him in *Holland*, partly by his Children, his eldest Son *Philip* being made a Colonel by the King, kept his House at *Shelford*, a Garrison for the King, which being taken by Storm, he and most of the Garrison were slain, and the Buildings being set on Fire were left in Ruins and Rubbish, and about the same Time another of his Sons, *Ferdinando Stanhope*, was slain at *Bridgford*. The old Earl was at length released from Prison, and allowed to live in his House, *i. e.* some Part of it, that remained from the Storm and Fire, provided he would not receive any of the Loyal Party, nor have the Common Prayer read in his House; but he was forced to compound for his Estate, before he could recover it from the Sequestration. He died *Decemb.* 12, 1656. His Grandson *Philip*, the Son of his fourth Son *Henry*, succeeded him in his Estate and Honour, and is the present Earl of *Chesterfield*, but very ancient.

In the Church of *Shelford* lie buried Sir *Michael Stanhope* and his Lady *Anne*, Daughter of *Nicholas Rawson* of *Aveley* in the County of *Essex*, and near her *Beatrix Rawson* her Mother, who died *Jan.* 14. 1584. *Katharine* Lady *Stanhope*, also the first Wife of the first Earl of *Chesterfield* is interred under a new Tomb, in the Chancel. *Katharine* also her Daughter, who departed this Life in 1636, was buried here also, but the Earl himself in St. *Giles's* Church, *London*.

Staunton was originally the ancient Demesne of the Crown, but seems to be alienated by the Conqueror, and given to *Ralph Halselin* and *Robert de Calz*, Lords of *Shelford*. *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*, when he founded the Priory of *Haverholm*, gave Part of this Place to it, and made Satisfaction to the Lords for it. The

Tithes,

Tithes with the Rectory of *Orston* belong to the Church of *Lincoln*, and the Dean and Chapter find a Curate to officiate in the Chapel, which ſtands in *Staunton* Church-yard. *Harvey Staunton* Eſq; is their Leſſee.

Sutton may deſerve our Notice for giving Name to the Honourable Family of *Suttons*, of which the Lords *Lexington* are deſcended. *Robert Sutton*, who derives his Pedigree from *Rowland de Sutton* of this Place, being for his Fidelity and ſtout Aſſiſtance given to King *Charles* I. during the ſeveral Sieges of *Newarke*, created a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Lexinton*, for what Reaſon will appear under the Town of *Lexinton* in *South-Clay* Diviſion. See more in *Granby* above in this Wapentake.

Thoroton, a Village, ſituate upon the River *Snite*, which empties it ſelf into the *Trent* at *Newark*. It was in the *Saxon* Times called *Therverton*, or *Torverton*, and by common Pronunciation is made *Thoroton*. The firſt Lord of this Place that we meet with in Hiſtory took his Name from it, *viz.* *Robert de Therverton*; he lived in the Reign of King *Richard* I. or a little before, and from him Dr. *Thoroton*, the Author of the Antiquities of this County, is deſcended. The *Thorotons* removing from hence to *Carcelſton*, ſold their Lands here to *George Barret*, whoſe Deſcendant *George Barret* is the preſent Owner of them. The Tithes and Glebe here belong to the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, as a Portion of the Rectory of *Orſton*, and of them Dr. *Thoroton* held them. The Church is dedicated to St. *Helena* the Empreſs.

Tithby, or *Tideby*, whoſe Manor *Ulric* the *Saxon* held before the Conqueſt, but after it became the Fee of *William Peverel*, of whom *Fredgis* held it. *Hugh de Tithby* ſeems to have been Lord of it in the Time of King *Henry* III. but after ſome Succeſſions his Heir ſold it to Sir *William de Heriz* and Sir *Richard de Wiverton*, who paſſed it to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, yet being in the Poſſeſſion of the *Heriz* Family was by *Alice* their Heireſs carried to the *Chaworths*. It is now a ſmall Place, but hath a good Church, for which the Lord *Chaworth* finds a Chaplain, that the Inhabitants of *Cropkill-Butler*, of whom he hath the great Tithes, may reſort to it for the Worſhip of God, becauſe they have no Pariſh Church of their own; and ſo this Church is taken for theirs as well as the People of *Tithby*. The Manor of this Town is the Lord *Chaworth's*, and his Family had a noble Seat on it; but in the late Civil War between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament it was made a Garriſon for the King, which occaſioned its firſt Ruin, ſince which it is moſt of it pulled down and removed, yet the Gate-houſe ſtill remains, tho' uncovered, a Monument of the Magnificence of this Family.

Tollerton, in our Maps, *Tollaton*, and *Terleton*, and in *Domeſday-Book*, *Roclaveſton*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Elſi* the *Saxon* before the *Norman* Invaſion, but was given to *Roger de Buſley* after it. The Lords of moſt Note, who have anciently been Owners of this Place, were the Family of *Barryes*, deſcended from *Ralph de Barry*, whoſe Succeſſors enjoyed it till the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. or later, when *Richard*, the Son of *William Pendock* of *Gotherton* in *Glouceſterſhire*, married *Maud* the only Daughter and Heir of *William Barry*, with whoſe Poſterity it ſtill continues. *Philip Pendock* Eſq; who was then the Owner of it, incloſed it ſince the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. and dying about the Year 1675, was ſucceeded in his Eſtate by *Thomas Pendock* Eſq; but beſides this Manor of *Roger de Buſſli*, *Serlo*, ſurnamed from this Place *de Terlaviſtune*, had another Manor, of which we find no other Account than this, that about the Reign of King *Henry* III. it paſſed to the Family of *Aſlocton*, and that one Moiety of the Church was appendant to it, but had long before been given to the Priory of *Lenton* by the forementioned *Serlo*, with the Conſent of *William de Olive* the Parſon.

The Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of Mr. *Pendocke*, and is valued in the King's Books at 15 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* ½.

Waerton, or *Wiverton*, a Village, ſituate upon the River *Snite*, had the ſame Lords as *Tithby*, but is now utterly depopulated, and was ſo when it firſt fell to the late

Lord

Lord *Chesterfield*. 'Tis said, that there was a Church at *Waerton* in ancient Times, but there is nothing now to be seen there, that can give us any good Grounds to believe that there ever was a Church. There are some Signs that there was once a very good Chapel joined to the Manor-House, but they are both now in Ruines, and yet there are no more Houses in the Parish than that; so that the Town and the Church have had a like Fate, the Situation of neither of them being very discoverable. Dr. *Thoroton*, observing the Desolation of this Place, which it seems has been inclosed a long Time, makes this Reflection upon it something severely. *This is the necessary Consequence of Inclosures of the good Lands of these Parts.*

Whatton, or *Watone*, takes its Name from its watery Situation upon the River *Snite*, that runs close by it, and continues often longer full of Water than other larger and swifter Rivers do. One *Ulfe* a *Saxon* was Lord of this Manor before the *Norman* Conquest, by which he was deprived of it, and then it was given to *Gislebert de Gaunt* the Conqueror's Nephew, whose Tenant, or Man to order and manage it, was one *Robert*, who afterward having purchased the Fee took his Surname from this Place, and was called *de Watun*, or *Whatton*. Of his Posterity the Family *de Novo Mercatu*, or *New-march*, obtained it, and from them it descended to the *Gascoigns* (probably by the *Nevills*, for we find, that *John Nevill* of *Althorp* in *Lincolnshire* Esq; had this Manor for a Portion with his Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Heir of *Robert Newmarch*, who enjoyed it for her Life) in the Reign of King *Henry* VI.) one of which Family sold it to Sir *Thomas Stanhope*, Frandfather to *Philip* the first Earl of *Chesterfield*, whose Successors have ever since enjoyed it. *Jeffrey* Archbishop of *York* appropriated this Church of *Whatton* to the Abbey of St. *James's* at *Walbeck*, saving always a Competency for the Vicar that should minister, *viz.* a third Part. At the Dissolution of the Monastery this Rectory and Vicarage was given by King *Edward* VI. to Archbishop *Cranmer*, as below is shewed.

In the Church here are two Monuments of Note, *viz.* the one for *Adam Newmarch*, Father or Son, who lived about the Reign of King *John*. This Monument stands in the Middle of the East End of the South Isle, and hath upon it the Pourtraiture of a Man armed with a Coat of Mail, well cut in Alabaster. The Inscription is but imperfect, but by some Remainders of it we may gather, that it represents the Person above mentioned, tho' for what Reason our Author speaks of two *Adam Newmarch's*, Father and Son, as living in the Reign of King *John*, we cannot imagine; for in the Pedigree of the *Newmarch's* in Sir *William Dugdale's* Baronage we find but one *Adam Newmarch* about that Time, and he the Father of *Henry*. The other Monument of Note is for Sir *Richard Whatton*, who died about the Reign of King *Edward* I. He lies buried in the Church, under a well-cut Stone, on which is his Pourtraiture with a Shield on his Arm. There is also near this last a Monument for *Thomas Cranmer* Esq; who died *May* 27. 1501, and on it the Arms of the *Cranmers* and *Aslactons*, which is also in the Windows with those of *Newmarch* and *Whatton*. The Parsonage of this Town was given by some of the ancient Lords to the Abbey of *Welbeck*, (as we conjecture the Manor was, for we find, that King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 15. granted to the Abbot and Convent of *Welbeck* Free-Warren in all their Demesne Lands in *Whatton*, *Flintham*, *&c.* in this County(and so continued to the Dissolution, when King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 31. gave it in Exchange to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Thomas Cranmer*, for other Lands belonging to his See. The Archbishop left it, with other Estates, to his Nephew *Thomas Cranmer*, who 12 *Eliz.* obtained a Licence of that Queen to alienate this Rectory and Church with his Right of Patronage to the Vicarage to *Nicholas Rosel* and his Heirs, who have since sold the Tithes and Advowson of the Vicarage to Mr. *Thomas Shipman* of *Scarrington*, whose Grandson of the same Name is Patron. It is valued now in the King's Books, at 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Thus have we finished this Wapentake, and now proceed to

The Wapentake of *Newark*.

The Wapentake of *Newark* is remarkable for its Length, extending it self almoſt thro' all the Eaſtern Side of the County, where it borders upon *Lincolnſhire*, and on the Weſtern oppoſite Part has the Rivers *Snite* and *Trent* for its Boundaries, which divide it from the Wapentake of *Thurgarton*. On the North it is alſo bounded by a Part of *Lincolnſhire*, and on the South by the Wapentake of *Bingham*. The Fee of this Wapentake we take to be in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriffs. It was annexed anciently to the See of *Lincoln*, but Dr. *Henry Holbeck*, when he was Biſhop of *Lincoln*, ſurrendered this Wapentake and the Manor of *Newark* to the Crown in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. as it now remains. The chief Town, from which the Wapentake takes its Name, is

NEWARK, the Manor of this Town being in the *Mercian* Earl *Leofric*, and his excellent Lady *Godeva*, when they founded the Monaſtery of *Stow* near *Lincoln* in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Time, they endowed it with the Lordſhips of *Newark*, or *Newmerch*, *Fladburge*, and *Martinewell*, giving Poſſeſſion of them by a fair Jewel and rich Bracelet, curiouſly wrought, to which the Confeſſor himſelf, his Queen, *Aldred* Archbiſhop of *York*, and divers other Nobles were Witneſſes, being preſent and conſenting to the Donation. We may ſuppoſe, that tho' this Manor was ſettled upon the ſaid Monaſtery, the Lady *Godeva* ſtill held it, (paying certain Rents and Services to the Monaſtery) becauſe after *Leofric* her Husband's Death *Newerche* is ſet down among other Lands and Manors in the Conquerer's Survey to be the Lady *Godeva*'s, either as her Inheritance or Dower.

The former Donation *William* the Conqueror confirmed, and added the Church of *Eynſham* in *Oxfordſhire* to it, at the Requeſt of *Remigius* the Biſhop. In this King's Time 'tis ſaid, that there were in this Town fifty-ſix Burgeſſes and forty Villains or Farmers, ten Churches, and eight Prieſts; but we muſt ſuppoſe, that the Pariſhes dependant on this were included; for what Uſe could ſo ſmall a Number, as fifty-ſix Burgeſſes and forty-two Villains, have of eight Prieſts and ten Churches, unleſs a greater Number of People from the adjacent Pariſhes were to have the Uſe of them? Whatever is further remarkable of this Town we ſhall reduce to certain Heads for Method's ſake, and ſpeak of them all as fully as we can.

1. Of the Caſtle, which is ſaid to have been built by *Alexander* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, his Uncle, or, as ſome think, his Father *Roger* Biſhop of *Salisbury*, having given him an Example of building of Caſtles; (for he had built three, *viz.* at *Shirburn*, *The Devizes*, and *Malmsbury*) this Biſhop thought he could not do better than follow him in beſtowing his Money, and thereupon built a Caſtle at *Newark*, and another at *Sleford*. *Henry* of *Huntington* tells us, that the Town took its Name from the Building of it, becauſe it was a new Work, as the Name imports; and adds, that becauſe Buildings of that Nature did not ſeem very agreeable to his Character as a Biſhop, to extinguiſh the Envy of them, and expiate as it were for that Offence, he built them with an equal Number of Monaſteries; which, tho' it might ſatisfy the People in general, yet was not at all pleaſing to King *Stephen*, who then ruled by a precarious Title, and ever ſuſpected they would be troubleſome to him, tho' he had given Licence to many of the Builders, which when he found, he reſolved to get them all as faſt as he could into his Hands. Some of them he got by Siege, as the Caſtles of *Hereford*, *Glouceſter*, *&c.* and ſuch as were in the Biſhop's Hands he expected ſhould be reſigned to him upon Demand, but failing in his Deſires, he cauſed this Biſhop and his Uncle to be committed to cloſe Priſon, and ordered them to be allowed neither Meat nor Drink till they had ſurrendered them up to him, by which Means he obtained this Caſtle and ſome others.

In the Reign of King *John*, when he was at War with his Barons, who were aſſiſted

assisted by the Dauphin of *France*, this Castle held out stoutly for the King, and by their Sallies wasted and spoiled the Possessions and Lands belonging to the Barons, which lay adjoining to it. The Dauphin sent *Gilbert de Gaunt*, whom he had lately made Earl of *Lincoln*, to hinder their Depredations, but he hearing of the King's Coming that Way retired towards *London*, and the King with a puissant Army marched thro' *Norfolk* and *Lincolnshire*, where by passing the Washes he lost the greatest Part of his Soldiers, with his Horses and Carriages, which so grieved him, that he fell into an Ague and Fever, which so weaken'd him, that he could not ride, and was therefore carried on an Hurdle (contrary to his Design, which was to go to *Lincoln*, but not being able to bear the Journey) to this Place, where in the Castle, thro' Anguish of Mind rather than any Violence of Sickness, he departed this Life, *Oct.* 19. 1216. *Reg.* 18.

The Barons, upon the Accession of King *Henry* III. to the Throne, had gotten this Castle into their Power, by what Methods we know not, and *Robert de Gaugi* was continued the Governor of it, as he had been in King *John's* Days. King *Henry* had restored it to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, but *Robert* would not resign it to him; whereupon the King, with *William Marshal* Earl of *Pembroke*, besieged it, and at the End of eight Days, by the Mediation of Friends, the Matter was taken up, and the Castle was restored to the Bishop, paying to *Robert de Gaugi* an Hundred Pounds Sterling for the Provision left by him in it.

2. The Churches, of which the chief (now the only one) was built in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. and is reckoned one of the finest Parish-Churches in *England*. The Spire is very lofty, and all the Windows are finely painted with Coats of Arms. The great Window of Gross South Isle is supposed to be erected by *William Philpot*, Alderman of the Town. *Thomas Mering* Esq; gave another of the Windows, and Sir *Thomas Brough* another. There were in it a great Number of Chantries, *viz.* One at the Altar of *All-Saints*, two at the Altar of the *Holy Trinity*, one at St. *Nicholas's*, another at *Corpus Christi*, another at *Mary Magdalen's*, another called *William Sauemer's*, and another *William Newerk's*; but who gave them, or what were their Revenues we know not. In the South Isle there is a large Marble Monument, overlaid very much with Brass Plates, very well wrought, and the Stone as excellently well cut, on which is the Pourtraiture of one *Alan Fleming*, who died in the Year 1373, as appears by the Inscription upon the Tomb. *Robert Brown* also Esq; an Alderman of the *Gild* of this Town lies buried under a Marble Tomb-stone in this Church. The Inscription says, he was Cardinal *Wolsey's* and Bishop *Longland's* Receiver and Sheriff of the Counties of *Nottingham* and *Darby*, (which our Lists of those Sheriffs justify, and set him down the eighth of King *Henry* VIII.) In the South-East Corner of the Quire there is a Chapel, and in it a Monument of the Family of *Markhams*, who were flourishing in these Parts in several Reigns, for Sir *Robert Markham* in the Reigns of King *Edward* IV. and *Henry* VI. was Sheriff at near fifty Years Distance; so that 'tis probable they were either Father and Son, or two Branches of the same Family. So also Sir *John Markham* Kt. was High Sheriff four Times in King *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, the last being thirty Years distant from the first; and *Robert Markham* Esq; was twice High Sheriff, and *Thomas* once, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. On a Brass Plate in the outmost Isle is the Pourtraiture of Alderman *Philpot* in his furr'd Gown, and other Ensigns of Honour. At the North-West Corner of the Choir is an Effigy, which by the Inscription we are told was made for *Robert Ramsey* Esq; Servant to King *Charles* I. On the South Side, within the Chancel, is a raised Monument for the *Atkinsons* of this Town. On the back Side of the East Part of the Choir is the Monument and Effigies of *John Joye* Esq; who, as appears by the Inscription was menial Servant to several Earls of *Rutland*. successively. On the North Side of the Choir is the Tomb and Pourtraiture of Alderman *John John-*

ſon. On the South Wall of the Church, againſt the Choir Steps, is a Monument for Alderman *Hobinan.*

3. The Houſes. The ancient Abbey of *Auguſtin* Friars was given by King *Henry* VIII. to *Richard Andrews* and *Nicholas Temple*, who ſold it to Sir *John Markham*, who kept it not long, but paſſing it over to Sir *Francis Leeke* Kt. he repaired and adorned it, and it became his Manſion-Houſe, as it continued to the Lord *Deincourt* his Son; but ſince the Family is become Earls of *Scarſdale*, they have ſold it to *Matthew Fenniſon* Eſq; who was the Owner of it in the Year of Chriſt 1675. Next this Southward ſtands another great Houſe, called *The Chantry*, in which dwelt *William Leeke*, Brother to the Lord *Deincourt*, and Father of Sir *Francis Leek*, Kt. and Baronet, who made it his principal Reſidence. Next to this is the Free School founded by *Thomas Magnus* of *Sibthorp* College, which, after the Diſſolution of religious Houſes, he had for Life, and then it was to fall to the Heirs of *Richard Whalley* Eſq; Dr. *Fuller* in the Worthies of this Shire ſays, That this *Thomas Magnus* was an expoſed Child, left by his Mother (no body knows who) in the Pariſh of *Newark*, and being found in the Way by ſome *Yorſhire* Clothiers in the Dark of the Morning, they had Compaſſion upon the Babe, and being unwilling to leave it yet expoſed, agreed among themſelves, to pay for its Nurſing and Education, (which would come to little among many) and firſt of all had him baptized at *Newark* by the Name of *Thomas*, giving his Surname *Amang-us*, *i. e.* to be maintained among us. Accordingly they being very careful in breeding him, and giving him School Education, he became an excellent Scholar and Stateſman, being ſent on Embaſſies. On this Account he took on him the Name of Dr. *Magnus*, and became famous both at Home and Abroad; and not forgetting this Town, where he was born to his Foſter-Fathers, he erected and endowed the aforeſaid School here, and was otherwiſe a conſiderable Benefactor to it. Dr. *Thoroton* indeed ſays, That in his Deed of Settlement of a Revenue on the School, he mentions *John Magnus* his Father, and *Alice* his Mother, and *Joan*, *Elizabeth*, and *Katharine* his Siſters; but this Account need be no Prejudice againſt Dr. *Fuller*'s Relation, ſince 'tis probable, though his Parents were poor, and unable to maintain him in his Childhood, which is the only Reaſon why they expoſed him, yet they doubtleſs had an Eye to his Education, and when they ſaw him to proſper ſo much in the World, did diſcover themſelves to him, which made him take their Name, and 'tis likely he was a Benefactor to them. But that which may render Dr. *Fuller*'s Account more probable is this, That Mr. *A. Wood* ſaw this Doctor's Will, and gives us no Particulars of any Legacies left to either his Parents, or Siſters, or their Children, which 'tis probable he would have deviſed, had he known of any near Kindred. In this Will he ordered his Burial to be at *Newark*, if he died in theſe Parts. He endowed the School aforeſaid with the Lordſhip of *Everton* in this County, and made the Vicar of *Newark* and the Brethren of the *Trinity-Guild* for the Time being, who were then the chief Governors of the Town of *Newark*, perpetual Truſtees for that his Foundation.

4. The State of the Town. King *Edward* VI. by his Charter, bearing Date *Jan.* 1. in the third Year of his Reign, incorporated this Town by the Name of one Alderman and twelve Aſſiſtants of the Corporation of *Newark*; and King *Charles* II. upon his Renewing their Charter in 1672, turned the Alderman into a Mayor, and the Aſſiſtants into Aldermen; and becauſe the Corporation had been loyal to his Father in his Wars with his rebellious Parliament, to their great Loſs, he further added to the Corporation the Privilege of chuſing two Members to repreſent them in Parliament. It is at preſent a good trading Town, and the People are wealthy and flouriſhing. It hath a great Market weekly on *Wedneſday*, and two well frequented Fairs yearly, *viz.* on

Wedneſday

Wednesday in *Whitsun-week*, on St. *Mary Magdalene's* Day, *July* 22. and a less considerable one, *October* 18. being St. *Luke's* Day. The Town has formerly been divided into two Parts, *viz.* the Burrough of *Newark*, and *Northgate*, at the farthest End of which from the Town stood a fair House, formerly belonging to St. *Leonard's* Hospital, and commonly called *The Spittle*. Sir *Richard Constable* purchased it, and having soon after sold it to *William Cecil* Earl of *Exeter*, he built a fine Seat there in the Reign of King *Charles* I. which after his Death was pulled down by Act of Parliament, and being taken from the Hospital was exchanged for Lands of better Value, which were annexed to it for the better Support of it.

But that which has rendered this Town most famous in History is its firm Adherence to the Royal Interest during the whole Time of the Civil Wars in *England* between the King and Parliament. The Earl, afterwards Duke, of *Newcastle* had fixed a Garrison at this Place in the very Beginning of the War, to keep the *Lincolnshire* Forces raised for the Parliament from an entire Conjunction with the Lord *Fairfax*, which the Garrison excellently performed, by courageously beating a formed Body of Men which attempted it. Sir *John Henderson* was the Governor of *Newark* at this Time, and because he expected daily to be besieged he caused all *Northgate* and the *Spittle* to be burnt down.

While Sir *John Henderson* was Governor, the Queen, who had been acting with great Vigour for her Royal Spouse, and having increased her Forces commanded by Mr. *Henry Jermin*, was marching slowly to *Oxford*, came to *Newark*, and making a Stay there a few Days, treated the Ladies of the Town and Country thereabout, some of whom, to shew their Loyalty and Politicks, offered a Petition to her Majesty, praying her not to remove from *Newark* till her Forces had taken *Nottingham*. The Queen, suspecting that their Husbands knew nothing of this their Action, answered them, That she should have been glad it had been in her Power to grant their Requests, but she was commanded to hasten to the King, and tho' she could not answer their Petition, yet she would by her Example teach them to obey their Husbands. Before her Majesty departed from *Newark*, she, out of her great Care for *Lincolnshire* and this County, left two Thousand Foot, and Arms for five Hundred more, and twenty Troops of Horse, under the Command of Col. *Cavendish*, who was not long after slain by *Cromwell* near *Gainsborough*, and buried in this Town. He was the Son of *William* Earl of *Devon*, and a Person of such a manly Figure, winning Presence, polite Parts, and personal Courage, that he was both the Love and Admiration of all that conversed with him or beheld him, insomuch, that when he was brought into this Town to be interred, the People would not suffer him to be buried, till for some Days they had viewed his Body with their Eyes, and embalmed it with their Tears: Nay, thirty Years after, when his Body was removed to *Derby*, fresh Lamentations were made for him by all that knew him, and many that had only heard of his Bravery and Accomplishments; so that the whole Town were very unwilling to part with the Reliques of a Person, who, while living, had been the Ornament and Defence both of the Town and Country round about.

In the Spring of this Year 1643, the Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham* and Sir *John Meldrum*, with about five Thousand Horse and Foot, sat down before this Town, to besiege and take it from the King, but the Garrison sallying forthwith great Courage and Bravery, forced Sir *John Meldrum's* Regiment to retreat, but the Lord *Willoughby* coming up gallantly with his Regiment, beat the Garrison back into the Town, took one Piece of Ordinance and divers Prisoners, and rescued those Persons of Sir *John Meldrum's* Regiment which they had taken, but as far as we can find raised the Siege for the present.

Sir *John Hutchinson* being removed from the Command of this Garrison, Sir *John Byron* was put into his Place; soon after which the Parliament Forces, under the Lord *Fairfax*, Sir *John Meldrum*, Col. *Rossiter*

ſiter, &c. began a new Siege of this Town, and at length did ſo ſtreighten the Garriſon, that they were forced to beg Relief of the King, who was then at *Oxford*. His Majeſty was under great Difficulties at that Time, but conſidering that *Newark* was a very uſeful Garriſon, which not only kept this little County of *Nottingham* in Subjection, but a great Part of the large County of *Lincoln* under Contribution, found it neceſſary to ſend Prince *Rupert*, with a good Body of choſen Horſe and Dragoons, with ſome Foot, to attempt at leaſt the Relief of *Newark*, which being loſt would cut off all poſſible Communication between *Oxford* and *York*. The Garriſon in it at that Time conſiſted chiefly of ſome Gentry of the Country adjoining, and the Inhabitants, who wanted almoſt every Thing to endure a Siege but their Courage; which the Beſiegers being ſenſible of did not doubt but to oblige it in a little Time to ſurrender, and ſo proceeded ſlowly in their Approaches, not fearing any Relief to come to them. Prince *Rupert* had no Account of this Poſture of the Parliament Forces, tho' it was a mighty Advantage to him, but after his fearleſs and haſty Way of Conduct reſolves to relieve *Newark*, and with a great Body of Horſe came unexpectedly upon the Beſiegers, fell upon them in their Works, and brought them in their Conſternation to accept of Leave to lay down their Arms without any Carriages or Baggage. Mr. *Whitlock* in his Memoirs tells us, that as unprepared as the Parliament Forces were, Col. *Roſſiter*, Major *Lilburn*, and the Captains *Bethel* and *Hunt*, gallantly charged the right Wing led by the Prince, and routed it, but others of the Parliament Forces did not play their Parts ſo well, for five Hundred of them deſerted the great Fort, and fled to *Lincoln*, by which Means the Prince became Maſter of the Fort, and therein intrenching himſelf cut off Proviſions from the Beſiegers, and ſo forced them to ſurrender. But be that as it will, 'tis certain a great Victory was obtained; for the King's Army took four Thouſand Arms, eleven Pieces of Braſs Canon, and two Mortar Pieces, and above fifty Barrels of Powder. Nor was this Victory more welcome in it ſelf, tho' unexpected, than it was in the good Effects it produced; for the Garriſons of *Gainsborough*, *Lincoln*, and *Sleaford* were quitted ſoon after by the Parliament Forces, and *Stern-Caſtle* in *Staffordſhire* was ſurrendered to Sir *Gilbert Gerbard* for his Majeſty's Uſe. Sir *John Byron* was for this Service made Lord *Byron*, in the Year 1643.

The King's Affairs being here in *England* in a declining Condition, *Briſtol*, *Tiverton*, and ſeveral other Places loſt, the King having a good Account of *Montroſe*'s Succeſs in *Scotland*, which he had almoſt totally ſubdued, reſolved to go to him, and had got an Army of 3000 Men, with which he intended to join him; but in his Way, as he lay at *Doncaſter* in *Yorkſhire*, to refreſh himſelf and Army, *David Leſley* came upon him with his *Scotch* Horſe, and diſperſed them, ſo that the King was forced to retreat to his ſure Friends in this Town, and ſo returned to *Oxford*, but did not lay aſide his former Reſolution of going to *Montroſe*, which he again attempted, and coming to *Rotheram*, where he heard that *Montroſe* was defeated by *Leſley*, he retreated again to this Place. While he remained here, Prince *Rupert* (from whom the King had taken his Commiſſion, for loſing *Briſtol*, becauſe he had aſſured him, that he could defend it four Months, but loſt it in leſs than one) came to clear himſelf of any Unfaithfulneſs and Diſloyalty in ſurrendering *Briſtol*; and the King gave him the Hearing of his Apology, but condemned his Indiſcretion, and put out a Proclamation to clear him of any wilful Fault, and ſo left him to provide for his own Eſcape. The King had ſcarcely diſpatched the Prince, but the Enemy was upon him, which to avoid, he purpoſed to march away one *Sunday* Night; but there happening a Quarrel between Sir *Richard Willis* Kt. the Governor he had put in, in the Lord *Byron*'s Place, and the Commiſſioners, he was obliged to ſtay a little to end that, which he found he could not do but by removing of *Willis*, and therefore reſolved to do it, but for his Advantage, deſigning to make him Captain

Captain of his Horſe Guards, in the Place of the Earl of *Litchfield* lately deceaſed. This being propounded to Sir *Richard* was refuſed, which ſo diſpleaſed the King, that he bad him depart his Preſence, and declared the Lord *Bellaſis* Governor of the Town. Prince *Rupert*, the Lord *Gerhard*, and others were diſguſted at this, and petitioned the King to have Sir *Richard* tried by a Court Martial, which the King refuſing, they deſired Paſſes for themſelves, and as many Horſe as would go with them, which being granted, near two Hundred Horſe left the Town, and repaired to *Belvoir* Caſtle.

This Delay of the King's in this Town brought it into much Danger of being taken; for *Pointz* and *Roſſiter* being near *Newark* believed they had ſo effectually ſurrounded him, that it was not poſſible for him to eſcape their Hands. The King knew this, but did not deſpair of a ſafe Paſſage, which having prepar'd for, by ſending Meſſengers to *Belvoir* Caſtle and *Oxford*, he ſet out about Eleven a-Clock in a dark Night from *Newark*, arrived at *Belvoir* Caſtle about Three in the Morning without any Noiſe or Interruption, and marching the next Day between the Enemy's Garriſons, with the Loſs only of a few Stragglers, came ſafely at Night to *Oxford*. The King was no ſooner gone from *Newark*, but the *Scotch* Army ſat down before it to beſiege it; and becauſe his Affairs on all Sides had an ill Aſpect, and the Parliament grew weary of the *Scots*, as they knew, He bethought himſelf of caſting himſelf upon his native Subjects, the *Scots*, and to that End ſent the *French* Ambaſſador *Montreuil* to treat with them, and find what Reception he ſhould have with them. *Montreuill* firſt applied himſelf to the *Scotch* Commiſſioners, whom he found ſo reſolute for the Presbyterian Government, which he knew the King would never grant, that he left them, and went to the Army before this Place, to conſult the chief Officers about it. He had no ſooner propounded it to them, but they declared themſelves highly pleaſed that the King ſhould deſire to come to them, and that he might aſſure his Majeſty of a good Reception and Entertainment for himſelf and Friends, and that they would welcome him as their natural Sovereign. *Montreuil* ſhewed this to the King, who was wonderfully pleaſed with it, and reſolved to fly to them; but before he went *Montreuil* diſcovered the *Scotch* Falſhood, and cautioned the King of it; but he, not knowing where elſe to ſeek any Security, went privately over to them, committed himſelf to their Protection, cauſed the Lord *Bellaſis* to ſurrender *Newark* to them upon honourable Conditions, and was with much Reſpect conducted by them to *Newcaſtle*.

King *Charles* I. honoured this Town with the Title of a Viſcounty, by creating *Robert Pierpoint* Baron *Pierpoint* of *Holme-Pierpoint*, and Viſcount *Newark*, which and his Succeſſors, Earls of *Kingſton*, have ever ſince enjoyed, it giving at this Time the Title of Viſcount to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Kingſton*, who hath been lately created Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter* and Duke of *Kingſton*. This is all we find memorable of this Town, and therefore ſhall proceed to the Villages of this Wapentake.

Alverton, *Alvington*, or *Alvreton*, the Fee of *Walter D'Ayncourt*, and Soc of *Staunton*, *Sibsborp*, and *Kilvington*, held by *Malger* and *Auger*, *Saxons*, and afterwards by the Family of *Morin*, whoſe Heireſs *Agnes* granted it to *Simon de Leeke*, of whom the *Stauntons* had it. *William Staunton*, in Order to make an Exchange with *Henry Hewyt* Citizen and Cloathworker in *London*, gave him Poſſeſſion of this Manor, and in this Family, *viz.* Sir *Thomas Hewit*, it ſtill remains, how juſtly we can't determine; but Dr. *Thoroton* ſays, *Hewyt* proved too ſtrong for *Staunton*; what that implies let the Reader judge.

Balderton, a ſmall Village, famous for its Lords, the *Buſſy's*, deſcended from *Jordan de Buſſy*, who lived in the Conqueror's Time, and whoſe Poſterity held it till Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, when the Heireſs of the Family carried it by Marriage to the *Meers* of *Lincolnſhire*, who ſold it to *Giles Foſter*, whoſe Heir ſold it *James Leeke* Gent. whoſe Son and Heir *Francis Leeke*, ſold it to *George Laſcels* of *Elſton*. Of that Family was Sir *John Buſſy*,

Buſſy, Secretary to King *Richard* II. and one of his evil Counſellors, who was beheaded in King *Henry* the Fourth's Reign. The Cure of this Pariſh and *Farnedon* is ſerved by one Vicar, who is put in by the Prebendary of *Balderton* in the Church of *Lincoln*, to whom the Tithes of both Pariſhes belong, and do make one good Prebend.

Beſthorp, or *Beſtorp*, is one of thoſe Manors which *Goisfrid Hanſelin* was poſſeſſed of in this County in the Conqueror's Reign. His Son and Heir *Ralph Hanſelin* dying without Iſſue Male in the Reign of King *Henry* II. his Barony and Eſtate was, by the Marriage of his Daughter and Heir, carried into the Family of the *Bardolfs*, ſhe marrying *Thomas* Lord *Bardolf*, and leaving by him *Dame Bardolf* her Heir.

Brodholm, a Village, that had for its Lords before the Conqueſt, *Turget* and *Halden*, two *Saxons*; but they were deprived of it by the Conqueror, and their Eſtates were given to *Beringarde Todeni*, the Son of *Robert de Todeni*, the firſt *Norman* Lord of *Belvoir*, and *William Percy*. *Roger de Buſli* alſo had a Manor here, which was *Alwin* the *Saxon*'s before the *Norman* Change. Here was anciently a Priory of Monks of the Order of the *Præmonſtratenſes*. The Family of *Todeni*, after *Berengar*, went by the Name of *Albani*, or *Albini*, his Son *William*, for what Reaſon is not now known, laying aſide his Name of *Todeni*, called himſelf *William de Albini Brito*, as his Poſterity after him did. *Ralph de Albini*, a younger Son of this *William*, was a good Benefactor to the Nuns of this Place. This Manor came afterwards to the *D'Aubeny's*, the Anceſtors of the Earl of *Bridgwater*. The Lands belonging to the Priory were, at the Diſſolution of the Abbies, given to *John Coniers* and *William Haber*, and were lately in the Tenure of *William Mounſon* Eſq; and were of the Value of 10 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

Barneby, called *Barneby in the Willows*, becauſe it ſtands upon the River *Feſdick*, whoſe marſhy Ground abounds with Willows. The Manor of *Flowfare*, which anciently belonged to the Knights-Templers, and when that Order was abrogated was given to the Knights Hoſpitallers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, is in this Pariſh, and was ſettled by *Thomas de Sibthorp* upon the Chantry he founded at *Bekingham*. It is now, or was lately, the Inheritance of *William Cartwright* Eſq; who alſo purchaſed the Manor of

Chelvington, or *Kilvington*, with a Part of *Staunton*, of which we ſhall ſpeak hereafter. This Lordſhip was the Eſtate before the the Conqueſt of *Colegrim* the *Saxon*, and after, of *Hugh Fitz-baldric*, of whom *Auſger* held it. After him, in King *Edward* the Third's Days, *William de Morin* held it, and convey'd it to the Family of the *Stauntons*, an ancient Family in this County, in which it continued down to *Harvey Staunton* Eſq; who ſold it to Mr. *Cartwright*, a rich Lawyer of this County.

The Advowſon of this Church was in the *Stauntons* as long as they held the Manor, but is now the Inheritance of Mr. *William Cartwright*, who is Lord of the Manor. It is valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 12 *s.* 1 *d.* But the Patronage of the Vicarage of *Barneby* is in the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*, and is valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 9 *s.* 9 *d.* ½.

Cliftons, or *Cliftuns*, *North* and *South*, had five Manors in them, of which four belonged to the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and one to *Roger de Buſli*, which in After-times paſſed to the *Luvetots*, *Pigots*, and *Willoughby's*, and now reſts in the Family of *Auguſtine Earl* Eſq; who obtained it, 15 *Eliz.* In this Town were ſome Lands belonging to *Forkſey* Priory in *Lincolnſhire*, which were granted to Sir *Philip Hobby*, 35 *Hen.* VIII.

Collingham North and *South* belonged anciently to the Abbot of *Peterborough*, who, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. had a Grant of Free-Warren here, and ſet up a Gallows, as being within his Juriſdiction, and had hanged a Thief on it; but the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, who claimed the Lordſhip of *Newark* and its Wapentake, had it pull'd down. When the Abbey of *Peterborough* was turned into a Biſhoprick, theſe two Pariſhes were aſſigned by King *Henry* VIII. to be Part of the Revenues

Revenues to ſupport the Dean and Chapter, with the Offices and Places ſubordinate to them; and the Honourable *Archetil Grey*, Son of *Henry* Earl of *Stamford*, is the Grand Leſſee. Mr. *Gunton* tells us, that the Rents paid by theſe two Pariſhes to the Dean, *&c.* yearly are 85 *l.* 19 *s.* 5 *d. per Ann.*

The Church of *North Collingham* is impropriate, and we ſuppoſe is Part of the Dean and Chapter's Revenues, becauſe the Vicarage is in their Preſentation. It is valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* *South Collingham* is a Rectory in the Gift of the Biſhop of *Peterborough*, but pays to the Dean and Chapter a ſmall Rent of twenty Shillings *per Annum*. It is valued in the King's Books at 14 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.*

The Abbeſs St. *Ebba* and her Nuns, who diſfigured and maimed themſelves by cutting off their Lips and Noſes, to prevent any Abuſes, which they had Reaſon to fear from the Pagan *Danes*, are thought by ſome of our Hiſtorians to have had their Reſidence in a Nunnery in one of theſe Towns; and Mr. *Speed* ſeems to be of that Opinion, by joining it with *Crowland*, *Ely*, and *Peterborough* Abbies, as much involved in the ſame Deſtruction from the *Danes*, or altogether; but that Opinion is without any juſt Grounds, for beſides that there does not appear the leaſt Footſteps of ſuch a Convent in either of theſe Towns, nor have we any Mention of it either in the *Monaſticon*, nor any Additions that have lately been made to it, either by Mr. *Willis* or Mr. *Stevens*, the *Coldingham* where the chaſte Women lived was a Town in *Scotland*, and the Nunnery was a Cell to the Abbey of *Durham*.

John Bourgh, Doctor of Divinity, and Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, who flouriſhed in the Reign of King *Richard* II. was Parſon of one of theſe Pariſhes.

Cotham, or, as *Domeſday-Book* has it, *Cotes*, had divers Manors in the *Saxon* Times, which were given by the Conqueror, *viz.* one to *Odo* Biſhop of *Baion*, and two to *Walter D'Ayncurt*, which in ſucceeding Times came by the *Vaux's* and *Leeks* to the *Markhams*; ſo that now 't is a Vill moſt famous for having been the Eſtate and Seat of a Branch of the Family of *Markhams*, from whom the *Markhams* of *Allerton* are deſcended. They were a Family of great Note for ſome Ages. Sir *John Markham* was a Captain in *Stokefield* in 1488, Sir *Robert Markham* was High Sheriff of this and *Darby* Shires 12 *Hen.* VI. and his Son Sir *Robert* (as we ſuppoſe) 20 *Edw.* IV. as was Sir *John Markham* 10, 17, 30, 37 *Hen.* VIII. *Robert Markham* Eſq; 13, 25 *Eliz.* and *Jeffrey Markham* Eſq; 22 *Jac.* I. The Houſes here are moſt of them deſtroyed, the Lands being incloſed; and the Manor and Lands belong moſt of them to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, or his Heirs.

The Rectory and Advowſon of the Vicarage, which before the Diſſolution belonged to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, were granted by King *Henry* VIII. to *John Bellow* and *John Broxholm* Eſqs; with the Barn, and all other the Appurtenances, then in the Tenure of *John Markham*. The Duke of *Newcaſtle* was lately, or now is, Patron of the Vicarage, which in the King's Books is valued at 7 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.* but none hath been preſented to it lately, yet the Duke gives 20 *l. per Ann.* for its Supply. In the Chancel is a good Tomb for one of the *Markhams*.

Cottington, or *Coddington*, where the Biſhop of *Lincoln* had two Manors, and the Biſhop of *Bayon* as many, beſides a Part of the Townſhip, which was Soke to *Newark*. In After-Times *Robert Peyſun* was Lord of this Town, and gave one Bovate out of his Demeſne to God and St. *Peter* of *Thurgarton*, and the Canons ſerving God there, which Sir *Robert Pierpoint* holding of the Monaſtery became a conſiderable Owner here; but the Manors were ſtill in the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, Prior of St. *Katharine's* without *Lincoln*, and *John de Nevil* of *Rolleſton*. At preſent it is of Note chiefly for the large Moor adjoining to it, which takes the Name of *Cottington*, or vulgarly *Coddington* Moor, where there uſeth to be a famous Horſe-Race yearly, for which the Mayor and Alderman of *Newark* uſually provided a Plate, but of late Years it has been diſ-

continued thro' ſome Neglects, which is a Pity, becauſe 'tis an innocent Diverſion for the Gentry.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Peter*, and the Cure ſupplied by the Vicar of *Stoke*, becauſe the Tithes are given to the Chancellor of *Lincoln*, as thoſe of *Stoke* are. Here was a Chantry founded by *Henry* of *Codington*, and endowed with five Meſſuages, three Tofts, a Hundred and forty-four Acres of Land, twenty-ſeven and an half of Meadow, with their Appurtenances, to pray for his Soul, *&c.* which, at the Diſſolution of the Abbies, was granted to Sir *Edw. Bray*, *John Thornton*, *&c.* and their Heirs: But 3 & 4 *Phil. & Mariæ Ralph Parker* and *Henry* his Son had a Licence granted them to alienate the ſaid Lands and their Appurtenances, with the Site and Demeſnes of that Priory to *John Fiennes* Eſq; and his Heirs.

The Vicarage of *North Clifton* is in the Patronage of a Prebendary of *Lincoln*, and is valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 6 *s.* ½. We know nothing of *South Clifton* Tithes or Church.

Dernethorp, *Dornethorp*, *Derleſthorp*, or *Dordenthorp*, an Hamlet of *Collingham*; but Part of it the Soc of *Houton*, the Fee of *Ralph de Limeſi*, and after of *Roger de Houton*, whoſe Son *William* transferred it to *Richard de Harthill* and his Heirs, who gave it in Frank-marriage with his Daughter *Alice* to *Roger Deincourt*, who dying before the ſaid *Alice*, ſhe gave all her Intereſt in it to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, to be taken into the Benefits of their Prayers for ever. After the Diſſolution this Manor, with all its Lands and Appurtenances late belonging to the Monaſtery of *Thurgarton*, were granted, 36 *Hen.* VIII. to *John Bellowe* and *John Broxholme*, and their Heirs. If ever there was a Church here, it is ſo long ago gone, that there are no Signs or Memorials of it.

Elſton, or *Elveſton*, and *Eylſton*, where the Biſhop of *Lincoln* had two Manors before the *Norman* Invaſion, and after *Roger de Bieſli* one, and *Ilbert de Lacy* another. They are all now united, and the Pariſh is now become the Lordſhip and Seat of the *Laſcels*, of whom there were in ancient Times ſeveral Perſons of great Note, as *Roger de Laſcels*, who was ſummoned to Parliament among the Peers in the 22d Year of King *Edward* I. *Brian Laſcels*, who was High Sheriff of this County twice in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, *viz.* in the 26th and 41ſt Years; and Sir *George Laſcels* Kt. who ſerved in that Office for this County in the twelfth Year of King *James* I. and ninth of King *Charles* I. This Lordſhip deſcended to them from the *Metheleys* by Marriage.

The Rectory of *Elſton* was anciently in the Patronage of the Church of *Lincoln*, one of the Prebendaries preſenting to it; but Mr. *Wightman* of *Stoke* is the preſent Patron. It is valued in the King's Books at 9 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.*

Farnton, or *Farendune*, and *Farnedon*, a ſmall Village, the Manor of which belongs to the Prebend of *Balderton* in the Cathedral of *Lincoln*; one Vicar ſupplies the Cure of this Pariſh and *Balderton*, and is put in by the Prebendary, who holds that, as is ſaid in *Balderton* above. The Vicarage of this Place is valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Flamborough, or *Flodherge*, the Lordſhip and Fee of *Ulvric* before the Conqueſt, and after given to *Walter D'Ayncourt* and *Roger Buſli*. The Family, called *de le Hou*, from their Reſidence upon an Hill here, flouriſhed ſo much and ſo long in this Place, that it was ſtiled in Writings *Flawborough de le Hou*; but at length *Jeffrey Bugg* ſold it to Sir *William Staunton*, and ſo it became another Manor of the *Stauntons*, which was ſold by *Harvey Staunton* Eſq; to the Earl of *Newcaſtle*, of whom, or his Truſtees, Sir *John Cropley* bought it. His Son hath ſince incloſed it, and built ſeveral good new Farm-Houſes upon it. Some Part of this Town belongs to *Orſton*; but the greateſt Part is in the Pariſh of *Staunton*.

Gretton, or *Girton*, a Village, belonging to *Newark*, of which the Biſhop of *Lincoln* is Lord. The Knights-Templers had ſome Intereſt here in the Reign of King *Edward* I.

Hareby, *Herdeby*, or *Herdrebye*, had two Manors, the one belonging to the See of *Lincoln*, and the other to *Brian de Herdeby*, from whom it came by the *Weſtons* to the *Suttons*.

Suttons. It is now worthy our Notice only upon the Account of the preſent Owner, the Right Honourable *Robert* Lord *Lexington*, of whom we have ſpoken above in *Sutton* upon *Trent* in *Bingham* Wapentake.

Hawton, or *Holton*, tho' a ſmall Village, yet had five Manors in it in the *Saxon* Times, given after the *Norman* Invaſion to *Ralph de Limeſi*, under whom *Alured* held them. *Richard de Houton* ſucceeded *Alured* in the ſaid Manors in the Time of King *Henry* II. after whoſe Poſterity, which held it not long, it now has the Honour of having from that Time for its Lords, the *Comptons* and *Molineux's*. The Town is at preſent very much depopulated ſince the Civil Wars; but becauſe ſince that Time it has been incloſed for the greateſt Part, Dr. *Thoroton*, who is a great Enemy to that Piece of Husbandry, imputes the Waſte of it to Incloſures, which (as the Doctor ſays) never fail in this County to produce that bad Effect; which Aſſertion, grounded upon Experience, may poſſibly be true.

The Church of this Place was given by Sir *Robert de Houghton*, with ſeven Bovates of Land here, to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, for the Suſtentation of a Canon, to celebrate Maſs daily in that Church (where he intended to be buried) for the Health of his Soul, and *Agnes* his Wife, and all his Anceſtors and Succeſſors, which Gift *Walter* Archbiſhop of *York* confirmed to that Priory; but *Robert de Houton*, by giving to the ſaid Houſe three Bovates of Land, and four Tofts, and confirming the ſeven Bovates before given, regained the Advowſon of the Church to him and his Heirs; and ſo it came to the *Molineux's*, who are the Patrons: But the Lands in this Pariſh belonging to the Priory after the Diſſolution were granted, 4 *Eliz.* to *James Hardwick* and his Heirs, and now are the Eſtate of the Earl of *Devonſhire*. In the Church here are Monuments for *Degory Ady*, a Knight of the Sepulchre, and Dame *Anne* his Wife, who died *Feb.* 27. 1521. and *William Molineux* and *Margaret* his Wife, who died *Octob.* 30. 1541; and in the Chancel for *Robert Molyneux* Eſq; and *Dorothy* his Wife, who died *Apr.* 13. 1539: and by the Wall ſide an old croſs-legged Monument, with a Shield, not known for whom; in the Windows of both, the *Molineux's* Arms, impaled with *Markhams*, *Cottons*, *Binghams*, *Buſſy's*, *Fitz-Williams*, *Aſlactons*, &c.

Landford, the Manor of the *Aubervills*, or *Auvills*, who came into *England* at the Conqueſt; but Male Heirs failing, this Manor paſſed by the *Criols*, who married their Heireſs to the *Greys*, and from them to the *Pierpoints*, in which Family while it continued, *Robert de Pierpoint*, a notable Soldier againſt the *Scots*, obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for his Demeſne Lands here, and other Places of this County; which being antiquated by Time, Sir *William Pierpoint* Kt. in the ſixth Year of King *Henry* VIII. obtained a Confirmation of the ſaid Charter of Free-Warren for this and the ſame Manors. From the *Pierpoints* this Manor paſſed by Sale to Sir *Francis Leek*, who ſome Years after ſold it to *George Talbot* Earl of *Shrewsbury*. There is a Moor in this Pariſh, which in former Ages belonged to the Knights Hoſpitallers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*; but after the Diſſolution of religious Houſes was granted 6 *Edw.* VI. to Sir *Edward Fiennes* Kt. afterwards Lord *Clinton* and *Say*, *Henry Hereſon*, and their Heirs, as were ſome other Lands and Commons to Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, *Obit.* 4. 28 *Eliz.* The Manor has lately been purchaſed by Dr. *More* and his Nephew *John More* is the Owner of it, and hath the Tithes of the Pariſh.

Mering, a Village, famous for giving the Name to an ancient Family, deſcended from *Gilbert de Meringes*, Son of *Harveius*, who lived in the Reign of King *Stephen*. They continued down from thence to Queen *Elizabeth's* Time in a fair Deſcent, ſeveral of whom were Men of Reputation, and bore the Offices of Truſt and Honour proper to their Station; for *William de Mering* was Knight of the Shire for this County in the 20th Year of King *Henry* VI. and twice High Sheriff of this and *Derby* Shires in the ſame Reign, *viz.* in the 11th and 17th Years. Sir *William*

Mering Kt. was alſo High Sheriff of the ſame Shires of *Nottingham* and *Darby* in the 21ſt Year of King *Henry* the Seventh's Reign, and ſixth of King *Henry* the Eighth's. After this the Line either failed, or fell into Decay, and this Lordſhip was ſold to *George* Earl of *Shrewſbury*; but is now, and has been for ſome Time, the Poſſeſſion of the Dukes of *Newcaſtle*, or their Heirs.

Scarle, or *Scorveley*, an Hamlet of *Newark*, belonging to the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, as Lord of that Town and Wapentake. The Vicarage here was anciently in the Gift of a Prebendary of *Lincoln*, but now the King is Patron of it. It is valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

Shelton, the Manor of *Alſi* the *Saxon* before the Conqueſt; but upon the Conqueror's Diviſion of the *Saxons* Eſtates among his *Normans*, it was given to *Roger de Buſly*. *Robert*, ſurnamed *de Shelton* from this Place, held this Lordſhip under *Roger de Buſley*, and from him the *Sheltons* of this County are deſcended. From the *Sheltons* this Manor paſſed into ſeveral other Families, till at length it came to the *Markhams*, of whom Sir *Robert Markham* ſold it to Sir *Thomas Bennet* Alderman of *London*, whoſe Poſterity enjoys it at this Day intire and incloſed, *Simon Bennet* Eſq; being Lord of it.

The Rectory of *Shelton* is in the Patronage of *Simon Bennet* Eſq; and is valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 *d.*

Sibthorp, a Village of no great Extent, yet, as we may believe, of a very fruitful Soil, becauſe it was divided by the *Saxons* into five Lordſhips, which the Conqueror thus diſpoſed of, *viz.* two to *Alan* Earl of *Richmond*, two to *William Peverel*, and one to *Ilbert de Lacy*. Earl *Alan's* Part was held by the Family of *Muſters*, who paſſed it to *Robert de Sibthorp*, whoſe Poſterity obtained the *Peverels* Part. *Lacy's* Fee became the Eſtate of *Ralph de S. Paul*, whoſe Heireſs married Sir *Alexander Boſon*, whoſe Deſcendants ſold it to *Thomas de Sibthorp*, whoſe Poſterity having the whole Pariſh became very flouriſhing and famous; but Age has deſtroyed their Memory, ſave that we find, that there was a College founded by *Thomas de Sibthorp* in King *Edward* the Second's Reign. There was one Dr. *Sibthorp*, Miniſter of *Brackley* in *Northamptonſhire*, who ſignalized his Loyalty in an Aſſize Sermon at *Northampton* in the Beginning of King *Charles* the Firſt's Reign, and ſuffered ſufficiently for it; but whether he were of this Family, we have no other Proof but his Name. 'Tis probable, that *Thomas de Sibthorp* being Lord of this Manor ſettled it upon his College; for it appeared, that when the religious Houſes were diſſolved by King *Henry* VIII. this College and all the Lands belonging to it were granted to Dr. *Thomas Magnus* above mentioned, and *Richard Whalley* Eſq; whoſe Grandſon of the ſame Name firſt incloſed it, then incumber'd it, and laſtly ſold it, but to whom we cannot certainly ſay. It became in Time the Eſtate of the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, whoſe Truſtees in his Abſence (being fled into *France* from the Parliament's Power) ſold it to *Edward Whalley* Eſq; a Major General in the Parliament's Armies, and one of the King's Judges (as we have before ſhewn) who being for that Treaſon attainted after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. his Eſtate was ſeized, as forfeited to the Crown, and given by that Prince to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, who had indeed been paid for it before; but being forced to ſell it by thoſe who made *Whalley* able to buy it, it was but a Reſtitution of his Eſtate, which he would have otherwiſe kept. But however that happened, *John Whalley* Eſq; Son or Grandſon to the Major General, recovered this Eſtate by Virtue of a Mortgage, that the Duke had made of it to Sir *Arnald Waring*, which is ſtill kept on Foot, and preceded the Purchaſe of the Duke of *Newcaſtle*.

This Church, about the Reign of King *Henry* II. was given to the Knights-Templers by *Robert de Sibthorp*; and his Gift was confirmed by ſeveral of his Heirs and Succeſſors. After that Order was diſſolved it came into the Hands of the Knights Hoſpitallers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, and *Simon* and *William Sibthorps* confirmed it to them; but in after-times *Thomas Sibthorp* obtained it, by giving to

the Hoſpitallers ſome Lands, Meſſuages, and Woods in Exchange for it, and ſettled it with other Eſtates upon his College, all which at the Diſſolution were given to Mr. *Whalley*, whoſe Deſcendants are the preſent Patrons.

Dr. *Thomas Magnus*, of whom we have ſpoken at *Newark*, had his Houſe in this Place in the diſſolved College of *Sibthorp* above mentioned, where by Reaſon of his great Preferments, which his Eſteem at Court and Serviceableneſs to the State had procured him, as Ambaſſador into ſeveral Countries, Archdeacon of the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, Sacriſt of our Lady's Chapel, and Maſter of St. *Leonard's* Hoſpital at *York*, &c. he lived in a moſt hoſpitable Manner. He died in King *Edward* the Sixth's Reign.

Seirſton, *Syreſton*, or *Sireſtune*, a Village, which in the Conqueror's Reign had three Manors belonging to *Aylric* the *Saxon*, which that King gave to *Alan* of *Richmond*, of whom *Robert de Muſters* held it; to *Sbernecroc* the *Saxon*, given to *Berengar de Todeni*, and held of him by *Godwin*; and to the King, called *Tayn-Land*, held by *Tercert*. *Henry de Muſters* became at length Lord of this whole Manor, and his Heirs enjoyed it for ſome Generations, but changed their Names into *De Syreſton*. The Biſhop of *Lincoln* had a Fee here, being ſome of the Soke of *Newark*. The Chapel of *Sibthorp* had one Meſſuage and two Bovats of Land, valued yearly at 13 *s.* 5 *d.* The Manor is now become the Poſſeſſion of *Robert* Lord *Lexington*, deſcended from the *Suttons* of *Averham*. Dr. *Thoroton* ſuppoſeth this Town in *Stoke* Pariſh, becauſe the Vicar of *Stoke* goes thither, and ſerves the Cure.

Spaldford, or *Spalford*, a Village within the Pariſh of *Clifton*, and ſo Part of *Roger Buſli's* Fee; but the greateſt Part is nevertheleſs of the Soc of *Newark*, and ſo belonged to the See of *Lincoln*. The Knights Templers had ſome Lands here in the Reign of King *Edward* II. which upon their Diſſolution went to the Knights Hoſpitallers, and upon their Suppreſſion were given, 38 *Hen.* VIII. to *Charles Sutton* and *Richard Welby* Eſqs; and *Thomas Yorke* Gent. and their Heirs.

Staunton is Part of it only in this Wapentake, the reſt is annexed to *Orſton* in *Bingham* Wapentake, where we have taken Notice of it ſo much as concerns that Wapentake. Of the former we ſhall now give an Account. The Manor before the Conqueſt belonged to one *Tori* a *Saxon* who had many Lands in this County, moſt of which became by the Conqueror's Gift the Poſſeſſions of *Walter D'Ayncourt*; under whom *Jeffrey de Staunton* (who took his Name from this Place) held them, and his Poſterity at length became Lords of it, yet held it of the Lords of *Belvoir-Caſtle* by Caſtle-Guard, of which there ſeems to be a Remembrance in a Part of the Buildings there, called *Staunton-Tower*, as belonging to this Lordſhip to guard. This Family of *Stauntons* is not only very ancient, and has continued long, *viz.* to our Days, but has produced many of great Worth and Note; for Sir *Jeffrey Staunton* Kt. was High Sheriff for the Shires of *Nottingham* and *Darby* in the Reign of King *Edward* III. and *Thomas Staunton* Eſq; bore the ſame Office in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. *viz.* in his 19th and 27th Years. *William Staunton*, who went with King *Charles* I. to *Edghill* Battle, where, having behaved himſelf bravely, he was made a Colonel, and put into *Newark*, to defend that Garriſon for the King, by which he much leſſened his Eſtate, and his Houſe here was much defaced by the Parliament Soldiers, who quartered in it. He ſold ſome Lands in this Manor to *William Cartwright* a Lawyer above mentioned, and his Truſtees alſo ſold others to Dr. *James Margetſon* late Lord Primate of *Ireland*; but his Son *Harvey Staunton* Eſq; enjoyed the Manor, and was in Poſſeſſion of it, when Dr. *Thoroton* wrote his Antiquities of this County.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 11 *d.* and the Family of the *Stauntons* are, or lately were, the Patrons. In the Church are many Monuments for the Family of *Stauntons*, as Sir *Major Staunton* on the South Side; Sir *William Staunton* between the Church and North Iſle; another Sir *Major Staunton* and his Wife on the North Side; both the Sir *Majors* Pourtraiture

in

is drawn croſs-legged, to denote their being in the Holy War; as alſo for *Thomas*, *Anthony*, *William* and *Robert Stauntons* Eſqs; with their Wives, in other Places.

Stoke by *Newark*, called in our Records *Stoches*, and *Eſtoches*, was of old parcelled out into ſeveral Manors under the *Saxons*, which were held by *Tori*, *Turchill*, *Sbernecroc*, and other *Saxons*, and after the Conqueſt by *Walter Daincourt*, *Ilbert de Lacy*, *Goisfrid de Hanſelin*, *Berengar de Todeni*, and others. *Newark* had a Soc here, and the Biſhop of *Lincoln* a Fee. In King *John*'s Reign was a Family that took the Name from this Town, and had a Manor in it, and grew very famous. The whole County of *Nottingham* was committed by that King, *Reg.* 6. to the Care of *Peter de Stokes*, during the King's Pleaſure; Sir *Robert de Stokes*, and his Son *Stephen* gave ſeveral Pieces of Land in this Pariſh to God and the Church of St. *Peter* at *Thurgarton*, as did many other Benefactors, which *Roger de Stokes* confirmed to them, with the Lands in his Fee given by others to it,

The Family of *Stokes* alienated this Manor to the Family of *S. Lize* in the Reign of *Edward* II. *Anno* 9. and after them to the *Monteney's*, 7 *Edw.* III. *John Boſvile*, deſcended by a Female Heir from Sir *John de Monteney*, held a Manor in *Stoke*, called *Nether-Hall*, which in the End paſſed to *Robert Nevil* of *Ragnel* Eſq; by the Marriage of *Alice*, one of the Coheirs of *Boſvile*, whoſe Deſcendant, *John Nevil* Eſq; ſold it to Mr. *Wightman*, whoſe Poſterity now enjoy it. The Manor in *Stoke*, called *Overhall* was (in Dr. *Thoroton's* Time) the Inheritance of the Hon. *Arthur Stanhope* Eſq; Son of Sir *Philip Stanhope*, firſt Earl of *Cheſterfield*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, and the Vicar hath Work enough, (we wiſh he be well paid for his Labour) for beſides the Cure here he ſerves *Elſton*, *Sireſton*, and *Codington*. The Rectory and Tithes belong to the Chancellor of the Church of *Lincoln*, who is alſo Patron of the Vicarage, which is valued at 8 *l. per Ann.* in the King's Books. The Lady *Alice Staunton*, who died *Anno Dom.* 1418, lies buried in this Church; in the Windows of which are many Arms painted, as the *Markhams*, *Leeks*, *Hoſes*, *Moretons*, and Lord *Roſſes*, with ſeveral others not known.

Here was, before the Diſſolution of religious Houſes by King *Henry* VIII. an Hoſpital dedicated to St. *Leonard*. It was very ancient; for *Ralph D'Ayncourt* in the Reign of King *Henry* I. when he founded the Priory of *Thurgarton*, excepted ten Shillings *per Ann.* out of his Gift to this Hoſpital at *Stoke*. It had Lands in *Newark*, and ſeveral other Towns within that Soc, given by ſeveral Benefactors. The whole Hoſpital, with the Site of it, and all the Houſes, Buildings, *&c.* thereunto belonging, except two Cottages in *Stoke*, called *Bede-houſes*, where two poor People dwelt, was given by Queen *Elizabeth*, the 30th of *March*, *Reg.* 18. to *John Marſh* Eſq; and *Francis Greenham* Gent.

Thorney, or *Thornſhagh*, was of old of the Soke of *Newark*, the Biſhop of *Lincoln*'s Fee. *Fulk de Strange* held a third Part of this Manor in the Reign of *Edward* II. and in the next Reign, *Reg.* 27. Sir *Thomas Bret* Kt. was Lord here. The *Merings* were afterwards Lords of it, and *George Nevil* Eſq; of *Greve* purchaſed it of them.

The Rectory of this Church was 3 *Joh.* given by *Walter Clifford* and *Agnes* his Wife to the Priory of *Brodholm*, and the Nuns ſerving God there, who had alſo the Patronage of the Vicarage, and ſo held them till the Diſſolution, when they were granted to *Edward Fiennes*, Lord *Clinton* and *Say*, and *Rob. Tirwhit* and his Heirs, who had Licence afterward to alienate them to *William Mounſon* Eſq; as he had to *Roger Frape* and his Heirs; but the Advowſon of the Vicarage is now in *John Diſney* Eſq; It is valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*

Thorp by *Newark* was the Lordſhip of *Ulvric* the *Saxon* before the Conqueſt, after which it was given to *Ralph de Limeſi*, to whom one *Manfrid* was Tenant. In King *John*'s Days *Malger de Thorp* was Lord of this Manor. His Heirs enjoyed from that Time to the Reign of King *Edward* VI. when Sir *Edmund Molineux*, one of the Juſtices of the King's Bench, purchaſed it;

it; and to make it compleat, bought the Lands which the Knights Hoſpitallers poſſeſſed here, and left them all to his Son and Heir *John Molineux* Eſq; whoſe Grandſon Sir *John Molineux* Kt. ſold it to *John Halſey* and others. 'Tis probable, that *Robert Butler* was one of thoſe Joint-Purchaſers, who afterwards coming into the Lordſhip intire made it his Place of Reſidence, rebuilt the Church, which was much ruinated, and left the whole Eſtate to *Robert Butler* his Son and Heir, who is the preſent Owner of them.

The Rectory of this Town was given to the Priory of *Haverholme* in *Lincolnſhire*, by *Walter de Thorp*, and confirmed to the Prior and his Succeſſors there by *Malger de Thorp* his Son, which held it till the Diſſolution of the Abbies, when it fell into the King's Hands, as the Patronage of it ſtill remains. It is now valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* In the Church is an ancient Tomb for *William de Thorp*, whoſe Image in Armour and Mail lies croſs-legged, and *Margaret* his Wife, and in the Windows are the Arms of the *Thorps*, *Staffords*, *Bouns*, *Grey* of *Codnor*, and *Nevills*.

Wiggeſley, or *Wigiſſle*, is of the Soc of *Newark*, and had for its Lords *Hugh Buſſy*, *John Dive*, and the Prior of St. *Katharine's*, who all had Free-Warren there. In *Edward* the Second's Reign, *Richard Peres*, *James Peres*, and *John de Ely* were Lords of it. The *Buſſy's* Manor held of *Newark-Caſtle*, and is now the Eſtate of Sir *Richard Earl*. The Manor belonging to St. *Katharine's* was granted at the Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries to *John Bellowe* and *Edward Bales*, and their Heirs.

Wimthorp, or *Wymundthorp*, or *Wimblethorp*, is alſo a Soc to *Newark*, and is reported to be annexed to *Newark*, in the new Charter granted *Feb.* 8. 1672, and ſo it ſtill continues, according to King *John's* Donation, who ſeized it as an Eſcheat, and gave it the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, to hold with his Manor of *Newark*, as it has gone ever ſince. *William de Amundevil* gave the Monks of *Rufford* Licence to make a Fiſhing in his Land and in *Trent*, between *Wimblethorp* and *Muſcamp*, and deſired all his Heirs ſhould know, that he gave it for a Sin he did againſt them, that they ſhould remit it, and grant him and his Heirs to be Partakers of all the good that they ſhall do.

The Church of this Town, with ſome others, was given by *Walter de Amundevil* to the Hoſpital of *Elleſham* in *Lincolnſhire*, which was of his Mother's Foundation; and accordingly the Prior of *Elleſham* preſented to this Rectory, as Patron, ſo long as his Hoſpital ſtood; but at the Diſſolution of religious Houſes it came into the King's Hands, and the Succeſſors to the Crown have ever ſince been Patrons.

Broxtow Wapentake.

This Wapentake, which in *Domeſday-Book* and other ancient Records is written *Broculſtou*, *Brakelſtowe*, and *Brockelſtowe*, is ſituated on the Weſtern Side of the County, and hath for its Boundaries on the Eaſt the Wapentake of *Thurgarton*, on the South the Wapentake of *Ruſcliffe*, and Part of *Darbyſhire*, which is the Weſtern Boundary, being divided from it by the Rivers *Erwaſh* and *Meden*, and on the North *Hatfield* Diviſion of *Baſſetlau* Wapentake. It was anciently for the greateſt Part of the Honour of *Peverel*, which *Hugh de Stapleford* held by the Charter of King *Henry*, the Son of King *John*, for Term of his Life. We ſuppoſe 'tis now in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff and his Bailiffs, as it was in the Reigns of King *Henry* III. and King *Edward* I. The only Market-Town in this Wapentake is

MANSFIELD, or *Maunsfield*, and *Maunesfeld*, which was King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Demeſne, and had a very large Soke, extending to *Warſop*, *Clune*, *Carberton*, *Clumber*, *Buteby*, *Turesby*, *Thorp*, *Scoteby*, *Rounton*, *Edeneſtow*, *Grymeſton*, *Eckering*, *Mapelbek*, *Baſthorp*, *Carantune*, *Schitington*, *Carenton*, *Ranely*, *Bodmeſcil*, and the Wapentake then called *Wardebek*, and afterwards *Oſwardbec*, which is long ſince ſwallowed up in the Wapentakes of *Baſſetlau*, *Broxtow*, and *Thurgarton*. *William* the Conqueror by his ſucceſsful Invaſion coming into Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh* Crown, became

became Owner of this ample Lordſhip, which he left intire to his Son, *William Rufus*, whom he declared his Succeſſor.

King *William Rufus* being in Poſſeſſion of this Demeſne, gave to the Church of St. *Mary* at *Lincoln*, and *Robert Bloet* Lord Chancellor, then Biſhop of that Church, for the Soul of his Father, his Mother, and his own, among other Churches, this of *Maunsfield*, and the Chapels in the Berewics or Hamlets of *Skegeby* and *Sutton*, which lie to the ſaid Manor, with the Lands, Tithes, and all Things that belonged to the ſaid Church in the Time of King *Edward* the Confeſſor. This Gift was made the Day after Archbiſhop *Anſelm* was made the King's Liege-man.

In the Reign of King *Stephen*, the Controverſy between that King and the Empreſs *Maud*, Daughter of King *Henry* I. about the Right to the Crown, running very high, *Ranulph de Gernon* Earl of *Cheſter* was a fierce Champion for the latter; but being unfortunate in his Attempts, and being ſeveral Times taken Priſoner, and hardly uſed, he at length ſubmitted to the King, and gave ſo good Proofs of his ſincere Return to his Subjection, that the King received him into his Favour, and by his Special Charter granted him, among other Eſtates and Lordſhips, the Town of *Maunesfield*, with its Appurtenances, the Wapentake of *Oſwardbec*, and all the Lands of *Roger de Buſli*, with the whole Honour of *Blythe*, which his Poſterity for ſeveral Succeſſions enjoyed, till *John* Earl of *Cheſter*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. *Ann.* 28. dying without Iſſue left his four Siſters, *Derworgil*, *Chriſtian*, *Iſabel*, and *Ada*, Heirs of his Honour and Eſtate; but becauſe his Earldom was a Palatine, and on that Account endowed with ſuch regal Prerogatives and Power, as to reſtrain the King if he became exorbitant, the King would not permit them to have it, but aſſumed it into his own Hands, *Ne tam præclara Dominatio inter Colos Fœminarum dividi contingeret.* i. e. *Leſt ſo fair a Dominion ſhould be divided among Women*; yet gave them Lands anſwerable to their ſeveral Shares, and particularly to *Ada*, who was married to *Henry Haſtings*, the Manor and Soke of this Town of *Mansfield*, *viz. Woodhouſe*, *Sutton*, and *Nettleworth*, as alſo the Manor and Sok of *Oſwardbec*; but he proving forward in aſſiſting and helping the Dauphin and rebellious Barons againſt the King, this Manor, with his other Eſtate was ſeized and given to *John Comin* Earl of *Boghan*, and after him to his Kinſman *John Comin*; but *Oſwardbec* was ſtill continued in the Family of the *Haſtings*.

In this Interval the Inhabitants of this Town, endeavouring to promote the publick Good of their Townſhip, did, 1 *Joh.* pay that King fifteen Marks, that they might for the future enjoy Common of Paſture in *Clipſton-Park*, as they were wont to have it before the Park was incloſed; and again, upon their Petition to his Succeſſor and Son, King *Henry* III. obtained a Grant, that they and their Heirs ſhould have a Market at his Manor of *Manſfield*, and commanded the Sheriff accordingly. It ſeems that the Townſmen gave the King at that Time five Marks for his Charter to have a Market there weekly on *Monday*; but the Day was altered not long after, as we ſhall hereafter ſhew. Further, it appears by ſome Records, bearing Date 14 *Hen.* III. that the People of *Maunsfield* had the Privilege to have Houſebote and Haybote out of the King's Forreſt of *Sbirewood*.

In the Reign of King *Edward* II. *Anno* 12. *John de Haſtings*, the Son and Heir of the above mentioned *Henry*, petitioned that King concerning the Manors of *Manſfield*, *Oſwaldbek*, and *Leirton* in this County, which King *Henry* III. that King's Grandfather, had given to *Henry Haſtings* his Grandfather, and *Ada* his Wife in the twenty-ſecond Year of his Reign, but could not obtain them, becauſe *Iſabel* the Queen claimed the Manor of *Manſfield*, with the Soke belonging to it, and therein View of Frank-Pledge, and Emendation of the Aſſize of Bread and Ale broken, as alſo Pillory, Tumbrel, Gallows, Wreck, Weife, and a Market every *Thurſday* throughout the Year. Yet at the ſame Time *Anthony Beck* Dean of *Lincoln* pleaded, that he was Parſon of *Manſfield* in

in Right of his Deanery, and had divers Tenants belonging to his Parſonage, and that he and his Predeceſſors, Deans of *Lincoln*, uſed to have the Aſſize of Bread and Ale: How the Controverſy ended we find not. Under the Queen, in the latter End of the Reign of King *Edward* III. Sir *Richard de la Vache* Kt. held this Lordſhip of *Mansfield*, and had a Rent of Aſſize of the Freeholders, and Perquiſites of the Court; but he had it only for Life, for in the next Reign, Queen *Iſabel* being then dead, King *Richard* II. *Anno Reg.* 2. committed the Cuſtody of this Manor to Sir *John de Burle* Kt. and granted a Fair to be kept in it upon St. *Peter*, *June* 29.

In the Reign of King *Henry* VI. *Anno* 11. this Manor was in the Poſſeſſion of the Widow of Sir *Thomas Dagworth* Kt. and *John Inglefield* was her Son and Heir; but it ſeems that ſoon after it became veſted in the Crown, for King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 31. granted this Manor of *Mansfield* and that of *Lindeby* to *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond* his Brother, and *Jaſper* Earl of *Pembroke*. *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* was Son and Heir of the ſaid *Edmund*, and afterwards obtained the Crown by the Title of King *Henry* VII.

In the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 6. *Thomas Howard*, then only Earl of *Surrey*, but ſoon after made Duke of *Norfolk*, being appointed to defend the Borders againſt *Scotland* in the King's Abſence at the Siege of *Terouen* and *Tournay*, which were then taken, was greatly provoked by the *Scotch* King, *James* IV. who had invaded *England*, and took *Norham* Caſtle, before the Earl could get to his Poſt to prevent it; and therefore reſolving to beat back the *Scots*, marched againſt them with all Speed, and brought them to a Battle in a Plain near *Flodden-Hills*, called *Flodden-Field*, in which himſelf and his Sons, who led the Army, behaved themſelves with that Bravery and Conduct, that they utterly routed the *Scots*, and ſlew their King. For this memorable Service King *Henry* at his Return made this Earl a ſpecial Grant, to himſelf and the Males of his Body, of an honourable Augmentation to his Arms, to bear on the Bend thereof the upper Half of a Red Lion, (depicted as the Arms of *Scotland* are) pierced thro' the Mouth with an Arrow, which that Noble Family bears to this Day, created him by Letters Patents Duke of *Norfolk*, and ſettled on him, among divers other Manors, this of *Mansfield*, with *Mansfield-Woodhouſe*, and other Towns belonging to that Soke, to be held by the Service of one Knight's Fee; but it ſeems that the ſame King ſome Time after exchanged them with the Duke for ſome others, inſomuch that now this Manor is the Inheritance, and makes a Part of the Titles of his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, who is Viſcount *Mansfield*.

Such as contend for the Antiquity of this Town pretend, that the firſt Earl of *Mansfield* in *Germany* was born in this Town, was preſent with our King *Arthur* at the Celebration of the Feaſt called, *The Round Table*, and that either this Place gave Name to *Mansfield* in *Germany*, or derived its Name from it. Theſe Perſons alſo hold, that the Family of *Graves* fetch their Pedigree from the *Graves* of Count *Mansfield*. Strange Romantick Stories! which ſhould not have obtained any Room in our Hiſtory, had we had them not ſet down to our Hand by ſo grave, and judicious a Writer as Mr. *Cambden*.

'Tis much more certain, that our Kings were formerly wont to retire to this Town for their Pleaſure, to hunt in the Forreſt of *Shirwood*, which will fully appear from the very Words of an old Inquiſition, in which it is ſaid, That *Henry Fauconberge* held the Manor of *Cukeney* in this County by Serjeanty, for ſhooing the King's Horſe when he came to *Mansfield*. And that the Game might be the better preſerved for the King's Uſe, the hereditary Forreſters, or Keepers of this Forreſt of *Shirwood*, were Men in their Times of high Eſtimation, *viz.* Sir *Gerrard de Normanville* at the Time of the Conqueſt; the *Cauzes* and *Birkins*, by whoſe Heireſs it came to the *Everinghams*, of which Family Sir *Adam Everingham* was ſummoned to Parliament in the Reigns of King *Edward* II. and King *Edward* III. They had their Seat at *Lexington*, or *Laxton*, and

upon Failure of Male Iſſue, their Heirs married into the Families of the *Suttons* of *Averham* and *Markham*, very ancient Houſes in this County.

In a Parchment Forreſt-Book, written in or about the Year 1520, or 1533, certain Cuſtoms of this Manor of *Mansfield* are thus deſcribed. *Be it had in Mind, That the Town of* Maunsfeld-Woodhouſe *was burned on the* Saturday *next after the Feaſt of the Exaltation of the Holy Croſs*, Sept. 14. *in the Year of our Lord*, MCCCIIII. *And the Kirk-Stepul, with the Bells of the ſame, for the Stepul was afore of Tymber Werke, and Part of the Kirk was burnt.* After which theſe ſeveral Heads of the Cuſtoms of the Manor follow, which are worth our Notice, *viz.*

1. That the Tenants be all free of Blood, and lawfully may marry themſelves after (or according to) their Wills, as well Men as Women.

2. That the Heirs, as ſoon as they be born, be of full Age.

3. That Lands be partible between Sons; and if there be no Son, among Daughters, and the like.

This Town is now a large well-built Town, and drives a great Trade in Malt. The Market, which was at firſt eſtabliſh'd on *Mondays*, is kept now on *Thurſdays* weekly, and is well ſtocked with Corn, Cattle, and other marketable Goods. Some of the Houſes are of eminent Note, as 1. Sir *John Digby's*, who hath his Reſidence here. He inherits the Eſtate of Sir *Robert Plumpton*, who held a Bovate of Land in *Mansfield-Woodhouſe*, called *Woolf-hunt Land*, by the Service of winding an Horn, and driving or frighting the Wolves in the Forreſt of *Shirewood*. 2. Sir *William Willoughby's* Bar. who had the Houſe which Sir *Thomas Blackwell* built, which is now Mr. *William Pinkney's*, who made a Park about it towards *Shirbrooke* and *Warſop* in 1673. 3. Mr. *William Clarkſon's* of *Kirton*, Mr. *Richard Neal's*, and divers others.

This Town hath been the Birth-Place of ſome Perſons of great Merit.

William of *Mansfield*, a Dominican Friar, who for his Skill in Logicks, Ethicks, and Metaphyſicks, was highly applauded in the Age he lived in, inſomuch, that *Leander Bononienſis*, a learned Foreigner, under the miſtaken Name of *Maſſetus*, calls him, *Inclitus Theologiæ Profeſſor*. He defended *Thomas Aquinas* againſt *Henricus Gandavenſis*, (tho' both of them were dead long before) and got himſelf great Credit thereby. *Bale* ſaith of him, That he did ſtrow Branches of Palms before *Chriſt's* Aſs; which if ſo, Dr. *Fuller* ſays, he was well employed. He flouriſh'd in 1320.

Dr. *William Chappel*, born and educated in Grammaticals here, bred up in Arts and Sciences in *Chriſt's-College*, *Cambridge*, Dean of *Caſſels*, Provoſt of the College of the *Holy Trinity* at *Dublin*, and at length Biſhop of *Corke* and *Roſſe* in *Ireland*. He was a cloſe *Ramiſt*, and a very notable Diſputant, but favoured Mr. *Perkins* and his Side. He got a Name of killing his Reſpondent by this Accident. At the publick Commencement at *Cambridge*, ſolemnized in the Preſence of King *James* I. Dr. *Roberts* of *Trinity-College*, being Reſpondent in St. *Mary's*, Mr. *Chappel* oppoſed him ſo cloſe and ſubtilly, that the Doctor, not being able to ſolve or anſwer his Arguments, fell into a Swoon, ſo that the King, to hold up the Commencement, undertook to maintain the *Theſis*, which *Chappel* preſt ſo home, that the King thanked God the Opponent was his Subject, and not another's, leſt he ſhould loſe his Throne as well as the Chair. In the Beginning of the late Rebellion in *Ireland* he came into *England*, and having lived a very retired Life a few Years, died at *Darby* in 1649, and was buried at *Bilthorp* in this County.

Dr. *Richard Stern*, the Son of *Simon Sterne* of this Town, who was deſcended of a Family of his Name in *Suffolk*. He was bred in Academical Learning in *Chriſt's-College*, *Cambridge*, but was afterward Maſter of *Jeſus-College*, and Chaplain to Archbiſhop *Laud*, with whom he was preſent upon the Scaffold when he was beheaded, being a Priſoner in the Tower, and allowed to attend the Archbiſhop. He obtained his Liberty after that, but having loſt all, lived obſcurely till King *Charles* the Second's Reſtoration,

when he was made firſt, Biſhop of *Carliſle*, and four Years after, upon the Death of Dr. *Frewen*, Archbiſhop of *York*. He hath written a Comment by Way of Sermons upon the 103d *Pſalm*. Printed in 8vo, *Anno* 1649. And a Book intitled, *Summa Logicæ, &c. Lond.* 1686, in 8vo. He died *June* 23. 1683, and was buried in the Cathedral of *York*.

The Rectory of the Church here belongs to the Dean of *Lincoln*, who is Patron of the Vicarage, which in the King's Books is valued at 7 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* There were in this Church, before the Reign of King *Edward* VI. ten Chantries, the Lands of which Queen *Mary* I. gave in Fee to *Chriſtopher Granger*, Clerk, the Vicar, and *William Wilde* and *John Chambers*, Churchwardens of the ſaid Church of *Mansfield*, by the Names of the Governors of the Lands and Poſſeſſions of the Pariſh Church of *Mansfield*, *Feb.* 24. 4 & 5 *Phil. & Mar.* to ſuſtain one Chaplain or Prieſt. In the Church here is a Monument for one ——— *Blackwell*, and in the Windows thereof the Arms of the *Pierpoints*, *Mannvers*, *Heriz*, *Darcyes*, *Ferrers*, beſides ſeveral others, not known to what Family they belong. This is the only Market-Town of this Wapentake, tho' ſituate almoſt in the utmoſt North Angle of it, becauſe the Southern Parts of it lie near *Nottingham*. We ſhall now proceed to the Villages, and relate what we find obſervable in them, *viz.*

Aldeſworth, *Alleſworth*, or, as it is in *Domeſday-Book*, *Eldeurd*, and *Elleſworth*, Part of which belonged to *Burton* Priory in *Staffordſ*, and another Part was the Manor of the *Saxon Alwin*, and after the Conqueſt, was kept by *William Peverel*, whoſe Fee it was. The Priory of *Lenton* alſo had 12 *d.* Rent yearly out of the Mill of this Place, and a Mark out of ſome other Lands, which were held by *Robert de Aldeſworth*, and his Poſterity. *Richard Baker* in 7 *Hen.* VI. came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Aldeſworth*'s Part, and his Family flouriſhed here for ſeveral Deſcents. This Townſhip of late hath been divided between the *Willoughby*'s of *Riſley* and *Aſcoughs* of *Nuthal*, deſcended from Sir *Henry Willoughby* and Sir *Roger Aſcough*.

Algarthorp, or *Algerthorp*. See *Baſeford*.

Anſley, or *Annſley*, and *Anſley-Woodhouſe*. *Levenot* the *Saxon* had a Manor here before the Conqueſt, which fell to the Share of *Ralph Fitz-hubert*, when the *Normans* got Poſſeſſion of the Iſle. *Richard*, whoſe Grandſon *Reginald* took on him the Name of *de Aneſleia*, or *de Annesleya*, held it, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken. His Poſterity flouriſhed here many Generations; for *Reginald de Annesleia* gave an Account of the Amercements of the Forreſt of *Shirwood*, 22 *Hen.* II. This *Reginald*, at the Requeſt of his Father *Ralph*, called *Brito*, or *de Bret*, gave to St. *Mary*, and the Houſe of *Felley* in this County, and the Brethren thereof, the Dominion and whole Right of his Patronage to this Church of *Anneſley* in pure Alms, for the Health of himſelf, Wife, and his Heirs, and the Refreſhment of all his Parents departed; which Gift was confirmed to the Canons there by *Jeffrey* Archbiſhop of *York*. *Ralph Anneſley* had Seiſin of all his Lands in this County delivered to him, 1 *Hen.* III. and in the following Year reſigned his Office of Coroner thro' Age and Infirmity. *Reginald de Anneſley* his Son, in the ſame Reign, paid for two Knights Fees in this Town four Pounds. *John de Anneſley* was High Sheriff for this and *Derby* Shires, 14 *Edw.* I. and ſo continued five or ſix Years together. Sir *John Anneſley* was one of the Knights of this Shire to repreſent the People in Parliament, 50 *Edw.* III. and 2 *Rich.* II. as did alſo *Thomas de Anneſley*, 7 *Rich.* II. and another *John*, 8, 9, and 10 of the ſame King's Reign; and *Thomas de Anneſley* was Lord of this Town in the Reign of King *Henry* V. but it ſeems that *John de Anneſley* his Grandſon alienated this Manor, 14 *Hen.* VI. to *John Makworth* Dean of *Lincoln*, and others. Of this Family of the *Anneſleys* are deſcended the Earls of *Angleſey*, Sir *Arthur Anneſley*, whoſe Anceſtors ſome Time before had ſettled themſelves at *Newport-Pagnel* in *Buckinghamſhire*, having ſerved his Majeſty King *Charles* I. in his Troubles with great Integrity, was on that Account created, *April* 20. 1660, Baron of this Kingdom, by the Title of Lord *Anneſley*

of *Newport-Pagnel*, and Earl of *Anglesey*, and to his Heirs Male.

Annesley-Woodhouse is a Kind of Grange or Hamlet to this Village, and was the Poſſeſſion of *William Ford* and *Margaret* his Wife, 6 *Edw.* IV. and did lately, or now doth, belong to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*.

The Rectory of this Pariſh, with the Advowſon and Right of Patronage to the Church, which is a Vicarage, did, before the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, belong to the Priory of *Felley* in this County, but upon the Fall of thoſe Houſes was given, *July* 15. 35 *Hen.* VIII. with other Eſtates, to *Richard Andrews* and *Nicholas Temple*, and the Heirs of *Richard*; but was the next Year alienated to *William Bellis* and his Heirs, who, by Way of Exchange, having the Licence of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 18. made them over, with ſome other Rectories and Eſtates, to *Roger Manvers* Eſq; the Anceſtor of the Duke of *Rutland*, of whoſe Eſtate we ſuppoſe it continues a Part. In the Windows of this Church are the Arms of the *Annesleys*, *Chaworths*, *Savages*, and others, not known or diſcoverable, the Superſtition of the late rebellious Times, when Men were greater Enemies to Pictures than Prophaneneſs and Sacrilege, having ſo much defaced them.

Arnall, or *Earnbale*, which was a Manor belonging to *Edward* the Confeſſor before the Conqueſt, and paſſed with the Crown to *William* the *Norman*. Here was a Family that took their Name from this Place; for 22 *Hen.* III. one *Richard de Arnal*, or *Earnbale*, gave an Account to the Sheriff of the Amerciaments of the Forreſt. 'Tis probable, that this Man and his Poſterity held this Manor under the King, and was the chief Man in the Place, from which he took his Name; but they held it not long; for King *John*, *Reg.* 5. granted this Manor to *Hugh de Nevil*, and his Heirs, in Fee-Farm for 10 *l.* and the Service of the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. This Family of the *Nevils* held this Manor upon the ſame Terms till the Reign of King *Edward* III. *Anno* 41. when it was tranſferred to *Humphrey Bohun* Earl of *Hereford*, with whoſe Daughter it paſſed to *Thomas* of *Woodſtock* Duke of *Glouceſter*, whoſe Son *Humphrey* parted with it to Sir *William Foljamb* Kt. from whom it came by the *Haſting's* and *Beaumonts* to the Crown. The Townſhip after this purchaſed the Manor of King *James* I. for the Preſervation of their Cuſtoms and Commonage, it being within the Forreſt of *Shirwood*; but Mr. *William Stanhope*, Half Brother of the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, his Heirs or Aſſigns, have the Demeſnes. There is another Manor, which in King *Henry* the Fifth's Reign belonged to Sir *Thomas Rempſton*, and came afterward to the Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley* and is now, or late was, the Inheritance of *Samuel Clu* Gent.

The Church is a Vicarage, of which the Earl of *Devonſhire* is Patron. 'Tis valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.* The Rectory, having belonged before the Diſſolution of the Abbies to the Priory of was after in the Crown, till Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 41. granted it to *John Flint* and *William Jenkinſon*, and their Heirs, at the Extent of ſix Pounds *per Ann.*

Attenborough, or *Adenborough*, a Church rather than a Town, having but few Houſes belonging to it, and no Fields. It ſtands in the Southern Angle of this Wapentake, where the River *Erwaſh*, or *Trewis*, which parts this County and *Darbyſhire*, empties it ſelf into the *Trent*. The Church ſerves for *Cilleweil*, *Touton*, and Part of *Bramcote*. Half of it in the Conqueror's Time was in *Chilleſbell*, and of the Fee of *Ralph Fitzhubert*, and coming to *Odo de Bony* was given by him to the Monaſtery of *Lenton*, then newly founded; the other Half was in *Touton*, and of *Peverelli* Fee, from whom it paſſed to the Lord *Grey* of *Codnoore*, who ſettled it on the Priory of *Felley*, having by a long Suit of Law reſcued it from the Claim of the Prior of *Lenton*, upon the Condition of paying forty Shillings a Year to that Houſe, out of the Tithes; and *William* Archbiſhop of *York* appropriated it to that Monaſtery, as it continued till the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, ſoon after which King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 7. granted the Rectory,

Rectory, with the Advowſon of the Vicarage, to Sir *James Folejamb* Kt. upon the Condition of paying a yearly Rent of eighteen Pounds. Mr. *Folejamb* Kt. his Deſcendant ſettled the Rectory upon *Cheſterfield* School, for the Maintenance of the Maſters, and free Teaching of ſome Scholars; but the Patronage of the Vicarage ſtill remains in that Family, Sir *Francis Folejambe* having the Advowſon. It is valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

In the Church are the Arms of the *Babingtons*, and *Nevils*, and *Leakes* impaling with them; and upon a plain Stone an Inſcription for *Thomas Trowel*, and *Dionife* his Wife, with nine Children, Sons and Daughters by her. He died *May* 2. 1538. *Henry Hanly* Eſq; who lies buried in the Church of *Bramcote* in this County, hath given 20 *s.* a Year for ever to the Poor of this Place and *Toton*, as appears from a Tablet ſet up in the Middle of the Alms-houſe in *Stony-ſtreet* at *Nottingham*.

Basford, or *Baſeforth*, a Village, that anciently had many Manors in it; one was Tayn-land, held by *Alnric* before and after the Conqueſt, and others were tenanted by the *Saxons*, *Alewin*, *Safred*, *Alfeg*, and *Algod*, all of *William Peverell's* Fee. *Philip*, Son of *Safred*, whoſe Poſterity took upon them the Name of *de Baſford*, gave twenty-four Acres of their Demeſne, with the Conſent of *William Peverell*, to the Priory of *Lenton*, and his Son *Robert* confirmed the Gift. In after Times *John Orreby* held one of theſe Manors, and *Gilbert Orreby* procured a Grant of Free-Warren in it, and the Family of *Cockfields* held another, which came afterward to the *Tayboys* and *Aſcoughs*. One of theſe Manors went by the Name of the Manor of *Baſeford*, which in the Reign of King *Edward* I. was the Demeſne of *William de Cantilupe*, who leaving no Heirs Male, his Eſtate was divided between his two Siſters, *Millent* and *Joanna*; to the former of which, who was married to *Ivo de Zouch*, this Manor upon the Partition fell, and ſo became ſettled in the noble Family of *Zouches* of *Haringworth* in *Northamptonſhire*. There was another Manor in this Parish, called *Algarthorp*, which was held, 28 *Edw.* I. by *Adam de Paumer* and *John* his Brother or Kinſman, but at length became the Demeſne of *William de Eland*, who having his Reſidence here, and his Poſterity after him, it had the Name of *Eland-Hall* given it. The Heireſs of this Family, *Mary Eland*, marrying to *Roland Revel*, ſettled it with her other Inheritance upon *Randal Revel*, her Couſin and next Heir.

This Church of *Basford*, dedicated to St. *Leodegarius*, with certain Lands, Tenements, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, was given by *Robert de Baſeford*, the Son of *Philip*, to the Prioreſs and Nuns of *Catesby* in *Northamptonſhire*, of which Houſe he ſeems to have been a principal Founder, as his Son *William* was a conſiderable Benefactor, and the Prioreſs of the ſaid Houſe had the Patronage of the Vicarage. By the Diſſolution of the Abbies both came to the Crown, and the Rectory, which was then in the Occupation of *Roger Wood*, was by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Jan.* 8. *Reg.* 4. granted to *James Hardwich*, and his Heirs; but the Vicarage is in the Patronage of the Crown, and is valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* In the Church-windows are the Arms of the Families of *Mounhoucher*, *Folejambe*, *Cokefield*, *Lowdham*, *Anneſley*, *Cromwell*, *Strelley*, *Creſſy*, and *Leeke*.

Beskwood-Parke, which is thus deſcribed in the Inquiſition taken at St. *John's* Houſe in *Nottingham*, 55 *Hen.* III. to be the Hay or Park of our Lord the King, wherein no Man commons. It is paled in, but the Priory of *Lenton* had a Privilege granted them of having two Carts to fetch dead Wood and Heath out of it. It hath a fair Lodge in it, and in Reſpect to the pleaſant Situation of the Place, and Conveniency of Hunting and Pleaſure, this Park and Lodge hath for many Years paſt been much deſired and fought for by great Men. Little Sir *John Byron*, a great Favourite of King *Henry* VIII. had it, and after him, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, *Thomas Markham* Eſq; a great Courtier, obtained it, and ſince three Earls of *Rutland*, *Roger*, *Francis*, and *George* have ſucceſſively enjoyed it, *William* Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham* has them now in Leaſe.

Before

Before the late Troubles the Park was well ſtored with Red Deer, but it is made into little Cloſes on the one Side, and much of it has been plowed, ſo that there is now ſcarce Wood or Veniſon.

Beſton, *Beeſton*, or *Beſtune*, contained three Manors in it, before the Conqueſt, held by *Alſeg*, *Alwin*, and *Ulchel*, but afterwards *William* held them all in his Demeſne, and they came to the Family of *Beauchamps*, by ſome of whom it was given to the Priory of *Wymondley* in *Hertfordſhire*. After the Diſſolution of the Abbies it was by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 29. granted, among other Things, to *James Needham* Gent. paying 3 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly Rent. He ſold it to *William Belles*, from whom coming again to the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth* paſſed it, *Reg.* 42. among other Things, to *Benjamin Harris* and *Robert Morgan* Gent. at the Rent of 9 *l. per Ann.*

As to the Church, the Priory of *Lenton* got the Rectory appropriated, and the Church to be made a Chapel only, and *Lenton* to be the Mother Church, by the Help of the Popes, *Alexander* III. and *Lucius* III. whoſe Letters they produced againſt the Pariſhioners and Vicar. The Vicarage of this Church is in the Patronage of the Earl of *Devonſhire*, and is valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 15 *s.* *Henry Hanly* Eſq; whoſe Body lies interred in the Church of *Bramcote* in this County has given 20 *s.* for ever to the Poor of *Beeſton*, as appears from a Tablet in the Middle of the Alms-houſe in *Stony-ſtreet* at *Nottingham*.

Bilborough, *Bilburg*, or *Bilburch*, had beſides one Bovate, Soc to *Arnal*, two Manors, which before the Conqueſt were poſſeſſed by *Aylric* and *Ulſi Suen*, but after were the Fee of *William Peverel*, to whom *Ambroſe* was Man, or Tenant. The Priory of *Lenton* had two Marks out of the Mills here given by *Herbert de Biſburc* and *Simon Fitz-Simon*. *Robert le Vavaſor* was the conſtant Owner in King *Henry* the Third's Reign, and was ſeveral Years High Sheriff of this Shire and *Darbyſhire*; but Iſſue Male failing in his Deſcendant, *William le Vavaſor*, this Manor came at length to the *Strelleys*, by the Marriage of *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir to *Robert Strelley*, 12 *Edw.* I. and hath continued long in that Family, as it ſtill remains, ſome Part of it being in *Strelley-Park*.

The Church is a Rectory, and is or lately was in the Patronage of Mr. *Strelley*, or his Heirs, and is valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

Blideworth, *Blytheworth*, or *Bludeword* was the Archbiſhop of *York*'s Fee before the Conqueſt, as *Domeſday-Book* ſhews, and as he had divers Privileges then, ſo they ſtill continue here; for beſide the two Prebendaries of *Oxton*, which have all the Tithes here, the Archbiſhop was allowed to hunt nine Days in the Year through the whole Wood of *Blytheworth*, which is out of the Bounds of the whole Forreſt; and in that Wood of *Blytheworth*, the Archbiſhop, his Canons, and his Men had all their Attachments without Waſte, (*ſine guaſto* ſays the Record) and had their proper Forreſters and Ayeryes of Hawks and Paunage. The Lordſhip is intirely the Archbiſhop's, who anciently held Pleas of Treſpaſs made upon the Vert of the Wood of *Blytheworth*, and received the Amerciaments, but by what Warrant we find not. The Prebendaries of *Oxton* are Patrons of the Vicarage, which is now valued in the King's Books at 3 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*

Bramcote, or *Brumcote*, beſides ſome Parts that belonged to the King's Manor of *Arnal*, and *William Peverell*'s Fee at *Wollaton*, was divided into four Manors, held before the Conqueſt by *Ulchel*, *Godric*, *Alvric*, and *Levric*, and after by *William Oſtiarius*, (or *Porter*.) The Priory of *Lenton* had ſome Lands here given to it by *Herbert de Brampcote*, and the Nuns of *Sempringham* in *Lincolnſhire* had the whole Manor, which they held till the Diſſolution of the Abbies, after which having reſted in the Crown ſome Time it was granted by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Letters Patents, dated *July* 14. 6 *Eliz.* among other Things to *Charles Jackſon* and *William Maſon*, and the Heirs of the former; but the Lands belonging to that Priory were purchaſed by *Richard Handley*, Yeoman, whoſe Poſterity dwelling at this Place did enjoy them till lately, Iſſue failing in *Henry Handley*, *Robert*

Robert Harding, a Barriſter at Law, and Kinſman to him, got Poſſeſſion, and kept out the right Heir, *Gervaſe Handley* of *Wilford*, till he died, leaving the Law-Suit, in which he was engaged to recover his Inheritance, undetermined.

Sixteen Bovates of Land and four Acres of Meadow in this Pariſh were ſettled upon *Babington's* Chantry in *Flawſore* Church, founded by *William Babington* Eſq; for a Warden and three Chaplains, and their Succeſſors for ever, to pray for his own, and his Wife *Elizabeth's* Souls, his Father Sir *William's*, and *Margery* his Wife's, and the Souls of all them to whom the ſaid *Robert* and Sir *William* were held bound in the Sight of God. Theſe Lands we ſuppoſe to be Part of *Karr* Manor in this Place, which Sir *William Babington* Kt. was ſeized of 33 *Hen.* VI. Here were alſo certain Lands belonging to the Monaſtery of *Derley* in *Darbyſhire*, given at the Diſſolution of the Abbies by Queen *Elizabeth* to *Hercules Wytham* and *Francis Thekeſton* Gent. and their Heirs.

Henry Handley Eſq; above mentioned was a great Benefactor to this Place of his Reſidence, where he alſo lies interred in the Church; for beſides other Charities to the Town of *Nottingham* and other Places, where we ſhall not forget to mention them, he left, for a preaching and reſident Miniſter at *Bramcote* 20 *l.* a Year, to the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh 5 *l.* a Year, and gave alſo a third Bell to the ſaid Church. He died *June* 10. 1650, and hath left here an Example, to perpetuate his Memory to all Ages.

Brinſley, or *Brunneſley*, is Parcel of the Pariſh of *Greiſley*, but before the Conqueſt was a Manor held by one *Brun* a *Saxon*, but made the Fee of *William Peverell* by the Conqueror, and under him held by a Family, who took their Name from the Place, being called *de Brinſley*, or *Brunneſſey*, of whom *Gilbert de Brinſley* was Lord of this Town, 26 *Hen.* III. whoſe Poſterity were Owners of it till near the Beginning of the laſt Century, when *Gervaſe Brinſley* Eſq; ſold the Tenements of this Manor to *Gilbert Millington* Eſq; too well known for his being inſtrumental in ſequeſtring the Epiſcopal Clergy and Gentry, and in bringing his Majeſty King *Charles* the Firſt to the Block; and the Demeſne and Capital Meſſuage to *Patrick Cock*, and others. Some of the Grand Sergeanty belonged to the *Grettons*, and from them deſcended to Mr. *John Middleton* of *Wanneſley*. The Prior and Convent of *Beauvale* had alſo ſome Lands and Rents here given them by *Robert Vicar* of *Gryſley*, by the Licence of King *Richard* II.

Broxtow, or *Broculſtow*, a Place in ancient Times of the greateſt Note for the Meetings of the People of the Hundred, and other publick Affairs; for which Reaſon 'tis probable it gave Name to the whole Wapentake. The Manor here belonged to *Godric* the *Saxon* before the Conqueſt, and was given after to *William Peverel*, under whom it became the Fee of *Robert Fitz-William*, and from him paſſed to *John de Broxſtow*, whoſe Anceſtors, *Euſtachius*, *Gilbert*, and *Jeffrey*, having got Footing in it, left him Lord of the Manor. His Poſterity held it to the Reign of King *Henry* the Sixth, when *Henry* Lord *Grey* of *Codnovre*, died ſeized of this Manor, *Anno* 22. After him *Thomas Parker*, and *Joan* his Wife, *Thomas* and *Richard Whalley* enjoyed it ſucceſſively, which laſt having forfeited it to the Crown in the Reign of King *James* I. that Prince gave it to Sir *Philip Stanhope* Kt. his Heirs and Aſſigns paying an annual Rent of 21 *l.* 4 *s.* Since this it hath been in the Hands of *Byron* and *Parkins*, which laſt ſold it to *Thomas Smith*, a younger Son of Sir *Francis Smith* of *Aſhby-foleville* in *Leiceſterſhire*, who built and adorned the Seat, and was knighted in the Time of the Wars, but it was not long ſince ſold to Sir *Francis Topp*, whoſe Son Sir *John Toppes* now enjoys it. This Village is at this Time eſteemed in the Pariſh of *Bilborough*. *Philip* the Son of *Safrid* gave to the Monks of *Lenton*, in Honour of the *Trinity*, an Eſſart and three tilled Places or Wongs, called *Trucherewell*, *Thorniwong*, and *Copperodes* in this Pariſh.

Bulewell, *Bulewall*, or *Bolewell*, with the Wood and Park. *Godric* the *Saxon* had this Manor before the Conqueſt, and then it was given to *William Peverell*,

verell, from whom it came to the Crown. *Stephen Cutt* held it in the Time of King *Henry* II. and *Philip Mark* the Sheriff in the Reign of King *John*, with the Advowſon of the Church, as did the Men of *Bulwell*, 7 *Hen.* III. It is now got to be a kind of Corporation, having the Perquiſites of their own Courts, and the Appointment of their own Stewards; but they ſtill pay 7 *l. per Ann.* and keep themſelves Copyholders, to keep up their Cuſtoms and Commonage in the Forreſt.

Bulwel-wood, or *Ryſe*, was an ancient demeſne Wood, and Part of the Forreſt belonging to the King, till *Richard Oyſel*, Commiſſioner for King *Edward* I. demiſed forty Acres to *Thomas de Rydewalle*, and eighty to *Philip Willoughby*, Clerk, to be incloſed, and held for ever, to find three Chaplains, two in the Church of St. *Katharine* at *Caſſale*, and a Third at *Newſtede*, to celebrate Divine Service for the Souls of the ſaid *William*, his Anceſtors and Succeſſors. This *Philip* ſold his Share to *William de Caſſale*, Clerk, who gave them to the Priory of *Newſted*. Upon the Diſſolution of the Priories, this Wood and *Newſted* Priory was granted to Sir *John Byron* Kt. who imparked it, and in it now is the Seat of *William* Lord *Byron*. The Church here is a Rectory, of which *Elizabeth Roſell* is Patroneſs. 'Tis now in the King's Books 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.*

Chillewell, or *Chelewell*, there were two Villages of that Name, of which *Ralph Fitz-hubert* had the Fee of the one, and *William Peverel* of the other. *Ralph Fitz-Stephen*, Tenant of *Fitzhubert's* Fee, paſſed ſome of the Land of this Demeſne to the Abbey of *Derley* in *Derbyſhire*, and *Norman de Montfautrel*, one of *Peverel's* Men, gave two Parts of the Tithes of his Demeſne to the Priory of *Lenton*, and *William* Archbiſhop of *York* confirmed it. The Family of *Strelley* held Lands here from the Time of King *Henry* I. till *Thomas Pontrell* married one of the Heireſſes of *John Stralley* Eſq; and by her had theſe Lands upon a Partition, which were lately in that Family, Mrs. *Pontrell* Widow ſelling ſome of the Lands to Mr. *William Sacheverell* of *Barton*, and giving the Manor, Tithes, and Demeſne to Sir *Henry Hunlake* of *Wingerworth* in *Derbyſhire*. The *Martels* had a Manor here alſo, which paſſed by Heireſſes to the *Babingtons* firſt, and then to the *Sheffields*, afterwards Earls of *Muſgrave*, now Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*, who ſold it to the *Pontrells*, who thereby became Lords of both Manors. The Lands in this Place belonging to *Derley* Priory were granted to *Hercules Witham* and *Francis Thekeſton* Gent. and their Heirs, and the Fiſhing in *Trent* to *Robert* and *Hugh Thornhill* Gent. and their Heirs. *Henry Hanley* Eſq; above mentioned gave 20 *s.* a Year to the Poor of this Pariſh for ever.

Coſſale, or *Cotteſhale*, was a Beru or Hamlet of *Olaveſton*, now called *Wollaton* in this Wapentake, and Part of it *William Peveref's* Fee, and Part *Ralph Fitz-hubert's*; the firſt was the Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Mortein*, and the other of a Family, who were called from it *de Coſſale*. Of this Family Sir *William de Coſſale*, 8 *Edw.* III. was a great Benefactor to the Priory of *Newſtede*, giving it this Manor, to find two Chaplains in this Church, and one in that Priory, to pray for his own, his Anceſtors and Succeſſors Souls; and *Reginald de Cotſale* to the Priory of *Thurgarton*. In after Ages the Part held by the *Coſſales* came to the *Willoughby's* by the Marriage of *Iſabel* the Heireſs of *Roger de Mortein*, and the *Peverels* to the *Skevingtons*; but the Manor was veſted in the Monaſtery of *Newſtede*, which being diſſolved, while it was in the Occupation of *Francis Willoughby* Eſq; was granted to *Purcival Bowes* and *John Moyſier* Gent. yet the *Willoughby's* have a Seat and Eſtate here. The Monaſtery of *Dale* had a Wood of fifteen Acres here, called *Shortwood*, which at the Suppreſſion was granted to Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton* by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 14. as was the Portion of Tithes belonging to the Priory of *Felley* to Sir *John Ramſey* Kt. and *Thomas Emerſon*, by King *James* I. *March* 2. *Reg.* 2. *Richard de Willoughby*, 1 *Edw.* III. obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for this Manor.

Eaſtwood, *Eſtowic*, and *Eaſtwayt*, the Manor of *Ulfchetel* before the Conqueſt, and afterwards *William Peverells*. In the following

following Times *Henry de Grey* of *Codnovre* was Lord of this Town, and having releaſed all his Right of Common of Paſture in a Place called *Fulwood* in this Pariſh to the Priory of *Lenton*, for the Souls of his Anceſtors, and all the Faithful, whoſe Example *Ranulph Paskayl* followed; the Priory got *Fulwood* intire, and incloſed it. The *Greys* Intereſt here deſcended to the *Zouches*, and from them by the *Willoughby's* and *Stanhopes* is come to Dr. *Plumbtree*, whoſe Son *Henry* is now Lord of it. The *Paſcayls* Lands became the *Tevereys* of *Stapleford*, who gave them to *William Palmes* of the ſame, who ſold them to Mr. *Henry Harriſon* in 1668.

The Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of *Henry Plumbtree* Eſq; and is valued in the King's Books at this Time at 4 *l.* 13 *s.* 1 *d.*

Greyſeley, or *Griſeley*, where were two Manors in the *Saxon* Times, held by *Ulſt* the *Saxon*, and given by the Conqueror to *William Peverell*. *William de Griſeley* became afterwards Lord of theſe Manors, which his Heirs inherited a while, and then Heirs Male failing, they paſſed by the *Fitz-Raphs* to the *Cantelupes*, of whom *Nicholas de Cantelupe*, who founded the Monaſtery of *Beauvale*, procured a Licence to embattle his Manſion-houſe, which was from that Time called a Caſtle. This Family failed in *William de Cantelupe*, 14 *Rich.* II. and it was found, that Sir *William de la Zouche*, deſcended of *Milleſent de Cantelupe*, was his next Heir, and ſo this Manor became veſted in the *Zouches*, who held it till, being forfeited by *William* Lord *Zouch*, it fell to the Crown in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. who granted it to Sir *John Savage* Kt. The preſent Duke of *Rutland* hath this Lordſhip now, his Anceſtor Sir *John Manners* having purchaſed it of Sir *John Savage* and Sir *Thomas Savage*, Lord *Savage*, the Anceſtors of the Earl of *Rivers*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, the Rectory having been ſettled upon the Monaſtery of *Beauvale* by ſome of the *Cantelupes*. *Arthur Capell* Eſq; is the Patron of it, and it is valued in the King's Books now 8 *l.* 5 *s.*

Hardwick. See *Kirkby* in *Aſhfield* and *Woodhouſe*.

Hempſhill, *Hemdeſhull*, and in *Domeſday-Book Hamſel*, which is Soc to *Hochenale*, and was given *William Peverell* by the Conqueror; ſome ſmall Parts of it belonged to *Greyſeley* and other Places, but the greateſt Part was *Strelleys*, and upon the Diviſion with Female Heirs, the *Sacheverells*, who ſold it to *Aſcough*, whoſe Heireſs carried it to *Gervas Roſell* and his Heirs. The *Willoughbyes* of *Wollaton* had an Houſe and ſome Grounds here, which are now the Inheritance of Mr. *Shepherd*.

Hucknall, or *Hokenhale Torcard*, was divided into two Parts, of which the one was *William Peverell's* Fee, and the other, which was the biggeſt, was *Ralph de Buron's*. *Oſmond* was Tenant to *Ralph*, and was ſucceeded by *Jeffrey Torcard*, whoſe Family continuing long here made the Place to be diſtinguiſhed by their Name, and called *Hokenehale Torcard*. *Jeffrey Torcard* of this Family, for the Health of his own Soul, his Anceſtors and Succeſſors, gave to God, and the Church of the *Holy Trinity* at *Lenton*, and the Monks ſerving God there, an Allowance of one Cart, to go backward and forward, to gather up the dead Wood of this Place, and the Manor, with the Advowſon of the Church, to the Priory of *Newſtede*. *Peverel's* Part paſſed firſt to the Family of *Greys* of *Sandiacre*, and after by *Greenhill*, *Winkeburn*, and *Gonaldeſton*, to the *Crumbewells*, who ſettled it upon the Priory of *Beauvale*. At the Diſſolution of the Abbies the Rectory, with the Patronage of the Vicarage, was granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 24. to *Edward Downing* and *Peter Aſhton* Gent. but the Manor the ſame Queen, *Reg.* 42. gave to *Michael Stanhope* Eſq; one of the Grooms of her Privy Chamber, and to *Edward Stanhope* Doctor of Laws; but now the principal Part of this Townſhip is the Inheritance of the Lord *Byron*, as it was in the Conqueror's Time, and the Vicarage, which is now valued at 4 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.* ½. is in the Patronage of that noble Family. We meet with in old Records and Wri-

tings other Towns of the ſame Name in this County, as

Hucknall the Durty, the Eſtate of *Cuthbert Langton* of *Middleton* in the County of *Warwick* Gent. who, 6 *Hen.* VIII. ſettled it, with other Lands, upon *Chriſtopher Fitz-Randolph*, who married one of his Daughters and Heirs.

Hucknall, *Huthwayte*, or *Howthwayte*, of which the Forreſt-Books mention many Eſſarts and Incloſures made in *Fullwood*, now ſo much decayed, that it is only a great Common without Wood, to belong to *Hucknall Howthwaite*; and at the Aſſizes at *Nottingham*, 28 *Edw.* III. we find, that *John* Son of *Hugh Cole* recovered his Seiſin of one Meſſuage, a Carucate of Land, and 20 *s.* Rent in *Hokenale Houthwayts*.

Kighton, a ſmall Village, ſwallowed up by *Lenton*, of which in its Order; yet there are certain Cloſes, called *Kigh-Cloſes*, which are not in *Lenton*.

Kimberley, or, as it is called in *Domeſday-Book*, *Chinemerley*, was the Manor of *Azor* the *Saxon* before the Conqueſt, and after of *William Peverel*, from whoſe Family it was in ſome Years alienated, and became the Demeſne of *Robert*, who from this Place was called *De Kimmarley*, whoſe Son *John* paſſed this Advowſon and Manor, after ſome Entails for Life, to the Prior and Convent of *Beavale*, and their Succeſſors. A Parcel of this Town went with *Grieſley*, and by the *Cantilupes* to the *Zouches* of *Haringworth*; but being forfeited to the Crown by *William* Lord *Zouch*, 1 *Hen.* VII. that King granted it to Sir *John Salvage*, who ſold it to the Family of *Manners*, now Dukes of *Rutland*. The Priory Lands at the Diſſolution were given to Sir *William Huſſey*, and after to Mr. *Moriſon*, from whom they are deſcended to the Lord *Capel*'s Poſterity, now Earls of *Eſſex*.

Kirkby in *Eſſefield*, or as it is now called in *Aſhfield*, was the Manor of *Levenot* before the Conqueſt, but was after given to *Ralph Fitz-hubert*. Here was alſo another Manor of Tayn-land, held by *Alvric*, before the Coming of the *Normans*, and continued to him by King *William*. The Family of *Stutevilles* became Lords of the former Manor in King *Henry* the Second's Reign, and held it to King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 14. when *Robert Stuteville* having forfeited his Lands, they came into the the King's Hands, who gave this Manor, with ſeveral others, to his great Favourite, *John Darcy*, whom in the Records of thoſe Times he calls, ſometimes Couſin, ſometimes Father, and at other Times Nephew, giving him a Licence to make Parks of his Woods in many of his Manors. His Poſterity enjoyed this Manor many Succeſſions, and were Men of great Eminency ſome of them; for *John Darcy* his Nephew was conſtituted Juſtice of *Ireland*; another *John Darcy* had the Cuſtody of the Tower for Life; another, or the ſame, was made a Banneret by the ſame King, and another *John* a Lord, who leaving only two Daughters, *Elizabeth*, married to *James Strangways*, and *Margery* to Sir *John Coniers*, this Manor and the Advowſon of the Church, upon the Partition came to the laſt, and was inherited by his Heirs, who ſold it to Sir *Charles Cavendiſh*, and ſo it is now become the Inheritance of the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, or his Aſſigns. Sir *Charles* began to build himſelf a great Houſe in this Lordſhip on an Hill by the Forreſt-ſide near *Anneſley-Woodhouſe*, where, being aſſaulted and wounded by Sir *John Stanhope* and his Men, as he was viewing the Work, he reſolved to leave off his Building, becauſe ſome Blood had been ſpilt in the Quarrel, which was then very hot between theſe two Families.

Kirkby-Woodhouſe, the Manor and Eſtate of the Family *de Inſula*, who gave ſeveral Parts of it to the Canons of *Felley*, which *Reginald de Inſula* confirmed to them; and moreover, with the Counſel and Conſent of *Hawiſe* his Wife gave the ſaid Canons the whole Land, which was *Esnulph de Woodhouſe*'s, from which Family we conceive this Hamlet of *Kirkby* took its Name.

There is an Houſe and Demeſne appertaining to it in *Kirkby*, called *Langton-Hall*, from the Family of *Langtons*, to whom it was granted by the *Ruddingtons*, who had it from the *Stotevilles*. *Jeffrey de Langton* was ſeized of it 34 *Hen.* II. and

in his Family it continued till *Henry* the Eighth's Time, when *Cuthbert Langton* dying without Iſſue Male, it fell to *Chriſtopher Fitz-Randolph*, by the Marriage of *Cuthbert*'s Daughter and Heir, in whoſe Family it continued till of late. As to the Lands in this Pariſh, which were given to the Priory of *Felley*, as is above mentioned; ſome of them at the Diſſolution were given, 36 *Hen.* VIII. to *William Berners* and his Heirs.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 18 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* and the Duke of *Newcaſtle* is Patron. In the Windows of this Church are the Arms of ſeveral Families, but unknown whoſe. In the Chancel are the Arms of *England* and *France* quartered, as alſo thoſe of the *Darcyes* and *Meinills*, and one Monument for *William Coke* of *Truſley* in *Darbyſhire* and his two Wives.

Lenton was before the Conqueſt an Hamlet to *Arnal*, the King's own Land; but after *William Peverel* had the Fee of it, and Part of it was Waſte. It takes its Name from its Situation upon the *Len*, or *Line*, a ſmall River running by it, being called *Lenton*, or the Town on the *Len*. *William Peverel* founded a Monaſtery here, in Honour of the *Holy Trinity*, for Love of the Worſhip of God, and the common Remedy of the Souls of King *William* the Conqueror and *Maud* his Queen, King *Henry* I. and *Maud* his Conſort, and for the Health of his own, and *Adelina* his Wife, and their Children; and gave it to God and the Church of *Cluny*, *Pontius* the Abbot, and his Succeſſors, &c. See our Hiſtory of Abbies in the following Sheets. Upon the Diſſolution of the Abbies the Manor of this Town came into the King's Hands, by the Attainder of *Nicholas Heathe* the laſt Prior of it, he being convicted of High Treaſon, for not acknowledging the Supremacy of King *Henry* VIII. and ſo far as we can find remained in the Crown, till King *Charles* the Firſt, by his Letters Patents, bearing Date *Sept.* 9. 4 *Reg.* did among other Things grant it in Fee-Farm to *Edward Dichfield* Salter; and other Citizens of *London*, appointed Commiſſioners by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to ſell and diſpoſe of certain Lordſhips, Lands, and Tenements to them granted by the ſaid King, did, by Indenture dated *Nov.* 6. 6 *Car.* I. for the Sum of 2500 *l.* paid to *Robert Bateman*, then Chamberlain of *London*, convey it to *William Gregory* of *Nottingham* Gent. and his Heirs, with the Fair, Royalties, and all the Rents and Services thereunto belonging, reſerving an annual Rent of 94 *l.* 5 *s.* to the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, who by his like Letters Patents granted the ſaid reſerved Rent to *James Stuart* Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, *Reg.* 13. who in 1650, for the Sum of 1460 *l.* ſold the ſame to *John Gregory*, Son and Heir of the ſaid *William*, and *George* his Son and Heir, the late, if not the preſent Owner, who obtained of King *Charles* II. another Fair to be kept every Year on *Wedneſday* next after *Whitſuntide*, and ſix ſeveral Days following; but the Demeſne of this Abbey was granted to *William* (afterwards Sir *William*) *Hicks*, *June* 20. 2 *Jac* I. but beſides this chief Manor of *Lenton*, there was a leſſer Lordſhip called *Elm-manor*, which, 33 *Hen.* VI. was the Eſtate and Demeſne of Sir *William Babington* Kt. who left it to his Son and Heir *William Babington* Eſq; and his Heirs, and their Poſterity.

The Rectory of this Pariſh was given to this Priory by *William Peverel* above-ſaid, and the Advowſon of the Vicarage was in the Prior and Convent, till the Diſſolution; but ſince they are in the King's Hands both, and the Vicarage in the King's Books is now valued at 9 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

Lindby had three Manors, held by three Brothers before the Conqueſt, which, by the Donation of the victorious *Norman*, was brought to *William Peverell*, whoſe Son *William* granted to God and the Church of the *Holy Trinity* at *Lenton*, and the Brethren ſerving God there, this Town, and whatever it hath in it, *viz.* Land, Woods, Meadows, and Paſtures, with the Church of the ſame Town, in Exchange for ſome Treaſures his Mother had given, and he by very great Neceſſity was forced to take, contrary to the Command of his Father, and the Agreement he had made with his Mother,

In after Times this Town of *Lindby* became an Eſcheat to the King of the Honour of *Peverell*, and King *John* gave one Moiety of it to *William de St. Michael* of *London*, paying yearly one Fur of Gris, and the other to *Peter Lettris* and his Brother, to hold of the Crown during the King's Pleaſure. The King's Moiety returned to King *Henry* III. and was from that Time commonly in the Hands of great Men, and uſually went along with the Lordſhip of *Maunsfield*. The other Moiety the Poſterity of the ſaid *William de St. Michael* inherited for ſome Generations, till *Laurence de St. Michael* having alienated it in King *Edward* the Third's Reign to Sir *William de Hameldon*, it paſſed from him through many Hands to the *Strelleys*, and from them, by the Marriage of a Daughter, to the *Staveleys*. In this Interval ſome Part of the King's Moiety being ſold to Sir *John Crumbwell* was given to *Newſtede* Abbey, before or about the Beginning of the Reign of King *Edward* III. and divers other Parcels afterward, which after the Suppreſſion of the Abbies were given by King *Henry* VIII. with the Monaſtery to Sir *John Byron* Kt. whoſe Poſterity yet enjoyeth it, being now, or late, the Inheritance of *William* Lord *Byron*.

The Church here was always a Rectory, yet held of the Priory of *Lenton* by the Payment of a Mark of Silver yearly to that Houſe, who then had the Patronage of it. After the Diſſolution of the Abbies, the Advowſon of this Rectory was granted by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 2. to *Robert Strelley* and *Frideſwide* his Wife, from whom it is at length come to the *Byrons*, the preſent Lord *Byron* being Patron. The Value of it now in the King's Books is 4 *l.* 9 *s.* 9 *d.* ½. In the South Choir of the Church here is a Monument for one of the Family of the *Strelleys*, and on the South Windows their Arms impaled with divers other Families. In a Window on the North Side are the Arms of the Family of *Deincourt*, and in the Window the *Strelleys* again. In the North Choir Wall are two Grave-ſtones, with this Inſcription.

Here lyeth *George Chaworth* Eſq; and *Mary* his Wife, the Daughter of Sir *Henry Sacheverell* Kt. late Farmers of this Manor, Place and Demeſnes of *Linby*, between whom was Iſſue three Sons and three Daughters; which *George* dyed *Aug.* 22. 1557. and *Mary June* 15. 1562. On whoſe Souls God hath Mercy.

Maperley, or *Cornerswong*, an Hamlet belonging to *Basford* Pariſh. It ſeems theſe Lands had been a Wood, called *Basford-Wood*, but by the Abuſe of Tenants were wholly waſted, 15 *Edw.* I. However, *Hugh de Nottingham* Clerk had them confirmed to him and his Heirs by Bounds, *&c.* from whom they came, in the Time of *Richard* II. to *Thomas Maperley*, a conſiderable Man of *Nottingham*, who and his Poſterity being poſſeſſed of them many Years was the Occaſion that they were called *Maperley-Cloſes*, and there having been a Cottage or two erected, with ſome Barns, they go now for a ſmall Hamlet, called *Mapurley*. *John Mapurley* Eſq; 3 *Hen.* VIII. ſold them to *John Byrons* Father and Son, who for an Hundred Pounds paſſed the ſame to Mr. *Robert Staples* of *Nottingham*, by whoſe Daughter and Heir they are now gone to the *Querneby's*, and from them the ſame Way to the *Blythes*, who ſold them again in 1627 to *Robert Staples* and his Heirs, who in Default of Iſſue ſettled them on *Samuel Staples*, who now hath the Poſſeſſion and Inheritance for his Name's Sake. He hath built a little Brick Houſe at *Maperley*, but hath another at *Nottingham*.

Morton before the *Norman* Invaſion was the Demeſne of *Boni* the *Saxon*, but being in the Conqueror's Power and Diſpoſal, he gave it to *William Peverell* his natural Son. It is now ſwallowed up in *Lenton*, as *Kighton* above mentioned is.

Nettleworth is an Hamlet of *Maunsfield*, in which *William de London* was poſſeſſed of ſome Lands, which he held in Serjeanty,

jeanty, 33 *Hen.* III. but dying without Heirs Male, this Manor and his other Eſtate was divided between his two Siſters and Heirs, *Eva* married to *Walter Bret*, and *Dionyſia* married to *Henry de Tyneſlowe*, 15 *Edw.* II. How this Manor deſcended afterward we know not, till we find *William Wylde* Gent. in the Poſſeſſion of it in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; of whoſe Deſcendant, *Gervaſe Wild*, this is very memorable, That having in his younger Time been bred a *Spaniſh* Merchant, he was ſome Time a Factor in *Andaluſia*, from whence being returned, he was made the Captain of a Ship in 1588, to go againſt the *Spaniſh Armada*, where he made uſe of Arrows with long ſteel Heads, to ſhoot out of Muskets. He left ſome of them at his Houſe in this Place, where he lived to the Age of 93 Years, and left a Son, *William Wild*, near eighty Years old. Sir *John Digby* not long ſince made a Park here.

Newſtead, or *New-Place*, as it is a Monaſtery, ſee our Church Hiſtory of this County; but as it is become a Village or Hamlet, ſince the Suppreſſion of the Abbies, ſee *Papplewick*, in which Pariſh it is.

Newthorpe, a Village, Part whereof before the Conqueſt was *Ælayn*'s, or *Alwin*'s, the *Saxon*'s, but was given by the Conqueror to *Robert* Earl of *Moreton*'s, but the better Part was *Grunchel* the *Saxon*'s, till King *William* I. gave it to *William Peverell*, who ſettled it on the Priory of *Lenton*. The Earl of *Moreton*'s Fee in this Pariſh was annexed long ago to the Honour of *Leiceſter*, and was held by the Lords of *Gotham*; but ſeveral Parcels of this Manor were given to the Priory of *Lenton* by Sir *John St. Andrew*, *Beatrix de Watton*, and others. After the Diſſolution of the Abbies, the Manors, and divers other Lands in this Pariſh, which belonged to the Priory of *Lenton*, were granted by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg* 37. to *John* and *George Mylle*, who ſold them the ſame Year to Mr. *William Bolles*. Some Lands in this Place were given to the Priory of *Beauvale* by *Robert de Taverſale*, Vicar of *Greiſeley*, and *Robert de St. Andrew*, which at the Suppreſſion were given to Sir *William Huſſy* Kt. at whoſe Death they deſcended to *Richard Deiſney* and *Francis Columbell*, who married *Neil* and *Anne*, Sir *William*'s Daughters and Heirs.

Nuthal, or, as it is in *Domeſday-Book*, *Nutehale*, had two Manors in it, one of which was Tayn-land, held of the Crown before the Conqueſt by one *Alchil*, and after it of King *William* by *Alvric*; the other was *William Peverell*'s Fee, taken from the *Saxon Aldene*. *Jeffrey de St. Patrick* was the chief Proprietor in this Town, and gave the Church here, which was dedicated to St. *Patrick*, to the Priory of *Lenton*. His Family flouriſhed here till about the End of King *John*'s Reign, when *William de St. Patrick* conveyed his Eſtate here to *Robert de Cokefield*, to hold it of the Family of *Aufreton*, or *Alfreton*, whoſe Anceſtor *Adam* had ſome Poſſeſſions here before; for he gave to the Priory of *Lenton* an yearly Rent of 8 *s.* out of his Mill here, which *Agatha* his Daughter gave wholly to that Houſe. The Family of *Cokfield* flouriſhed here for many Succeſſions, from the Reign of King *John* to that of King *Ed.* III. *Reg.* 33. when Sir *John Cokfield*'s Heireſs *Agnes*, marrying *John Taylboys* Eſq; carried his Eſtate into that Family, from which, by an Heireſs *Margaret*, who married *John Aſcough* Eſq; Son of Judge *Aſcough*, it paſſed to his Family about the Reign of King *Hen.* VI. *Reg.* 22. and continued in it ſome Time; but at length was ſold to *James Aſgill* a Merchant in *London*, who by his laſt Will ordering it to be ſold, it was purchaſed by Mr. *Slater*, whoſe Deſcendant Mr. *Richard Slater* is the preſent Owner of two Parts of the Manor, the third Part continuing the Inheritance of *Edward Aſcough* Eſq; a younger Branch of that Family.

The Church of this Town is a Rectory, in the Patronage of *Richard Slater* Eſq; It is valued in the King's Books at 3 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.* ½. In the Church is a Tomb, on which are the Figures of a Man, his Wife, and at their Feet five Children, with an Inſcription, ſhewing it to be for *Edward Boun* Gent. and *Iſabel* his Wife, the Heireſs of *Edmund Hunt* Gent. who died, he *Decemb.* 12. 1558, ſhe *July* 13. 1562. In the Windows are the Arms of the *Strel-*

leys

leys and *Darcyes*, and divers others, which are not known.

Papplewick, or, as it is written in *Domeſday-Book*, *Papplewic*, ſome of it was the Land of the *Taynes* belonging to the Crown, and held by *Alfvric*, *Alfa*, and *Elric*; the other Part was *William Peverell's*, who gave it to the Priory of *Lenton*, when it was firſt founded; but King *Henry* II. obtained it of the Prior and Convent of *Lenton*, by Exchange for 80 Acres of Eſſarts in *Curtenhale* in *Northamptonſhire*, and *Blaccliff Mill*. That King being thus in Poſſeſſion of this Town of *Papplewick* founded a Priory for Canons Regular of the Order of St. *Auguſtine* in *Shirwood-Forreſt*, giving it the Name of *Newſtead*, or *New-Place*, and gave it to this Town of *Papplewick*, and the Church of the ſame, with a Mill and Meadow there, &c. but of that we ſhall ſay no more till we come to our Church Hiſtory. After the Diſſolution of the Priory this Manor, with the Church and Lands adjoining, was given by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 32. to Sir *John Byron*, who made it his principal Seat, as it ſtill continues, to his Family, which is deſcended from *Ralph de Buron*, or *Byron*, who was a wealthy and great Man in the Conqueror's Reign, when *Domeſday-Book* was made; in which he is ſaid to have had divers Manors in this Shire, called *Snodenhamſcire* and *Derbyſcire*. His Deſcendants all along from that Time have been Men of Note and Figure, the Male Line never intirely failing, and in theſe latter Ages have arrived at an higher Degree of Honour and Truſt; for Sir *John Byron* Kt. in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. was made Conſtable of *Nottingham* Caſtle, and Steward and Warden of *Shirwood* Forreſt, and his Grandſon Sir *John Byron* was Steward of *Mancheſter* and *Rachdale*, and Lieutenant of the Forreſt of *Shirewood*; and in King *Charles* the Firſt's Reign another Sir *John Byron*, having ſignalized his Loyalty to that good Prince, by aſſiſting him againſt his rebellious Subjects with all his Intereſt and utmoſt Fidelity, was by him created a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Byron* of *Rachdale* in *Lancaſhire*, which Honour ſtill continues in the Name and Family, *William Byron* being now Lord *Byron*, and having Iſſue *George* and *Elizabeth*, both in their Minority.

Radford, or *Redeford*, the Manor of *Alvric* in the Confeſſor's Days, but given to *William Peverel* by the Conqueror. Here was ſome Tain-land, which was held by *Ulvod* the *Saxon*. *William Peverel* gave his Poſſeſſions in this Town to the Monaſtery he had founded at *Lenton*, with which it hath ever gone ſince the Diſſolution of the Abbies. In this Pariſh is an Houſe, called *Aſpley-wood Hall*, probably becauſe it ſtands near *Aſpley-wood*, which was in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign the Seat of Mr. *Thomas Blythe*, whoſe Family is mentioned in *Mapurley* above.

The Church is a Vicarage, of which the King is Patron. It is valued in the King's Books at 3 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.*

Selſton, or, as it is written in *Domeſday-Book*, *Saleſtone* and *Saliſtune*, had three Manors before the Conqueſt, which *Ulmer*, *Gladuin*, and *Uluric* held. One of them became afterwards the Fee of *William Peverell*, under whom *Ralph Fitz-hubert* held it. *Nicholas de Cantelupe* hath that Part of *Peverell's* Fee where the Church was, and gave it to the Priory of *Beauvale* at the firſt Foundation. *Hugh Fitz-Ralph*, Heir to *Fitz-hubert*, for the Love of God, and Health of his Soul, and thoſe of his two Wives, *Agnes* and *Idonea*, gave to God and the Bleſſed *Mary* in *Stanley-Park*, and the Canons of the Order of the *Premonſtratenſes* there ſerving God, ſeveral Bovats of Land. There was alſo in this Town a Meſſuage, and ſome Lands, which belonged to the Priory of *Felley*. Theſe laſt at the Diſſolution were granted by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 35. among other Things, to *Richard Andrews* and *Nicholas Temple*, who had a Licence the ſame Year to alienate to *Richard Greenehalge* of *Taverſal*, and his Heirs. The other Land we ſuppoſe went along with the Monaſteries to which they were given at that Time.

The Church here was in the Patronage of the Prior and Convent of *Beauvale* ſo long

long as that Houſe ſtood; but now Sir *William Willoughby*, whoſe Anceſtor married the Heireſs of this Manor, is the Patron. It is valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* In the Church Windows are the Arms of *Vavaſor*, *Creſſy*, and *William Fay* Eſqs; and by the North Wall of the Chancel is a fair Tomb for *William Willoughby* Eſq; Son and Heir of *Rotheram Willoughby* of *Muſcombe* in this County Kt. and *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Richard Wortley* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, then Counteſs of *Devon*. He married one of the Daughters of *Timothy Puſey*, who ſet up this Monument to his Memory. He died *Nov.* 12. 1630.

Skegby, or *Schegeby*, a Berew or Hamlet of the Manor of *Mansfield*, being ancient Demeſne of the Crown. King *John*, *Reg.* 8. granted it to *Godfrey Spigurnell*, the Serjeant of this Chapel, in Fee-Farm, and his Poſterity enjoyed it for ſome Succeſſions, paying 2 *l.* 14 *s.* 1 *d.* Rent by the Year; but Iſſue Male failing in *Edmund Spigurnell*, about 8 *Edw.* II. and *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir marrying *Thomas Gobion*, 3 *Edw.* III. carried her Eſtate into his Family; but it did not remain long therein; for *Thomas Gobion* his Son, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, by Licence from the Crown, enfeoffed *Richard de Penſax* with it, 8 *Edw.* III. The Poſterity of this *Richard* held this Manor above 30 Years, and then, for Want of Male Iſſue it paſſed with the Daughter of *Percival Penſax* to one of the Family of *Lindley* in *Yorkſhire*, in whoſe Family we ſuppoſe it continueth. Here was alſo one *Hugh* a conſiderable Owner, who took his Name from this Town, and was called *De Skegby*. who, for the Health of his own, and Wife *Maud*'s Soul, gave 4 *d.* a Year Rent out of it to the Priory of *Thurgarton* in this County. The *Linleys* were Lords of Lords of this Manor in 1612.

Stapleford before the *Norman* Invaſion had four Manors, held by *Ulcicilt*, *Staplewin*, *Godwin*, and *Gladwin*, *Saxons*, who being deprived of them by the conquering Power, they became the Fee of *William Peverel*, under whom *Robert de Heriz* held them. His Son *Jeffrey*, living when the Priory of *Lenton* was founded by *William Peverell*, gave two Parts of the Tithes of the Demeſne to that Monaſtery, as alſo the reſt of the Lands. *Avicia de Heriz*, Lady of *Stapleford*, who married *Richard de Cazmera*, gave the Church here to *Newſted* Priory. *Jeffrey de Heriz* and *John de Stapleford*, Brothers, joined together, and gave two Bovats, and their Heirs ſix more to the ſame Priory. The Family of *Heriz* continued here till 11 *Edw.* III. when Heirs Male failing in *Richard de Heriz*, he ſettled his Eſtate on *Richard de Bughton*, his Wife's Brother, and his Heirs; but he dying of the Plague, the ſame *Richard* enfeoffed *William de Wakebrigge*, and others, with this Eſtate, to found certain Chantries in the Priory of *Newſtead*, but he revoked this Deed ſoon after, and gave it to his Siſter *Idonea*, the Wife of *John del Furmery*, who gave two Bovats to *Newſtead* Priory, and the reſt went to her Heirs, who ſold them to divers Perſons.

The Lands, which belonged before the Diſſolution of the Abbies to the Priory of *Newſtead*, came after to *John Brodbents*, but whether by Gift or Purchaſe we can't diſcover. His Daughter and Heir marrying *Gervaſe Jackſon*, by whom ſhe had a Son *George Jackſon*, brought his Eſtate into that Family, who are the preſent Owners. The reſt of the Town is divided among many other Occupants, of whom *Gervas Teverey* Gentleman is the moſt conſiderable; for he having married the Heireſs of the *Staplefords* made this Place his chief Habitation; but having only Daughters by her, ſettled this Lordſhip on *Teverey Palms* Eſq; his Grandſon by his eldeſt Daughter *Mary*, who was married to Sir *Brian Palmes* Kt. but he dying without Iſſue, it deſcended to his next Brother *William Palms*, who hath ſold the Seat and Demeſne to *Arthur Warren* Gent. and the other Farms to Mr. *Burroughs*, a Soap-boiler in *Darby*, and hath ſettled himſelf in *Yorkſhire*.

As to the Church and Tithes, the Prior and Convent of *Lenton* paſſed both their great and ſmall Tithes, which they had in this Pariſh by Reaſon of the demeſne Lands,

Lands, which were *William Peverell*'s, in this Place, to the Prior and Convent of *Newſtead* in *Shirwood*, for five Marks of annual Rent; yet upon Condition, that if the Brethren of *Newſtead* ſhould loſe, or be excluded from the Poſſeſſion of the Church of *Stapleford*, the Bargain ſhall be void. Whether this Agreement took Effect or no, we know not, and 'tis needleſs to inquire, ſince by the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries they came into the King's Hands, and 'tis probable came after to Mr. *Brodbents*, whoſe Heir Mr. *Jackſon*, the preſent Owner of what belonged to the Priory of *Newſtede*, is, and ſo is conſequently Patron of the Vicarage, which was given to that Houſe, as is above ſaid.

In the Church here there are two fine Monuments, the one on the South Wall for *John Tevery*, ſetting forth his Love of his Friends, Generoſity to the Poor, his Affability, Beneficence, Studiouſneſs, and wiſe Management of his Eſtate, and that having no Children then alive, his Wife, the Daughter and Heir of *John Crevequer* of *Twyford*, brought him forth three Children at once, and died the ſame Day. He died *March* 14. 1603. And the other by it in the South Iſle, for *Gervaſe Tevery*, with a long Inſcription, ſetting forth his wiſe Behaviour in the Office of a Juſtice of the Peace, and other his Virtues, compoſed in elegant *Latin* by Dr. *Huntington Plumbtree*, and erected by *Anne* his Widow. He died about *Whitſuntide* in 1553. And another in the Chancel, in Memory of Mr. *John Abbot*, who was Vicar of this Church forty-eight Years, and died *Nov.* 7. 1438. In the Windows of the Church are the Arms of the *Willoughby*'s and *Cliſtons*, and two on Surcoats not known whoſe, and in the Chancel Windows the Arms of the Priory of *Newſtead*, and of *Thomas Gunthorp* Prior of that Houſe, whoſe Name is at the Bottom of them. *Henry Hanly* Eſq; who lies interred in the Church of *Bramcote* in this County, gave 20 *s.* a Year for ever to the Poor of this Pariſh, to be paid out of his Lands lying in or near *Bramcote* aforeſaid, as it is paid to this Day.

Strelley, *Stradlegh*, or *Straley*, had three Manors in it, one of them was Tayn-land, and belonged to the Crown, but was held by *Ulchel* the *Saxon*; the other two were *Peverell*'s, but before the Conqueſt were *Godric*'s and *Brun*'s, *Saxons*. One *Ambroſe* held them under *Peverell*. In King *Henry* the Firſt's Reign *Walter de Stradlegh* was the moſt conſiderable Proprietor in this Place, and his Poſterity flouriſhed long here, tho' not without ſome Misfortunes; for *Sampſon Strelley* his Son, taking *John* Earl of *Moreton*'s Part in rebelling againſt King *Richard* I. had all his Lands ſeized; but *John* ſoon after ſucceeding his Brother, this *Sampſon* had not only his Lands reſtored, but was in great Eſteem with that King, who gave him the Manor of *Horſeley* in *Darbyſhire*, and the Caſtle of *Horeſtan*, the Seat of the *Burons*. In the Reign of King *Edward* III. this Family made a great Figure; for *Richard Strelley* was Knight of the Shire for this County, *Reg.* 9, 10. and Sir *Sampſon Strelley* ſerved in the ſame Poſt, 42 *Edw.* III. and 3 *Rich.* II. and was High Sheriff of this and *Darby* Shires 49 *Edw.* III. His Son *Robert Strelley* alſo bore the ſame Office 24 and 30 *Hen.* VI. and being knighted was again choſen into it, 4 *Edw.* IV. *Nicholas Strelley* was his Son, and was High Sheriff 20 *Hen.* VIII. *John Strelley* was his Heir, and, for want of a Son, left his four Daughters, *Iſabel*, *Margaret*, *Elizabeth*, and *Anne*, his Heirs; but Sir *Nicholas Strelley* his Brother's Children inherited this Manor; for his Grandſon Sir *Nicholas* died poſſeſſed of this Manor and many others, 3 *Eliz.* leaving them to his Son *Anthony Strelley*, who was High Sheriff the ninth Year of the ſame Reign. This Family ended in the Female Heirs, by whom this Manor became Sir *John Michell*'s, but was contended ſo long for by the illegitimate Iſſue of *George Strelley*, that he could never get Poſſeſſion of it; and yet the *Strelleys* were only impoveriſhed by it, inſomuch that the Heir, *Nicholas Strelley*, is, or late was, forced to get his Livelihood by ſpinning of Glaſs at *Nottingham*, an honeſt and ingenious Art, but a poor one, and much below the Honour of his Family, ſave that Virtue and Honeſty, Diligence and Ingenuity ſet a Man upon a Level with Wealth and Birth. The

Strelleys

Strelleys of *Woodborough* in this County are descended from those of this Place, as will be shewn more particularly when we come to it.

The Church here is a Rectory, now or lately in the Patronage of *Nicholas Strelley* Esq; and is valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 4 *s.* 9 *d.* ½.

Sutton Passeys had two Manors of Taynland, held before the Conquest by the *Saxons Alnric* and *Brun*, but made by the Conqueror of the Fee of *William Peverell*, as was also that Part of this Parish, which belongs to *Oliveston*. *Robert Fitz-Raph*, being an Owner in this Parish, with the Consent of his Heirs, gave to God and the Church of the *Holy Trinity* at *Lenton* two Bovats of Land here, which he offered by Way of Alms to God and his Saints upon the Altar there, for the Health of the Soul of his dear Wife *Adelina*. *Robert de Passeys* gave also fifteen Acres of his Demesne to the said Monastery, for the Health of his own Wife's, Father's, and Mother's Souls; and his Son *William* confirmed his Father's Gift, and gave four Acres more. This Family of *Passeys* held this Manor of *Sutton* by Serjeanty, to find an Horse and Sack in the Army of *Wales*. In the Reign of King *Edward* II. *John Passeys* was returned Lord of this Place, so that it is easy to judge, that the Town was called *Sutton Passeys* from these Lords. The Manor afterward became the Possession of *Richard Willoughby* Esq; Lord of *Wollaton*, in whose Family it now remains, but hath been so long totally decayed, that it is now only known by the Name of *Wollaton-Park*, and some other Demesnes of that Manor, tho' the Parishioners of *Radford* will have it in their Parish, and within their Perambulation. This *Richard de Willoughby*, the 27th of *Edw.* III. obtained a Grant for Free-Warren in this Place.

Here was certainly a Church when the *Willoughby's* became first Lords of this Manor; for we find, 16 *Edw.* III. That *John de Golier* of *Nottingham* gave a Messuage, a Toft, and five Bovats of Land in his Parish to a certain Chaplain, to celebrate in the Church of St. *Mary* at *Sutton Passeys*; but there are now no Remains of any Church in any of the Places where the Parish is said to have been by the People of *Wollaton* or *Radford*.

Sutton in *Ashfield*, or upon *Ashfield*, was an Hamlet to *Mansfield*, which was the Confessor's Land, and afterward the Conqueror's. *Gerard* the Son of *Walter de Sutton*, being possessed of divers Lands in this Town, gave to God and the Church of St. *Peter* at *Thurgarton*, two Bovats of Land, and the Church of this Town; to which *Jordan* the Son of *Gerard* added some other small Parcels; but *Jordan* holding all his Lands of the Crown paid 14 *s. per Ann.* Acknowledgment, and besides did Homage, Suit and Service to *Mansfield* Court from three Weeks to three Weeks, and Attendance upon the King's Army in *Wales*, with one Man, an Horse and Habergeon, Cap of Iron, Launce, and Sword. This Manor continued in the Possession of the *Sutton* to the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 5. when *Roger de Greenehagh* Esq; (whether by Marriage, Gift, or Purchase we are not able to say) is found to die seized of this Manor, leaving two Daughters his Heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Anne*, which last being married to *Gervase Nevil* Esq; brought this Manor to this Family, and after joining with him in the Sale of it to *James Hardwick*, his Sister *Elizabeth* came to be his Heir, who carried it by Marriage into the Family of the Earls of *Devonshire*, whose Inheritance it now is, or was lately. She was made Countess of *Shrewsbury* by her second Marriage.

The Church of *Sutton* on *Ashfield* in 1328 yielded twenty Marks yearly Rent to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, besides which there was other Lands which paid Rents to that Monastery, and a Mill that paid 5 *s.* Tithe; so that the whole Revenue from hence was 14 *l.* 7 *s. per Ann.*

Teversalt, *Teversholt*, or *Tersall* was the Freehold of *Leurle* the *Saxon* before the Conquest, which brought it to be the Fee of *Ralph Fitz-Hubert*, under whom one *Godefrid* held it, whose Posterity took the Name of *Barre*, or *Barry*. They inhabited this Place for some Generations, and were Benefactors to the Abbey of *Beau-*

chief in *Darbyſhire*, by giving to it Common of Paſture for 400 Sheep, and other Things, which *William* their Deſcendant confirmed. From the Family of *Barry* this Manor paſſed to *Ralph Greenhalgh*, whoſe Son *Roger Grenehalgh* was put into Poſſeſſion of it by a Contract of Marriage, made *May* 6. 23 *Hen.* VII. This *Roger* made a Will, and gave this Eſtate to his Grandaughter *Elizabeth*, married to *Francis Molineux* Eſq; whoſe Son Sir *Francis* made this Place his principal Seat for ſome Years, till his Son *John* was married to *Lucy* the Daughter of *Alexander Rigby*, and then he left his Houſe here to him, and ſettled himſelf at *Kneton*, or *Kneveton* in this County.

The Church here is a Rectory, in the Patronage of Sir *Francis Molineux*, and is now valued in the King's Books at 9 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d.* ½. In it, under the Eaſt Window of the South Iſle, are two raiſed Alabaſter plain Tombs, both cloſe together, one for *Roger Greenhalge* Eſq; Lord of the Town, who died *Jan.* 23. 1562, the other for *Anne* his Wife, one of the Daughters of *Thomas Babington* of *Dethick*, who died *June* 19. 1538. Upon his, is his Pourtraiture ſcored, and filled with Lead, *&c.*

Touton, or *Toueton*, the Eſtate of *Aldric* before the Conqueſt, but made after it the Fee of *William Peverell*. *Warner* was *Peverel*'s Man, or Tenant, and his Son *Robert*, when *Lenton* Priory was founded by his Lord, gave two Parts of the Tithes of the Demeſne of *Towton* to it. How or when this *Robert* or his Poſterity aliened this Manor we find not, but obſerve, that 13 *Joh. Henry de Grey* held *Towton* by Barony *in Capite*, together with his Lordſhip of *Codnovre* in *Darbyſhire*. His Poſterity held this Manor many Succeſſions, and were Men of Figure in their Country; for *Richard de Grey* of *Codnour* claimed, 3 *Edw.* III. the Emendation of the Aſſize of Ale and Bread broken in this Town, and his Son *John* Lord *Grey* of *Codnovre-Caſtle* was made a Knight of the Garter at the firſt Foundation of that Order, as was his Grandſon *Richard* Lord *Grey* afterwards. This Lord was Admiral from the Mouth of the *Thames* towards the Northern Parts of *England*. Sir *John de Grey* of *Codnovre* alſo did by Fine, 15 *Edw.* III. paſs one Acre of Land in this Town to the Prior and Convent of *Felley*, and their Succeſſors. Legitimate Iſſue at length failed in *Henry* Lord *Grey*, and his Eſtate being divided between his two natural Sons, *Henry* the eldeſt had this Manor, and making this Place his Habitation was called *Henry Grey* of *Towton*, 13 *Hen.* VIII. He had no Iſſue Male, and ſo his Eſtate paſſed by *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir in Mariage to Sir *Henry Sacheverel* of *Morley*, who, or his Heirs, ſold it to *Richard Whalley* of *Welbeck* Eſq; who dividing it between his two Sons, *Thomas* and *William*, 10 *Eliz.* 1568, it was ſoon after ſold to *Thomas Stanhope* and *William* his Brother. *John Zouche* of *Codnover*, as Heir to *Richard* Lord *Grey*, and *Richard Whalley* had ſome Conteſts at Law about this Manor, but they came to nothing. Sir *Thomas Stanhope* Kt. ſtill preſerved his Property, and left it to his Son, Sir *John Stanhope*, from whom it came to his Heir *John Stanhope* Eſq; he mortgaged it firſt, and afterwards ſold it to *Arthur Waren*, Son of Sir *Arnald Waren* of *Thorp-Arnald*, who hath incloſed the Fields; but ſome of the moſt ancient Incloſures, which lie neareſt the *Trent*, with the Ferry over that River, he hath ſold to *William Sacheverel* of *Barton* Eſq;.

This Place hath no Church; but the People reſort for God's Service to the Church of *Attenborough*, as do alſo the People of *Chilwell*, and Part of *Bramcote*. *Henry Hanly* Eſq; who lies interred in the Church of *Bramcote* gave to the Poor of this Pariſh 20 *s.* a Year for ever, to be paid out of his Lands at or near *Bramcote*.

Trowell, or, as it is in *Domeſday-Book*, *Torwall*, had in it ſeveral Manors, one of which, and that the Principal before the *Norman* Invaſion, was *Verebrand*'s the *Saxon*, but afterwards it became the Fee of *William Oſtiarius*, or the *Porter*; three other were the Land of the *Taynes*, held under the King by *Ulchel*, *Alwic*, and *Ulwic*. *Oſtiarius*'s Manor came to the Family of *Mortimers*, under whom the Family of *Trowel* held it divers Generations; and *William de Trowell* gave to God and the Church of St. *Mary* in *Stanley-Park*,

Park, called *Dale-Abby*, and the Canons of the Order of the *Præmonſtratenſes* ſerving God there, all the Lands and Rents which his Father *Richard* had in this Pariſh, with the Homages and Services of the Tenants, with the Woods, of *Eſtkund* and *Bonhale*, with his Right of Patronage, to the Moiety of the Church, and his Poſterity made ſome ſmall Additions to theſe Gifts.

The Manors of the *Taynes William Peverell* got, but being forfeited to the Crown by his Grandſon *William*, for poiſoning the Earl of *Cheſter*, they were divided, and Part were given to the Nuns of *Sempringham* in *Lincolnſhire*, Part to the Family of *Brunneſley*, and Part to the Family of *Strelley*, of whom *Robert de Stretley*, or *Strelley*, for the Health of his own Soul, and theſe of all his Anceſtors, but eſpecially of *William Dyve*, gave to the ſaid Monaſtery of *Dale*, or *Stanley-Park*, three Bovats of Land in this Pariſh, for the Suſtentation of one Canon, to celebrate Maſs daily in the ſaid Priory for them. This Manor deſcended to the Family of *Pouſtrell* by the Marriage of *Margaret*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *John Strelley*, into it, and was in the Year 1612 *John Pouſtrell's* Eſq; The *Brunſeleys* Part continued ſome Succeſſions in their Family, but was ſold by *Gervaſe Brunneſley* to *John Hacker* Gent. with whoſe Poſterity it continues. While the Nuns of *Sempringham* had a Part here, the Prior had the Liberty of Free-Warren in all the Demeſne Lands belonging to them, as *Robert de Strelley* had in his Manor.

The Lands and Rents belonging to both the Monaſteries fell to the Crown by the Suppreſſion of the Abbies, and were granted among other Things by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* to. to *Purcival Bowes* and *John Moyſier* Gent. and that Part of the Manors of *Trowell*, with the Right of Patronage of the Rectory, which belonged to the Priory of *Sempringham*, was granted by the ſaid Queen, *Reg.* 26. to *Drugo Drury* Eſq; and *Richard Downings*; but theſe Lands are now the Eſtate of *Purcival Willoughby* Kt.

The Rectory here is divided into two Parts or Moieties, which were of old in the Patronage of the *Brunſleys* and Prior of *Sempringham*, but now are in the Diſpoſal of Sir *Francis Willoughby* Kt. and *William Hacker* Gent. In the Church-Windows are the Arms of the *Brunſleys* and *Strelleys*, and in the Chancel-Window, under the Arms of the *Brunſleys* is written, *Robert Brinſley, Patronus iſtius Eccleſie.* There is alſo a Monument in this Church for *William Hacker* Eſq; Patron of one Moiety of this Rectory, ſetting forth his Learning, Zeal for the Church, and ſerious Piety, who died *Decemb.* 21. 1668. *Æt.* 64. ſet up by his Son *John Hacker* Gent. *Henry Hanly* Eſq; who is buried in the Church of *Bramcote* aforeſaid, hath given alſo to the Poor of this Place 20 *s.* a Year for ever, to be paid out of his Lands at or near *Bromcote*.

Wandeſley, or *Wanneſley*, the Manor of *Leuric* the *Saxon* before the Coming of the *Normans*; but afterward it was given to *Ralph Fitz-hubert*, who left it to his Son *Hubert Fitz-Ralph*. Under him *Ranulph de Wanneſley* held a Knight's Fee in this Town, which was then the Manor of *Wandeſley*. This *Ralph* gave to God and the Church of St. *Mary* of *Felley*, and the Canons ſerving God there, all the Lands which *Richard Fitz-walter* held in *Wandeſley*, with all the Liberties and other Appurtenances belonging to it, which *Nicholas* his Brother confirmed. Further, *Ranulph*, the Son of *Alexander de Wandeſley*, gave to the Priory of *Felley*, for the Suſtentation of one Canon of their Number, to celebrate Divine Service daily in his Chapel of *Wandeſley*, which ſtands beneath his Manor, the Rent of ſixty Shillings a Year, which *Thomas* the Prior of *Felley*, and the Convent bound themſelves and Succeſſors to Sir *Ranulph Wandeſley* Kt. and his Heirs and Aſſigns, poſſeſſing of the Manor of *Wandeſley*, to perform. This *Ranulph* dying without an Heir Male, this Manor became divided between *William de Gratton* and *William de Creſſey*, who had married his two Siſters *Iſabel* and *Joan*. It remained ſome Time in the Family of *Creſſyes*, but 8 *Hen.* VI. was paſſed by *Ralph Creſſy* to *Robert Brige* of *Selſton*, whoſe Heir *Thomas Brige* convey'd it to *Richard Middleton* Eſq; of whom *John Bland* having purchaſed it, gave it to

John Prior of *Beauvale*, and Convent of the ſame, which being diſſolved, this Manor, with the other Lands belonging to that Monaſtery, came to the Lord *Capel*, whoſe Poſterity being Earls of *Eſſex*, now enjoy it. *Thomas Middleton* alſo claimed *Gratton*'s Moiety of this Manor, and left it to his Heirs, *John Middleton*, or *William* the Father and Son, dying in Poſſeſſion of it in or about the Year 1675, with the Manor of *Gratton* in *Darbyſhire*.

Watnow, *Weterot*, and in our Maps *Watnall*, was all of the Fee of *William Peverell*, but Part of it was Soc to *Nutehale*. *Gozelin* and *Gruncheld* held it when the Conqueror's Survey was taken. *Gocelin*, among others of *William Peverell*'s Men or Tenants, gave two Parts of the Tithes of this Demeſne to the Priory then juſt founded by his Lord. After *Peverell*'s Land eſcheated to the King, Part of this Manor came to *Robert de Alfreton*, from whom it deſcended by Inheritance to the Family of *Chaworth*, as the other Part of this Townſhip did from the Lords of *Greyſley* to that of *Cantilupe*, from which Diviſion hath riſen the Diſtinction uſed ſtill by the Inhabitants, calling one Part of their Town *Watnow Chaworth*, and the other *Watnow Caunteliffe*, for *Cantelupe*. This latter in following Times was all or moſt of it given to the Monaſtery of *Beauvale* by the Founder; and ſome of the former was alſo ſettled on it; for *Ralph*, the Son of *Hugh de Redinges*, called *de Watenhou*, gave to the Priory of *Lenton* a Bovat of Land in *Watenou-Chaworth*. His Heirs held that Manor ſome Time; but 9 *Edw.* II. we find *Robert de Kinmarley* certify'd to be Lord of it, and *Agnes* his Daughter and Heir. *John Wollaton* of *Nottingham* is the next Lord that we meet with of this Manor, and he releaſed all his Right and Title to *John* Viſcount *Beaumont*, and others, among whom it reſts.

Wollaton, as it is now corruptly called for *Olaveſton*, which is the proper Name, was before the Conqueſt *Ulſi* the *Saxon*'s Manor, but after the Fee of *William Peverell*. *Warner* was at firſt *William Peverell*'s Man, but *Mortein* ſucceeded him, and his Family continued in this Manor many Succeſſions. *Robert de Mortein* lived in King *Henry* the Firſt's Time, when that Prince founded the Priory of *Lenton*, and *Euſtachius de Moretein* was a conſiderable Benefactor to it, in giving Cattle and Servants to the Brethren there. *William de Mortein* was ſeveral Years High Sheriff for *Warwick* and *Leiceſter* Shires; and *Roger de Mortein*, his Son and Heir, procured a Charter of Free-Warren for this Town; but the Family decaying in *Roger de Mortein*, he granted and aſſigned to Sir *Richard Willoughby* Kt. the whole Manor of *Wollaton*, except the capital Meſſuage, &c. and the Advowſon of the Church. This Sir *Richard* much increaſed his Patrimony by Purchaſes in other Towns as well as here; but the greateſt Advancer of his Family was his Son Sir *Richard Willoughby*, who was a Judge twenty-eight Years, and in that Time Chief Juſtice a while, when *Jeffrey le Scrope* went beyond Sea about the King's Buſineſs. He left a great Eſtate to Sir *Richard* his Son, who married the Siſter of Sir *John de Grey*, but died without Iſſue, and ſo the Eſtate paſſed in collateral Branches from that Time to our Days. We ſhall not trouble our ſelves with perplexed Pedigrees, but ſhall only take Notice of ſuch of this Family of *Willoughby's* as had an immediate Concern with this Manor, as Sir *Henry Willoughby* Kt. and Banneret, who was buried in this Church of St. *Leonard* at *Wollaton*, *May* 6. 20 *Hen.* VIII. He had been High Sheriff of this and *Darby* Shires in King *Henry* the Seventh's Reign. Sir *Hugh Willoughby* his Son, the famous Navigator, who was frozen to Death in the North Seas. Sir *Francis Willoughby*, who was the Builder of that ſtately Pile the Manſion of this Family at this Place, the Stone whereof was all brought from *Ancaſter* in *Lincolnſhire*, and is a notable Monument of the Greatneſs of the Family. Sir *Francis Willoughby* died Owner of this Seat and Manor in 1672, and left two Sons, of whom we can give no Account.

The Church here is a Rectory, in the Patronage of the *Willoughbyes*, and is valued in the King's Books at 14 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Sir *Richard Willoughby* the elder gave to

this

this Church one Meſſuage and two Bovats of Land in this Pariſh, to maintain two Chaplains in it, to pray for his own Soul, and thoſe of his Anceſtors and Succeſſors. In the Church here are three ſumptuous Monuments for three of the Family of the *Willoughby's*, *viz.* In the Arch between the South Iſle and Chancel, for Sir *Henry Willoughby* Kt. and Banneret, Lord of this Town; his Effigies lies upon it, and thoſe of his Wives, two on each Side. He died *May* 20. 1528. Another at the Eaſt End of the North Iſle in the Wall, for *Henry Willoughby* Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife, Siſter of *Henry Grey* Duke of *Suffolk*, who was killed in a Fight with the *Norfolk* Rebels in 1548, when his Wife had been dead two Years. His Son Sir *Francis Willoughby* erected it to his Parents Memory. The third is at the upper End of the North Iſle in the North Wall, for *Henry Willoughby* Eſq; fourth Son of Sir *Purcival Willoughby*, a Counſellor at Law, and Bencher of the *Inner Temple*, who died *Septemb.* 18 1541. *Ætat.* 48. But the moſt magnificent one is in the Chancel in the North Wall, on a flat Marble, on which is cut in Braſs the Effigies of a Man in Armour, and a Woman, and is for *Richard Willoughby* Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife, who died, he *Octob.* 7. 1471, and ſhe *July* 23. 1467. Here was a Chantry-Houſe belonging to this Church, dedicated to St. *Anthony*, which was granted, 3 *Edw.* VI. among other Things, to *William Nevill* Eſq; Thus have we finiſhed this Wapentake, and, thro' Dr. *Thoroton*'s Aſſiſtance, not omitted any Village in it. We go on therefore to

The Wapentake of *Thurgarton.*

This Wapentake was, in the Conqueror's Time, two, called *Torgerton* and *Lyda*, from whence it is ſtill properly called *Thurgarton a Lee*. We ſuppoſe, that what was then called two Hundreds, or Wapentakes, is the ſame with the two Diviſions ſtill kept up, the one containing the Townſhips from *Nottingham* down the River *Trent*, as far as *Averham*, and the other all the reſt of the Wapentake from thence to *Fledborough* and *Woodcote*. This Wapentake lies in the middle Part of the County, and hath all the other Wapentakes more or leſs touching upon it; but the four principal are, *Newark* on the Eaſt, which is parted from it by the *Trent*; *Broxtow* on the Weſt; *Ruſcliffe* on the South, and *Southclay* Diviſion in the Wapentake of *Baſſetlaw* on the North. The Fee of this Wapentake was anciently in the Crown, and ſo we believe it ſtill. The chief Town in this Wapentake is

Southwell, *Suel*, or *Sudwell*, which, with the Hamlets and Members of it, make up that which is called the Soke. Before the Conqueſt it was a diſtinct Hundred, lying between thoſe of *Turgarton* and *Lyde*, with which it is now joined. It was called ſometime *Southwell* Hundred, (as we learn from *Domeſday-Book*) and ſometimes *Cherlington* Hundred, and corruptly at length *Chadlington* Hundred. Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion, that this Place is that City, which *Bede* calls *Tio Vul-Fingaceſter*, and his Reaſon for it is, becauſe thoſe Things, which he relates of *Paulinus*'s Baptizing in the River *Trent*, near *Tio-vul-fingaceſter*, are always ſaid to have done here by the private Hiſtory of this Church. The Fee of this Town ſeems to have been chiefly in the Archbiſhops of *York*; for *Anno* 958 King *Eadwy* granted to his beloved Biſhop *Oſcytel* (then Archbiſhop of *York*) twenty Farms at *Sudwellan*, with all the Appurtenances, for an Heritage, to which his Succeſſors added two Carucates; for when the Conqueror's Survey was made, the Lands of the Archbiſhop of *York* in *Sudwell*, and its Berues or Hamlets are ſaid to be twenty-two Carucates and an half, of which ſix Knights held four and an half, beſides ſeven Carucates, which they had in Demeſne. What the Archbiſhop had thus ſettled on him, was in Truſt for the Eſtabliſhment of a Collegiate Church in this Place, of which we ſhall give a full Account in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory for this County, which follows.

This Town of *Southwell* is divided as to its Site into two Parts, 1. The *Burridge*, as 'tis commonly called for the *Burgage*, which comprehends all that Part of the Town that lies between the Market-Place and

and the River *Greet*; and 2. the *Prebendage*, or Liberties of the Church. The Market is here weekly upon *Saturday*, and Fair At the Diſſolution of the Abbies the Collegiate Church of this Place being reputed the Mother Church of the Town and County of *Nottingham* was allowed by King *Henry* VIII. to be *Sedes Archiepiſcopalis*, and on that Account was confirmed by an Act of Parliament in the 34th Year of that King's Reign; but in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 2. this Chapter, with thoſe of other Collegiate Churches, was diſſolved, and the Manor and Prebends granted to *John Dudley* then Earl of *Warwick*, and ſoon after Duke of *Northumberland*, who ſold it to *John Beaumont* Maſter of the Rolls, the Father of *Francis Beaumont*, a Judge in the Common-Pleas, whoſe Son *John* conveyed them to the Crown, from which they paſſed again to the ſaid Duke of *Northumberland*, and were in his Poſſeſſion when he was attainted for his Rebellion againſt Queen *Mary*. This Manor being then ſeized, as forfeited to the Crown, was by that Princeſs reſtored to the Archbiſhop and Chapter again, and Queen *Elizabeth* upon her Acceſſion to the Throne confirmed her Siſter's Settlement by Act of Parliament, in which ſhe ſaith, that it was founded by her Royal Father of glorious Memory King *Henry* the Eighth.

The Archbiſhops of *York* had anciently a very fair Palace in this Town, which ſtood on the South Side of the Church-yard, within a Park of excellent Ground, called the *Little Park*, or *New Park*; but it was demoliſhed in the late Rebellion. It is ſuppoſed to be built by Cardinal *Wolſey* when he was Archbiſhop of *York*, but moſt probably by one of the Archbiſhops *Booths*, who built a Chapel, called at this Day *Booth*'s Chapel, by the South Wall near it; but tho' they have no Seat here, they have been, all along from before the Conqueſt, Lords of the Manor, and by the Favour and Grants of ſeveral Kings enjoy great Privileges here; for they have the Returns of Writs upon all and ſingular their demeſne Lands, Tenements, and Fees here; and beſide a great Leet, which they do or may hold over divers Townſhips, they have a Seſſions of Peace kept by Turns (at this Place and *Scrooby*) by certain Juſtices of Peace of their own Nomination, though under the King's Commiſſion. *Hexgrave-Park* in this Pariſh was made (as it is thought) by *Walter* Archbiſhop of *York* in the Time of *Henry* III. Sir *Hugh Cartwright* and his Poſterity had this Park in Leaſe; but now 'tis in the Hands of a younger Son of the late Archbiſhop *Sterne*, who married a Daughter of the laſt Sir *Hugh Cartwright*. *Norwood-Park* alſo belonged to theſe Archbiſhops, and in the late unhappy Times was ſold by uſurping Power to Mr. *Edward Clud*, who built a pretty Brick Houſe upon it, but at King *Charles* the Second's Reſtoration found ſo much Favour from the Archbiſhop, Dr. *Frewen*, as to keep Poſſeſſion of them by turning Tenant to him.

In the Church here is an Inſcription upon a Pillar worth our Obſervation, becauſe it contains an Hiſtorical Account of the Place.

Reges, & Reginæ erunt Nutrices tuæ.
Hanc
Collegiatam & Parochialem Eccleſiam
Religioſa Antiquitas fundavit
Rex Henricus VIII. illuſtriſſimus reſtauravit anno 1543 Edwardo Lee Archiepiſcopo Ebor. piiſſimo petente
Regina Elizabetha Religioſiſſima ſancivit aº 1584 Edwino Sandys Archiepiſcopo Ebor. digniſſimo intercedente
Monarcha Jacobus Præpotentiſſimus ſtabilivit anº 1604 Henrico Howard Comite Northamptonienſi prænobiliſſimo mediante

A De-

A Domino factum eſt iſtud.
Da gloriam Deo
Honorem Regi
Sint ſicut Oreb. & Zeb. & Zebe, & Salmana
Qui dicunt poſſideamus Sanctuarium Dei
Pſal. 83. 11.
Det Deus hoc ſanctum Sanctis, ſit ſemper Aſylum
Exulis, Idolatras, Sacrilegoſq; ruat
Gervaſ. Lee
In piam gratamque Macænatum memoriam
poſuit
1608.

It is commonly called *Lee's* Pillar, becauſe he was the Founder of it.

This Town of *Southwell*, or *Suwell*, gave Name to a very conſiderable Family, of which one Branch continued their Reſidence here from the Reign of King *Henry* III. to that of King *Henry* VI. in which Time many collateral Branches were diſperſed into other Parts, eſpecially *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Suſſex*, *Surrey*, *Eſſex*, &c. and were many of them of great Worth and Note, as ſome Inſtances may ſhew.

Sir *Simon de Suelle*, or *Southwell*, lived in the Reign of King *Henry* III.

John de Suelle was the King's Clerk, 21 *Edw.* I. which is ſuppoſed to imply, that he was that King's Secretary, and ſo continued in King *Edward* the Second's Reign.

Sir *John Suthwell* Kt. to whom King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 13. committed the Seneſcally or Stewardſhip of *Gaſcoign* in *France*, upon his acceptable and commendable Services, and eſpecially for putting himſelf at that King's Deſire an Hoſtage for freeing *Charles* King of *Sicily*, who was a Priſoner in *Arragon*, for which he further gave him the Caſtle of *Bourdeaux*, and all the Emoluments thereunto belonging for his Life, with an Injunction, that he ſhould depute a fit Perſon to keep the Forreſt of *Bourdeaux*, the King to allow him Wages, as long as he pleaſed both.

John de Suthwell was in ſo great Repute for his Wiſdom and Fidelity in the Reign of King *Edward* II. that being *Anno* 20. in *Gaſcoign*, he had Power to confederate or make a League with any Princes who deſired the King's Friendſhip.

John Southwell ſerved in Parliament for *Lewes* in *Suſſex*, 28 & 29 *Hen.* VI. His Son, *Richard Southwell*, marrying *Amy* the the Daughter of Sir *Edmund Wickingham*, ſettled at *Woodriſing* in *Norfolk*, which Manor came to him by his Wife, and his Poſterity have there ſtill a noble Houſe and Seat.

Sir *Robert Southwell* was Maſter of the Rolls in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. And

Sir *Richard Southwell* was a Privy Counſellor in the ſame Reign, and made one of the Executors of that Prince's Will. He had a Son of his own Name, who was ſeated at *Horſham St. Faith's* in *Norfolk*, from whom was deſcended

Sir *Thomas Southwell* of *Polylong* in the County of *Cork* in *Ireland* Kt. one of the Privy Council of *Munſter* in that King's Reign, ſent over thither by *James* I. and accompany'd thither by his Brother *Anthony Southwell*, who was Father of *Robert Southwell* of *Kinſale* in the ſaid County of *Cork*, Vice-Admiral of *Munſter*; whoſe Son,

Sir *Robert Southwell* Kt. was the greateſt Ornament of the whole Family. He was born in *Kinſale*, and educated in *Queen's-College Oxford*, where having commenced Batchelor of Arts he removed to the Inns of Court, and became a Barriſter at *Lincolns-Inn*. After this he ſoon grew famous for his known Worth and Abilities, which made Way for his Preferments; for he

Was

was ſoon after ſworn one of the Clerks of his Majeſty King *Charles* the Second's Privy Council in 1664, knighted in 1665, and had the Character given him of his Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Portugal* the ſame Year. In 1671 he was ſent Envoy Extraordinary to the Count *de Monterey* Governor of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and in 1679, having reſigned his Clerkſhip of the Council, was ſent Envoy Extraordinary to the Elector of *Brandenburg*; and upon his Return was conſtituted one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms of *England*, Secretary of State for *Ireland*, and one of the Privy Council of that Realm; and in 1691 was choſen Preſident of the Royal Society in the Place of Dr. *Charlton* deceaſed, having been Fellow thereof ſome Years before. He left a Son *Edward Southwell* Eſq; an hopeful young Gentleman. When Sir *Robert* retired from Court he went into *Glouceſterſhire*, and ſeated himſelf at *King's Weſton*, where his Family ſtill flouriſhes. Having thus finiſhed our Hiſtory of this Market-Town, we ſhall proceed to the Villages.

Aram, *Averham*, *Aygrum*, and *Egrom*, a Manor held before the Conqueſt by one *Swayn* a *Saxon*, but after it was given to *Giſlibert Tyſon*. His Poſterity were in Poſſeſſion of it till 13 *Joh.* when *Henry Hoſet*, or *Hoſe*, by the Marriage of *Avicia de Tyſon*, was Lord of it. While the *Tyſons* had the Demeſne, *Adam Tiſon* gave to God and St. *Peter*, and the Monks at *Thurgarton* ſerving God there, one Bovat of Land; and *William Tiſun* gave to God and the Brethren at *Rufford* all his Land in *Hethus of Agrum*. From the Heirs of *Hoſet* this Manor paſſed to *Robert Sauvage*, who granted it to *Robert de Lexington*. This *Robert* procured a Grant of Free-warren here about 27 *Hen.* III. and being that King's Clerk and ſpecial Counſellor, heaped up to himſelf large Poſſeſſions, while he increaſed the King's Treaſure. His Son *John de Lexington* was three Times Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in the ſame King's Reign. *John* Lord *Lexington* his Son died without Iſſue, whereupon his two Siſters, *Cecilia*, married to Sir *William de Markham*, and *Alice*, married to *Roland de Sutton*, became his Heirs, and this Manor upon the Partition came to the latter, and ſo the *Suttons* became Lords of it. This Family of *Suttons* held this Lordſhip from the Reign of King *Henry* III. to our Time, when *Robert Sutton*, having ſignalized his Loyalty towards his Royal Maſter King *Charles* I. by aſſiſting him in his Troubles according to the utmoſt of his Abilities, with Men and Money, was created Lord *Lexington* of *Averham*, 21 *Car.* I. 1646. His Son *Robert* is at preſent Lord *Lexington*, but hath no Iſſue Male ſo far as we can underſtand.

The Church here is a Rectory, and the Lord *Lexington* is Patron, as his Anceſtors the *Suttons* have all along been from their firſt being Lords of the Manor. It is valued now in the King's Books at 20 *l.* In the Church is a ſmall old Monument without Name; but whoever it was, he died *Sept.* 24. 1307. There is alſo a fair Tomb for Sir *William Sutton* of this Place Kt. who died in 1611. *Æt.* 52. of a ſudden Death. The Tomb is adorned with much Poetry, *Greek* and *Latin*, very well perhaps for that Time, but now not worth copying out.

Batheley, an Hamlet to *North-Muſcham*, where we ſhall ſpeak more of it, as united with that Place. The Fee of this Hamlet was after the Conqueſt in *Goisfrid de Alſelin*, who was Lord of *North-Muſcham*. The Family *de Batheley* poſſeſſed this Hamlet, as Under-Tenants to the Head Lord ſome conſiderable Time, and on that Account took their Name from it. *William de Batheley* and *Roger* his Brother were Benefactors to the Canons of the *Præmonſtratenſes* in *Stanley-Park*. *William*, the Son of *Jeffrey de Batheley*, gave to the Church of *Thurgarton*, and the Monks ſerving God there, ſix Shillings yearly Rent out of the Lands which his Son *Thomas* held of him. In this Hamlet there yet remains a Branch of the Family of *Scrimſhire*, which have been reſident and Owners of Land in this Hamlet, and the *Muſchamps* North and South, above four hundred Years. *Hugh le Skirmeſcar* lived about King *John's* Time. Moſt of them were named *William*. *Robert Scrimſhire* of this Place being of the ſame Name with the Earl of *Dundee* in *Scotland*, who died without Heirs, and ſo his Eſtate fell to the

the Crown, ſought to obtain it of King *Charles* II. in 1669; but after much Expence of Time and Money, his Endeavours proved in vain, his Pretences being nothing but the Name, which in ſuch Caſes are very weak. Here were ſome Lands in this Hamlet, which belonged to one of the Prebendaries of the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*.

Beſtorp, or *Beſthorp*, an Hamlet to *Calneſton*, or *Caunton*, Part of it was the King's Demeſne, and Part of it was Soc to *Laxington*. The Family *de Beſthorp* were Tenants of this Manor under *Goiſfrid Alſelin*, and *William de Beſthorp* gave certain Lands in this Place to the Monaſtery of *Rufford* in this County; as alſo did ſeveral other Owners. At the Diſſolution of the Abbies moſt of the Lands in this Place, which belonged to that Monaſtery, were given to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, by the Name of the Manor or Grange of *Beſthorp*, at which Place now is the Dwelling of Mr. *Thomas Briſtow*, who hath improved it.

Bleſeby, an Hamlet belonging to the great Manor of *Southwell*, of which we find *Robert de Burſtall* Kt. poſſeſſed, 13 *Edw.* II. He gave one Bovat of Land and a Toft lying in this his Manor to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, to maintain the Fabrick of the Church. This *Robert* not long after paſſed this Manor to *John de Crumbwell*. His Heirs held it ſome Time, but at length deſcending to *Maud* the Couſin and Heir of the laſt Heir Male, *Ralph* Lord *Cromwell*, ſhe paſſed it by Fine to Sir *William Haſtings* Kt. from whoſe Family it came to *William Willoughby* of *Wollaton*, and is now the Inheritance of the Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter* and Duke of *Kingſton*, purchaſed we ſuppoſe by his Father, *Robert* Earl of *Kingſton*. *Bleſeby* is now the Reſidence of Mr. *John Grundy*.

The Church of this Place is a Vicarage, and the Chapter of *Southwell*, to whom we conjecture the Rectory is appropriated, hath the Patronage of it. It is now valued in the King's Book at four Pounds.

Bulcote, or *Bulecotes*, commonly called *Boucot*, the Manor of *Snoncilt* the *Saxon* before the Conqueſt, but the Fee of *Walter de Aincourt* after it. *Paganus de S. Mariâ* held it under *Walter*. His Son *Adam* gave an Acre and three Roods of Meadow in this Place to the Abbey of *Welbeck* in this County, for the Souls of *Alice* his Wife and *Bartholomew* his Son, to change their Bodies from Lay Sepulture, which they were forced to have by Reaſon of an Interdiction that then lay upon the Kingdom, to Eccleſiaſtical Burial. This *Adam* having Daughters only for his Heirs, this Manor, with his other Eſtate, paſſed into other Families, and upon a Partition fell to the youngeſt, named *Iſolda*, who was the Mother of *Nigellus de Rydeware*, who inherited it after her Death. His Poſterity continued Lords of it for ſome Succeſſions, but at length alienated it to the *Mounteneys*, who ſold a Part of it to *Thomas Curſon* a Juſtice of the Peace, who made this Place his Reſidence. He at length obtained the whole Manor, which he left to his Heirs, who concluding in Daughters, it paſſed partly by Inheritance and partly by Purchaſe to *Gabriel Odingſells*, whoſe Family ſtill retain that Part that came to them by Inheritance, but have ſold the Part they purchaſed to *Simon Wood* a Citizen of *London*, who ſettled it on his Granchild *Margaret Trafford*, the Wife of *Thomas Shitman* of *Scarrington* Gent. whoſe Heirs enjoy it. The *Annesleys* had a Part in this Pariſh, by marrying *Lucy*, the eldeſt Daughter of *Adam de S. Maria*, which continues ſtill, or lately was, of that Family. *S. Mary-Hall* in this Place keeps up the Name of thoſe old Lords. This Village is in *Burton* Pariſh.

Burton, or *Birton Joys*, or *Jorz*, Part of which was Soc to *Gulnethorp*, the Fee of *Roger Buſli*, but the Manor was *Sweyno* the *Saxon*'s before the Conqueſt, and *Goiſfrid de Anſelin*'s after it. The Family of *Jorz* were very ancient Owners here, and gave this Town a diſtinguiſhing Name, being called *Burton Jorz*, or *Jorce*. His Poſterity continued here till very near the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. when *William Jorce*, or *Jace*, dying without Heirs, Sir *Bryan Stapleton* of this Place Kt. being very powerful in this County, (as his Anceſtors had been before) then got

got into the Poſſeſſion of this Manor, and kept *John Walker* of *Eperſton* Gent. Couſin and next Heir to the afore mentioned *William Forz*, from the Enjoyment of it; whereupon the ſaid *John* petitioned the King and Council for their Aſſiſtance in recovering his Right, but what the Event was we find not. Here was alſo a Family who took their Name from this Place, being called *de Birton*, of whom *William de Birton* held a great Extent of Land, Part in this Pariſh, and Part in *Loudham*, of the King, Lord *Grey* of *Codnor*, *Adam Everingham*, and others, which he left to his Poſterity. The Priory of *Thurgarton* had alſo ſome Lands here.

The Church here is a Vicarage, the Rectory we ſuppoſe being appropriated to the Priory of *Shelfore*, which had the Patronage of it till the Diſſolution of the Abbies. The Earl of *Cheſterfield* is now Patron, and has the Parſonage by the Grant of King *Henry* VIII. to his Anceſtors, *Michael Stanhope* Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife. It is valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* This Church from the Foundation of it had one Meſſuage, two Bovats, and five Acres of Land ſettled upon it, but being leaſed out by Mr. *Robert de Blundeſden*, ſome Time Parſon here, to *Robert Sareſon* of this Pariſh, his Poſterity held them ſo long, that at length they claimed them as their own Property; but upon an Inquiſition it being found, that they belonged to the Church, and a Writ of *Juris Utrum* being brought againſt *Cecilia*, the Heireſs, who unjuſtly occupy'd them, and had made them over to *Richard Egham* and his Wife *Idonea*, her Daughter, when they ſaw, that the Proceſs was continued, and that their Eſtate in them would not be good, they reſtored them effectually to the Church without Fraud or Delay.

In the Church, on the North Side, is a plain Marble Stone Tomb, whereon lieth the Image of an armed Man, a Knight, on whoſe Shield is emboſſed a Bend, and on it three Water-Budgets; and on the South Side another Shield, having on it a Lion Rampant crowned. In the Chancel alſo, in the Eaſt Window, is repreſented a Woman praying, *viz.* kneeling with her Hands lifted up. By the Arms they are judged (for there are no Inſcriptions to inform us) to be ſome of the Family of *Forz*, whoſe Bearing are the Water-Budgets on a Bend Sable. Beſides theſe Monuments, venerable for their Antiquity, there are others in the Chancel, *viz.* on the North Side for Sir *Bryan Stapleton* Kt. and Baronet, (we ſuppoſe it ſhould be Banneret) who died *April* 2. 1551. (long before Baronets were made in *England*) another on the South Side for *Alice Roos*, or *Rouſe*, the Wife of *Brian Stapleton* Eſq; younger Son of Sir *Brian*, who was buried *Jan.* 3. 1595, as alſo another upon a Kind of a Tablet, with this Inſcription. *Pſalm* 116. 15. and 112. 6. *For the perpetual Memory of the Virtue of* Alice, *late the beloved Wife of* George Lacock *Gent. who went to Heaven*, Aug. 25. 1617. *Ætat.* 50.

Calverton, which in the Conqueror's Survey is certify'd to be a Berew or Hamlet of *Blidworth*, and ſo the Archbiſhop of *York*'s Fee, yet here was a Manor, which before the Conqueſt was *Ulvric*'s the *Saxon*; but was given after it to *Rogerius Piſtavenſis*. Here was alſo ſome Tayne-Land, which *Alnric* held, and *William Peverell* after the Conqueſt obtained. The Fee of *Roger* came afterward to be accounted of the Honour of *Lancaſter*, of which Honour *William le Butiler* held one Fee, and *John de Vilers* the fourth Part of one Knight's Fee. In the Family of *Vilers* it continued divers Succeſſions, but at length their Moiety came to be the Inheritance of *Thomas Hutchinſon* Kt. who bought the other of one Mr. *Barton* of *Holm* near *Newark*, and ſo became Lord of the whole, and left it to his Son Col. *John Hutchinſon*, who had that alſo which he called the Manor of *Salterford* in the Foreſt, as willing to keep the Name of that Village, which now has no other Memorial but a Place on the River, called *Salterford-Dam*. *Ralph de Vilers* gave one Bovat of Land in this Place to the Priory of St. *Cuthbert* at *Radford* by *Worceſter*, and *William*, *Robert*, and *John* confirmed it. The Chapter of *Southwell* alſo had a large Share of this Town, which was of the Honour of *Peverell*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, the Rectory being appropriate to the College of *Southwell*, and the Prebendaries of *Oxton*, or Chapter of *Southwell*, ſhould be the Patrons; but this Place, like *Woodborough*, is a large and populous Village, but has but an empty Church for the moſt Part. In this Town was born *William Lee* a Maſter of Arts in *Cambridge*, and Heir to a pretty Freehold here, who, ſeeing a Woman knit, invented a Loom to knit, in which he, or his Brother *James*, performed, and exerciſed that Art before Queen *Elizabeth*, and leaving it to his Apprentice to one *Alſton*, he went beyond the Seas, and was thereby eſteemed the Author of that ingenious Engine, wherewith they now weave Silk and other Stockings. *Alſton* added ſomething to his Maſter's Invention. He was ſome Time a Miller near *Thoroton*, nigh which Place he was born.

Carleton, called for Diſtinction *Carleton* by *Nottingham*, and ſometimes *Carlton* by *Gedling*, and *Carlton* by *Colewick* in old Writings, becauſe it is ſituate upon the Borders of thoſe Pariſhes alſo, was the Manor of *Tochi* the *Saxon*, and devolved by Gift after the Conqueſt to *Goiſfrid de Alſelin*, or *Hanſelin*. From his Poſterity, who held it ſome Succeſſions, it paſſed by the Female Heir *Roſe*, Daughter of *Ralph Hanſelin* to *William Bardolph*, from whoſe Family it deſcended by the Heir General to Sir *William Phelips*, and then by his Daughter and Heir *Joan*, to *William* Viſcount *Beaumont*, whoſe Daughter and Heir *Jane* marrying *John* Viſcount *Lovel*, her Son *Francis*, who was her Heir, was ſlain in the Battle of *Stoke* in this County againſt the King, *Henry* II. and ſo his Eſtate became forfeited to the Crown, but leaving two Siſters, *Jane*, married to Sir *Brian Stapleton*, and *Frideſwid* to *Edward Norris*, by whom ſhe had *Henry Norris*, King *Henry* VIII. granted this and ſome other Manors to him, and his Heirs, as deſcended from the late Viſcount *Beaumont*. Here were divers little Parcels of Lands given by divers Benefactors to the Priory of *Thurgarton*. The Family of *Everingham* was conſiderable Owners in this Village. We find no Church here, becauſe this Town is in the Pariſh of *Stoke-Bardolf*.

Carleton South, an Hamlet to *South Muſcham*, is an Hamlet and Manor belonging to the Collegiate Church of St. *Mary* of *Southwell*, and the Fee is in the Archbiſhops of *York* for the Time being. The Family, called from the Head Manor, *de Muſcamp*, were Maſters of large Poſſeſſions in it, and *Robert de Muſcamp* gave the Monks of *Rufford*, a Wong (*culturam*) in the Territory of this Place. *South Carleton* was heretofore the Seat of the *Marſhalls*, who ſold their Inheritance here to *William Willoughby* Bar. but this Hamlet he bought of *Willoughby-Pond*, and gave it (ſo far as we underſtand) with his other purchaſed Lands to his two Natural Sons, *Richard Revel*, alias *Willoughby*, and *Hugh Willoughby*, which laſt died in 1675. Here is no Church, becauſe being an Hamlet to *South Muſcham*, their Pariſh Church is there, and thither we refer the Reader for it.

Charleton North, or *Charlton upon Trent*, a Townſhip divided into many Parcels, and belonging ſome to *Norwell*, ſome to *Beſthorp*, and other Pariſhes, but *Laxton* is the principal; but here was beſides ſome Lands of the Tayns, held by *Ulchel* the *Saxon* before the Conqueſt; but *Aldene*, the Progenitor of the Family of the *Crumbwells*, held it of the Conqueror. *Robert de Everingham* hold a Knight's Fee of *William* Archbiſhop of *York*, and the Prior of the Temple held one Bovat of Land here in Frank-Almaign of the Fee of *Robert de Everingham*. When the Manor came to the *Crumbwells*, *John de Crumbwell*, 2 *Edw.* III. had a Market and Fair here, but they have been long diſuſed. *Richard de Willoughby*, who had Poſſeſſions here, obtained the Privilege of Free-Warren for this Place; and his Deſcendant *Edmund Willoughby* purchaſed a certain Meſſuage and divers Parcels of Land, with the Paſſage over *Trent*, with other the Appurtenances in this Village of *John de Elyſon* and *Joan* his Wife. Queen *Elizabeth* alſo, *Reg.* 28. granted one Meſſuage and divers Parcels of Land, both Meadow and Paſture here to *Thomas Fones* and *Edward Butherick*, and their Heirs,

because they were given to ſing Maſs in the Church of *Southwell*. The ſeveral Parts of this Townſhip follow the ſeveral Lordſhips to which they belong, and ſo hath no Church or Chapel.

Cathorp, a Manor belonging to the Pariſh of *Loudham*, or *Ludham*, anciently the Poſſeſſions of Sir *Peter de Monteforte*, under whom Sir *John Loudham* and *Alice* his Wife held ſeven Toſts and five Bovats of Land there. It was afterward given to the Monaſtery of *Shelford* in this County; and upon the Suppreſſion of the Abbies it was given by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 31. with other Eſtates to Sir *Michael Stanhope* and *Anne* his Wife, and the Heirs Male of the ſaid *Michael*, paying 119 *l.* a Year.

Conton, *Caunton*, or *Calnſton*, had divers Manors in it, of which *Goisfrid de Hanſelin* was the chief Lord after the Conqueſt; but ſome Lands here held of the Manors of *Nortwell* and *Laxington*, and the Archbiſhop of *York* here had a Fee, together with the Rectory appropriate, which belonged to the Prebend of *North-Muskam* in the Collegiate Chuch of *Southwell*. One *Wavin* alſo had in this Place an ancient capital Meſſuage with a good Demeſne belonging it, which was his Inheritance. *Nickolas de Eivil* in the Reign of King *Henry* III. gave certain Parcels of Land in this Place, *viz.* four Selions and an half, and one Gore of arable Land to the Monaſtery of *Rufford*. The Priory of *Newſted* had alſo ſome Lands here. In later Times the principal Manor or capital Meſſuage was the Eſtate of the *Whitmores*, and by the Marriage of the Heireſs of that Family not long ago paſſed to the Family of the *Bromes*, whoſe Grandchild, *Thomas Brome* of *Cartolſton* Gent. ſold it to Mr. *Richard Hacker* of *Flintham*, whoſe Son, *John Hacker*, hath lately ſold it to Sir *Francis Willoughby*, Lord of *Wollaton*, in whoſe Poſterity it now is.

In this Pariſh is a Meſſuage, or Farm, called *Dean-Hall*, belonging to the Preceptory of *Newland* in *Yorkſhire*, of the yearly Value of 60 *s.* before the Diſſolution; but after it, it was granted by King *Henry* VIII. *Aug.* 16. *Reg.* 38. with other Eſtates to *Robert Thornhill* and *Hugh Thornhill* Gent. and their Heirs, paying yearly ſix Shillings Rent for it.

The Church here is a Vicarage in the Patronage (as our Author ſuppoſeth) of the Chapter of *Southwell*, valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.* Here was a Chantry anciently in this Church, to which one Capital and two other Meſſuages in this Place belonged. Upon the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries they were ſome Time in the Crown, but at length were granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 6. among other Things, to *William Pool* and *Edward Downing*, and their Heirs, as was alſo a Barn, called *Kirkelath*, which was ſome Time the Guild-houſe, and belonged to the Guild, called *St. John's Guild* and *Trinity-Guild* in *Counton*, which the ſame Queen granted, with many other Things, to *John Merſhe* Eſq; and *Francis Greenham* Gent. The Family *de Cauuton* took their Name from hence.

Colwick Over and *Nether*, or *Eaſt-Over*, was *Godric* the *Saxon's* Manor, and after *William Peverell's* Fee, *Eaſt* and *Nether* was Tayn-land, and held of King *William* the Firſt, but came after to the *Peverells*. *Reginald de Colwick* (who is ſaid to have lived an Hundred Years) held *Over-Colwick* under *Peverell* of the King *in Capite*, by the Payment of twelve barbed Arrows, when he came to *Nottingham* Caſtle. His Poſterity held the ſaid Manor by the ſame Tenure down to near the Reign of King *Richard* II. in whoſe Reign *Joan* the Siſter and Heireſs of *Thomas Colwick*, carried this Lordſhip to the Family of *Byron*, by her Marriage of Sir *Richard Byron*. *Nether* or *Eaſt Colwick* was for a Time the Eſtate and Lordſhip of *William de Nodariis*, or *Novers*, in whoſe Family it continued a while, but came at length to the *Slory's*, whoſe Founder was *Robert Slory*, a Man of great Poſſeſſions in theſe Parts, one of whoſe Daughters and Heirs married *Wood*, who having this Manor for her Part ſold it to Sir *John Byron*, who thereby got both the Manors, and ſold them to Sir *James Stonehouſe*, but never got much above half the Money, by Reaſon of the Wars breaking out between the King and Parliament, it was ſtopped by the Rebels, but ſince the Reſtoration the

Lord *Byron* hath recovered ſome ſmall Part of them, and confirmed the Title of Sir *John Muſters* to the reſt. Some Part of this Manor is in *Gedling* Pariſh, which was the Fee of *Goiſfrid de Hanſelin*.

The Church here is a Rectory, which, when it was in the Patronage of the *Byrons*, was valued at 10 *l.* but now is in the King's Books 6 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.* and Sir *John Muſters* is the Patron. In the North Window of this Church is painted a Man in Coat-Armour, holding on his Arm a Shield, whereon his Arms are painted, ſhewing him to be of the Family of *D'Aubeni* of *Brant-Broughton* in *Lincolnſhire*, where there are divers of their Arms painted in the Church-Windows, as alſo of the *Byrons*.

Crumbwell, or *Crumwell*, Part of which belonged to the Manor of *Aygrum*, which was the Fee of *Giſlibert Tyſun*, and another Part was Tayn-land, held of the King by *Alden* the *Saxon*; but ſoon after this it appears, that the Biſhop of *Lincoln* was the Supream Lord, of whom *Ralph de Crumbwell* held it. This Noble Family continued Lords of this Place in the Male Line till the Death of the laſt *Ralph* Lord *Crumbwell*, who was Treaſurer of *England*, 11 *Hen.* VI. and Lord Chamberlain of that King's Houſhold in the 30th Year of his Reign. After his Death Sir *William Knivet* Kt. and *William Fitz-Williams* Eſq; 13 *Hen.* VII. were found by an Inquiſition, that they were Heirs to the late Lord *Crumwell* of this Manor, and the Advowſon of the Church. One Moiety continued in the *Knivets* Family a while, but being alienated came into the Family of the Earls of *Clare*. *Fitz-Williams* held their Part longer, but at length ſold it to the Earls of *Clare*, all but a ſmall Part before ſold to Mr. *Robert Hoyes*, a Tanner of *Newark*, by Sir *Thomas Williamſon* Bar.

The Church here is a Rectory, formerly in the Patronage of the Family of *Fitz-Williams*, or *Williamſon*, and was then valued at twenty Marks; but now the *Earl of Clare* is Patron, and it is now valued in the King's Books at 13 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 *d.*

Eaſtberp, an Hamlet belonging to the Manor and Chapter of *Southwell*, where *William Wymodeſold* Eſq; hath lately rebuilt the Seat of his Anceſtors, from whom the Manor deſcended to him. The Tithes of this Hamlet are paid to the Prebendaries of *Normanton*, and the two of *Norwell*.

Edingley, another Hamlet belonging to the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*, where the Prebendary of *Woodburgh* claimeth and hath View of all the Tenants twice a Year, and Wayſe in the ſaid Hamlet, and the Prebendaries of *Normanton*, and the two *Norwells* have all the predial Tithes. The Vicarage of this Place is in the Patronage of the Chapter of *Southwell*, and is valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* In 1612 Mr. *William Cartwright* had good Poſſeſſions in this Hamlet.

Eperſton, or *Epreſton*, had two Manors, one of them before the Conqueſt was *Ulvric* and *Elſi*'s, which after was the Fee of *Ralph de Limoſin*; the other at that Time was *Ulviet*'s, which became *Roger de Buſli*'s. The greateſt Part of the Town was *Ralph de Limoſin*'s, who, having founded a Priory at *Hartford*, gave ſome of the Tithes here to that Monaſtery. His Family, after ſome Succeſſions, ended in two Female Heirs, *viz. Baſilica* and *Eleanora*, the Daughters of *Gerard de Limoſin*, who marrying, the former to *Hugh de Odingſelles*, a *Flemming*, and the youger to *David de Lindſey*, a *Scotchman*, this Manor fell to the eldeſt, and her Son, *Gerard de Odingſelles*, inherited it, and under him *William Sampſon* held it in the Time of King *Henry* III. This Family of *Odingſelles* have continued long in this Place, and have ſome Intereſt in this Manor at this Time; but the far greateſt Share of this Fee of the *Limoſi*'s continued in the Poſterity of *William Sampſon* above mentioned. One of whom, named alſo *William*, gave to God and the Church of St. *Peter* at *Thurgarton*, and the Brethren there ſerving God, a Croft of Land in this his Manor, called *Creſſewell*, to which his Grandſon, Sir *William Sampſon*, added two Acres of Wood lying on the Weſt Side of the ſaid Croft. His Deſcendant, another *William*, obtained a Grant of a Free-Warren in this his Manor; but after this it continued no long Time in the Family

mily of *Sampſons*; for in the fifth Year of King *Edward* II.

John Sampſon, the Son of Sir *William Sampſon* Kt. did remiſe to *Paganus*, or *Pain de Tybetot*, and *Agnes* his Wife, and the Heirs and Aſſigns of the ſaid *Pain*, all his Right and Claim in this Manor, with the Advowſon of the Church. He was a Man much in Favour with King *Edward* II. and was made by him Juſtice of all the King's Forreſts beyond *Trent*, as alſo Governor of the Caſtle of *Northampton*, &c. About this Time he obtained a Charter for a Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here, (which ſhews, that the Charter obtained by *William Sampſon* above mentioned was of no Validity) with a Market there every Week upon *Tueſday*, and a Fair on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *The Exaltation of the Holy Croſs*, *Sept.* 14. but the Market is diſuſed, if not the Fair. He was ſlain in the fatal Battle of *Striveling*, 7 *Edw.* II. and left it to his Son, *John de Tibetot*, annexed to the Manor of *Langar*, as it has ever ſince continued. The other Manor, which was *Roger de Buſli's*, having paſſed thro' many Families, as the *Forzes*, *Chitwinds*, *Hawburghs*, &c. reſts now in *John Walker* Gent. who is the preſent Owner, as his Anceſtors have been ever ſince the Reign of King *Henry* VII. but *Roſell* Wood which was the Lord *Chaworth's*, is now by Purchaſe come to *John Dunkling*, who hath built himſelf a pretty little Brick Houſe upon it, and makes it the Place of his Reſidence.

The Church here is a Rectory, of which the Deſcendant of the Lord *Scroop*, *viz.* *John Scroop* Eſq; is Patron. It is valued in the King's Books at 13 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* In the Windows of the Church are the Arms of the *Odingſelles*, *Strelleys*, and *Tybitots*, and in the Chancel thoſe of *Heriz*, *Sampſon*, and *Scroop*, *Loudham*, *Hetherſege*, *Grey* of *Codnore*, *Odingſells*, *Strelley*, and *Tybitot*.

Earleſhagh, an Hamlet of *Caunton*, the Manor of which was the Eſtate of Mr. *Thomas Mathers*, and is now, or late was, his Poſterity's. The Monaſtery of *Rufford* had ſome Lands here given by the Anceſtors of Mr. *Thomas Muſchamp*, who confirmed it.

Fornesfield, an Hamlet belonging to the Soke of *Southwell*, in which, as we find by *Domeſday-Book*, the King had one Bovat of Land for his Geld near *Snottingham*, and *Walter De Aincourt* had Soc to his Manor of *Horingham*, or *Hoveringham*. The Vicars Choral of the Collegiate Church of *Southwell* had Lands of good Value in this Hamlet, and the Predial Tithes were divided between the three Prebendaries of *Normanton* and two of *Norwell*. The Church here is a Vicarage, valued anciently at eight Marks, but now at four Pounds.

Fiskerton, a Manor belonging to *Tori* the *Saxon* before the Conqueſt, and to *Walter de Ayncourt* after. *Ralph de Ayncourt* his Deſcendant gave this whole Town to the Monaſtery of *Thurgarton*, the Prior of which Houſe, 54 *Hen.* III. obtained a Market and Fair upon this Manor; but the Market, if not the Fair, hath been long diſuſed. Here was a Family, who took their Name from this Manor, being called *De Fiskerton*, we ſuppoſe, becauſe they held the Manor-houſe and Grange under the Abbot and Convent many Succeſſions, if not ſo long as the Monaſtery had any Thing to do here. Upon the Diſſolution of the Abbies this Town was divided into many Parts by the Donations of the Crown to ſeveral Perſons; for 1. The Grange was given, 4 *Phil.* & *Mar.* I. to *Edward Fines* Kt. Lord *Clinton* and *Say*. 2. All the Demeſne and Manor, with the Tithes and Paſſage of *Fiskerton*, to *Thomas Cooper* Eſq; and his Heirs, by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 4. which Sir *Roger Cooper*, his Deſcendant, ſold to *Huntington Plumbtree*, Doctor of Phyſick, in 1649, whoſe Son and Heir lately poſſeſſed ſome Part of it, but hath ſold the Ferry and ſome Farms to *John Cliffe* of *Nottingham*, as Sir *Roger* did ſome Parcels to Mr. *Atkinſon* and others. The Tithes of this Manor are divided among the Prebendaries of *Southwell*, *viz.* thoſe of *Normanton* and *Norwell*. We do not find any Vicarage here.

Fledborough, or *Flaxburge*, was the Manor of the famous Lady *Godeva*, the Counteſs of *Leuric* Earl of *Mercia*; but after the Conqueſt it became the Fee of the Biſhop of

of *Lincoln*, whose Man or Tenant one *Nigellus* was, and from the Place was called *Nigellus de Flebург*, or *Fledburgh*. From this Family it came to *Nigellus de Leyſtres*, whose Posterity held it till 38 *Edw.* III. when Iſſue Male failing in *John de Lyſeux*, the Maner came to the *Baſſets*, who held it from that Time to the Reign of King *James* I. when *John Baſſet* ſold this Manor to the Feoffees of the then Earl of *Shrewsbury*, from which honourable Family it hath ſince paſſed to the Earls of *Kingſton*, whoſe Deſcendant the Right Honourable *Evelyn* Duke of *Kingſton* is now, or late was, the Poſſeſſor of it.

The Church here is a Rectory in the Patronage of the Duke of *Kingſton*. It is valued in the King's Books at preſent at 9 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* *John de Lyſeux* founded a Chantry in this Church, 17 *Edw.* III. and gave to it at the firſt Foundation one Meſſuage and three Bovats of Land, and afterwards obtained of the ſame King a Licence to appropriate the Tithes of *Fledburg*, to maintain certain Chaplains for that Purpoſe. The Licence bears Date *Nov.* 6. 20 *Edw.* III.

Gedling, or *Ghelling*, the Manor of one *Dunſtane*, a *Saxon*, before the Conqueror's Arrival, and after it *Roger de Buſli*s, from whoſe Poſterity it came to *Richard de Normanville*, whoſe Deſcendant *Thomas Normanville* Kt. paſſed it by Fine and Recovery, 10 *Edw.* IV. to *Robert Roos* of *Laxton*, with Warranty againſt *Thomas Abbat* of *Kirkſtall*, and his Succeſſors. In the Reign of King *Edward* IV. *Anno* 15. this Manor was granted by that King, into whoſe Hands it came (as we ſuppoſe) by an Attainder to *Gallard de Durford*, Lord of *Duras*, and his Heirs Male; but it ſeems he had none, or he alſo forfeited it by ſiding with the *Yorkiſts*; for we find, that in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. *Anno* 2. this Manor was the Eſtate of *William* Lord Viſcount *Beaumont*, whoſe Siſter and Heir marrying to *John* Lord *Lovell*, who fought againſt that King at the Battle of *Stoke*, and was ſlain, her Eſtate became forfeited to the Crown, and there remained ſome Time, but at length King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 10. granted it to *Henry Norris* Eſq; that Lord's Siſter's Son; but he alſo being attainted in the 28th of that King's Reign, it came again to the Crown, and was granted to the Lady *Anne Stanhope*, the Anceſtor of the *Cheſterfield* Family. We find no farther Account of this Manor.

The Rectory of this Pariſh, before the Diſſolution of the Abbies, belonged to the Monaſtery of *Shelford*, but after was given by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 31. to *Michael Stanhope* Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife, and their Heirs. While it belonged to the Monks it had a Vicarage, to which they preſented; but ſince both have been in the Family of the *Stanhopes*, the Rectory and Vicarage continue diſtinct, and the Earl of *Cheſterfield* preſents to both. The Rectory in the King's Books is 14 *l.* 6 *s.* 3. and Vicarage 6 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* In the Church Windows are the Arms of *Normanville*, *Bardolf*, *Beaumont*, and Lord *Cromwell*. In 12 *Edw.* II. the Parſon of this Church of *Gedling* had a Piece of Ground one Hundred and ninety Foot long, and twenty Foot in Breadth, granted him, to enlarge the Yard or Cemetery belonging to this Church.

Gibſmere, an Hamlet of *Southwell*, the Manor of which belonged to the Family of the *Anneſleys* for ſome Succeſſions, till in 14 *Hen.* VI. *John de Anneſley* made it over to *John Mackworth* Dean of *Lincoln*, and others, in Truſt for his only Daughter and Heir, *Alice de Anneſley*. She married *George Chaworth*, the third Son of Sir *Thomas Chaworth*, from whom *Patrick* Viſcount *Chaworth*, as Heir Male, is lineally deſcended, and inherits this Manor; but has his Reſidence at *Anneſley*, where he has a very commodious Seat, and a pleaſant Park.

The Predial Tithes of this Hamlet belong to the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*, and are a Part of the Tithes of ſeveral Pariſhes, which make the Prebendaries of *Normanton* and thoſe of *Norwell* in that Church.

Gourton, or *Gonerton*, an Hamlet belonging alſo to *Southwell*, out of which *Robert de Burſtall* gave a Rent of ſix Shillings and ſix Pence to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, and one Bovat of Arable with Meadow, to maintain the Fabrick of the Church.

The

The Family of *De Gouerton*, who took their Name from hence, ſeem to have held the whole Manor at that Time, becauſe the Rent of 6 *s.* 6 *d.* given by Sir *Robert Burſtall*, was ordered to be paid by *John* the Son of *Hugh de Gouerton* and his Heirs. The Tithes of this Hamlet, before the Diſſolution of the Priories, were given to the Church of *Southwell*, to be divided, as in *Farnesfield*, *Gibſmere*, &c. But after the Diſſolution the Lands given to the Priory of *Thurgarton* were granted to *Thomas Cooper* and his Heirs, and the Tithes to the Lady *Stanhope*. *Bleſeby* is the Pariſh Church to this Hamlet.

Greſthorp had two Manors before the Conqueſt, which were the Lordſhips of the two *Saxons*, *Dunning*, and *Gran*, but after it were the Fee of *Roger Buſli* both, from whom they came to *William de Lovetot* before the Reign of King *Henry* I. *Matildis de Lovetot*, his Grand-daughter and Heir, having married *Gerard de Furnival* left it to her Son, *William de Furnival*, who was in Poſſeſſion of it, 19 *Ed.* II. and left it to his Poſterity, with whom it continued till *Thomas de Furnivall*, tho' he had a Son of his own Name, had ſo alienated it, that he held it, 6 *Edw.* III. of *Philippa* then Queen of *England*, as of the Honour of *Tikhill*, by the Service of two Knights Fees and a Quarter, who probably took it from his Son, and gave it to *Michael de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*, for we find him in Poſſeſſion of it, 28 *Edw.* III. and his Son and Wife 7 *Hen.* V. and *William* and *John*, Dukes of *Suffolk*, his Deſcendants afterward. Of late this Manor was Mr. *Daniel's*, who ſold it to *Edward Thirmey*.

In the Times of Popery there was in this Place a Chapel, founded to the Honour of St. *James*, and certain Parcels of Land and Meadow, called *Prieſts-Land*, containing ſixteen Acres, and one little Croft, called *Prieſt-Yard*, given for the Maintenance of a Prieſt in the ſaid free Chapel of St. *James* in *Greſthorpe*; but the Chapel being become ruinous after the Suppreſſion of the Abbies, and other religious Houſes, and made uſe of only as a Barn and Cottage, her Majeſty Queen *Elizabeth* granted the Chapel to *Alexander Rigby* and *Percival Gunſton* Gent. and their Heirs, and the Lands to *John Sonkey* and the ſaid *Percival Gunſton*.

Gunnalſton, *Gunnoveſton*, *Gonolſton*, and *Gonalſton*, was the Manor of *Ulf* the *Saxon*, till the Conqueror gave it to *William de Peverel*. Here was alſo ſome Tayn-Land, held by *Aldene*, the Progenitor of the Family of *Crumwell*. *Erbert*, a Knight of *William Peverell's*, held this Manor in the Time of King *Henry* I. and left it to *Emma* his eldeſt Daughter, and one of his Co-heirs, who, marrying to *Ivo de Heriz*, brought this Manor into his Family, in which it continued many Succeſſions, till Sir *John de Heriz*, 18 *Ed.* II. ſettled this Manor and other his Eſtate on *Roger Beler*, his Daughter *Margaret's* Son, from whoſe Poſterity it paſſed by the Heirs Female of the Families of *Rivere*, *Swillington*, and *Grey*, to the *Pierpoints*, of whom Sir *Henry* ſold this Manor to one Mr. *Monox* an Alderman of *London*, whoſe Poſterity ſtill, or lately did enjoy it, Sir *Humphrey Monox*, or his Son, being now Lords of it. *William de Heriz*, with the Conſent of *Aelina* his Wife, and *Robert* his Brother, gave half his Mill in this Town, and Wood of his Woods here to God and the Church of *Lenton*. *Philip* Son of *Odo* gave two Bovats of Land in this Pariſh to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, which *John de Heriz*, Lord of the Manor, having confirmed, made a further Agreement with the Prior and Convent, that they ſhould have fifty Cattle to paſture on the Commons and Woods here, and he eighty; they fifty Swine, or in a Year for Acorns ſixty, and he as many as he pleaſed; and if they incloſed their Woods, they ſhould loſe their Commonage, and he might incloſe his.

The Church here is a Rectory, and was for ſome Time wholly in the Gift of the Family of *Heriz*; but in the Reign of King *John* there was a Conteſt at Law about the Advowſon of it, between *Ivo de Heriz* and the Archbiſhop and Canons of *Roan*, which that King, when he was Earl of *Moreton*, had given them, with ſome other Advowſons; but it ſeems, that *Ivo* had the beſt Title, for we find, that he preſented in the 9th of that King. From them

them the Advowſon of the Living has all along gone with the Manor, and is now in the *Monox's*, the preſent Lords; but two Parts of the Tithes of *Peverell's* Demeſne were given to the Priory of *Lenton* at the firſt Foundation of it by *Erbert Peverell* Kt. above mentioned; but we ſuppoſe at the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries were united with the Rectory, which is now valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* In this Church on the North Side are three ancient Tombs lying on the Ground, but for Want of Inſcriptions not known for whom. Two of them are Knights lying croſs-legged, and upon one of their Shields are three Hedg-hogs embоſſed; the third is for a Woman, having a Dog at her Feet, as the Men have Lions. In the Windows of the Church are the Arms of the Families of *Heriz*, *Roos* of *Hamlake*, *Swillington*, and *Monox*, and in the Chancel thoſe of *Swillington* and *Heriz*.

Here was an ancient Chapel, Chantry, or Hoſpital, founded by one of the Family of *Heriz*, called the Chantry or Hoſpital of *Bradbusk*, or *Brodbusk* in *Gonaſton*, which thro' many Patents of Concealments continueth an Hoſpital to this Day, going commonly by the Name of *Gonaſton Spittle*. It was conveyed by Sir *Henry Pierpoint*, with the Manor, to Alderman *Monox*; and ſo we ſuppoſe the Settlement of ſuch poor People in it as it will maintain, if there be any Revenues belonging to it, or it may be a proper Habitation for them, is in the Gift of that Family.

Greaveſlane, an Hamlet of the great Soke of *Southwell*, for the Maintenance of three of the Prebendaries of which Collegiate Church, one of *Normanton*, and two of *Norwell*, the predial Tithes of this Place, among ſeveral others, are given.

Gunthorp, a Manor, which *Morcar* the *Saxon* had before the Conqueſt, and *Roger de Buſli* after it. The Profits of this Manor were very conſiderable, for the Lord had all Toll, the Ferry-Boat, two Piſcaries or Fiſhings, and one Hundred and eighty Acres of Meadow, Paſture, and Wood, ſix Quarentenes long, and five broad. *Ralph de Bellaſago* gave to God and the Church of *Lenton*, for the Souls of his Parents, and of his Sovereign Lord King *Henry* I. two Bovats of Land, and a ſhort Wong, and one Acre of Meadow in the *Ker* at *Gunthorp*. *Gilbert de Norfolcks* alſo gave to the Canons of *Welbecke* an Acquittance of his Paſſage over the *Trent* here ſo far as belonged to his Part. King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 43. granted to *Simon de Montfort* Earl of *Leiceſter*, and *Eleanor* his Counteſs, being that King's Siſter, this Manor of *Gunthorp*, with the Soke and all the Appurtenances, which he left to their Son *Henry*, and his Heirs; but their Deſcendant *Simon* having forfeited it with his other Eſtates to the Crown by his Rebellion, that King granted it to *Edmund* his own Son, and his Heirs; but *Peter de Montfort*, 6 *Edw.* I. redeemed theſe Lands in *Gunthorp* of *Edmund* the King's Brother, according to the Decree of *Kenilworth*, for two Hundred and twenty Marks, and intailed it on himſelf, his Wife, and his own right Heirs, not excepting *John* his natural Son by *Lora de Ollenhale* his Concubine, by which Entail it came, 1 *Rich.* II. to Sir *Baldwin Freville*, and his Heirs, who inherited it three Deſcents, and then falling to the Heirs General, it came to Sir *Richard de Bingham*, then one of the Juſtices of the King's Bench, and his Heirs, by the Marriage of *Margaret*, the ſecond Daughter of the ſecond Sir *Baldwin*.

Tho' this Hamlet or Village belonged to the Pariſh of *Ludham*, yet *Gunthorp* had a Chapel of its own, which King *John* granted with the Church of *Ludham* to the Archbiſhop of *Roan*, and the Canons there, as of the Chapelry of *Blythe*, afterwards called Part of the free Chapel of *Tickhill*, yet 8 *Edw.* II. the Archbiſhop of *York* claimed to have ordinary Juriſdiction and Inſtitution of the Churches and Vicarages of *Ludham*, as not annexed to the King's Chapel of *Tikhill*. The Tithes of this Hamlet belong to the Rectory of *Ludham*, which is in the Duke of *Kingſton's* Gift, and is valued at

But *Roger de Buſli* and *Muriel* his Wife, in the Year 1088, gave to the Monaſtery of *Blythe*, which he founded, two

Parts of the Tithes of the Hall in *Gunthorp* in Land, Eſſarts, and all ſmall Tithes.

Halam, or *Halum*, a Member or Hamlet of the great Soc of *Southwell*, and all the Inhabitants hold of the Chapter there both their Freeholds, which are but ſmall, and Copyholds, who are to appear twice a Year at a Court-Leet at *Southwell*, with thoſe of ſome other Towns, to do their Suit and Service. Here is an ancient capital Meſſuage, and a good Demeſne, all Freehold, the Inheritance of a Branch of the Family *de Lecca*, or *Leekes*, called *Leeks* of *Halam*, becauſe their Reſidence was here. *Adam Leeke* of this Place had a Monument in *Southwell* Church. But *William Leek* Eſq; who died in the Year 1673, Son and Heir of *Herbert Leek*, being left by his ſaid Father in as much Debt as his Seat here was worth, and having married the Heireſs of Mr. *Bolls* of *Osberton*, ſold this his Seat to *Richard Lloyd* Eſq; who was Sheriff of this County the ſame Year, and removed to his Wife's Eſtate at *Osberton*. Mr. *Floyd* has built ſince a fair Houſe of Brick and Stone, and reſides at it.

The predial Tithes of this Hamlet are ſettled upon three Prebendaries of the Church of *Southwell*, *viz.* one of *Normanton*, and two others of *Norwell*, with thoſe of ſome other Towns, for their Support and Maintenance.

Halloughton, *Halmiſton*, or *Hawton*, makes an intire Prebend in *Southwell*, and is called the Lay-Prebend, becauſe it hath nothing ſpiritual but the Tithes of its own Lands, which are on that Account Tithe-free. *John Foreſt* hath this Manor of *Holloughton*, or *Hawton*, with all the other Lands and Tithes of the Pariſh. Sir *Charles Ouſeley*, or *Wolſley*, had it not long ſince in Leaſe, and we ſuppoſe his Heirs enjoy it ſtill. The Prebend of *Hawton*, or *Halton*, was worth anciently 10 *l.* but now but 8 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* in the King's Books.

Hocerton, *Ocretone*, or *Hockerton*, was before the Conqueſt the Demeſne of *Uſi* and *Turchil*, two *Saxons*; but after it was the Fee of *Roger de Buſli*. *Tori* the *Saxon* had a Manor alſo here, which *Walter de Aincourt* obtained of the Conqueror, as he did all *Tori*'s Lands elſewhere. We have no certain Information of the Deſcent of either of theſe Manors to other Families, but ſuppoſe, that the Family *de Hokerton* held theſe Manors, till *William de Pincerna* or *le Butiler* came into Poſſeſſion of them about the Reign of King *Henry* II. for we find *John de Boteler* inheriting this Manor from his Predeceſſors, and ſettling this whole Manor of *Hockerton*, with all its Appurtenances, as Services, Wards, Reliefs, Eſcheats, Suits of Court, and the Advowſon of the Living on *Andrew* his Son, and *Helena* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies. From the *Botilers* it paſſed to *John de Bridgford* about *Richard* the Second's Time, and from him, thro' the Hands of *Bowman* and *Alford*, to Sir *John Dunham* Kt. by Purchaſe, who having no Iſſue Male, his Daughter and Heir *Katharine* inherited it, and by Marriage carried it into the Family of *Henry Leigh* of *Ruſhall* Eſq; whoſe Son and Heir *Edward Leigh* then Eſq; but afterwards knighted, ſold it by Parcels to *John Bourn* Eſq; Serjeant at Law, and ſome others.

Several Parcels of this Manor have at Times been given to religious Uſes, *viz.* *Rocelin Fitz-Richard*, for the Remedy of his own, his Wife's and Childrens Souls, and for the Souls of his Father, Mother, Brothers, and Siſters, gave the Wood in this Place, called *Rabaghe*, to the Monks of *Rufford* in pure Alms, which Gift *Conan* Duke of *Britain* and Earl of *Richmond*, and *Jocelin* the Son of *Rocelin* confirmed to the ſaid Monks; and *Ralph* his Grandſon engaged, in the Preſence of the Chapter of *Southwell*, to warrant and procure them a Charter from the Earl of *Richmond* further to inſure it to them. *Alured de Walur* gave alſo to the Brethren of *Rufford*, in the Preſence of the Chapter of *Southwell*, two Bovats of Land in this Place, with their proper dwelling Houſes, and their Appurtenances, which *Adelina* his Wife, and *Baſilea de Hckerton*, her Mother, confirmed. *John*, the Son of *Alured de Walur*, gave alſo to the ſaid Monks of *Rufford* one Wong of Land in this Place, lying on the Eaſt Side of *Wudehouſe*; and *Ralph de Hockerton* gave them two Acres

and

and an half, lying nigh *Hokerton* Meadow, and the common Paſture of that Manor. *Godfry de Angevin* alſo, for the Souls of his Father *Henry* and Mother *Aubrey*, gave the ſaid Monks a Wong in this Town, then held by *John de Hockerton* in *Weſtfield*. *Hubert de Hokerton* alſo gave and confirm'd to God, St. *Mary*, and the Monks of *Rufford*, four Selions of Land in the Territories of *Hockerton*, for which thoſe Monks were of their Charity to give him yearly during his Life, at the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, a Pair of Shooes, or four Pence in Money, and moreover to grant him their Brotherhood, and after his Death to do for him as a Convert. *John Criche* alſo gave to the ſaid Monks the Homage and Service of *Beatrix* his Brother's Daughter, and her Heirs, with the Farm of 40 *d.* for two Bovats ſhe held of him in this Town.

The Church of this Town is a Rectory, in the Patronage of *Thomas Brereton* Eſq; and is at this Time valued in the King's Books at 9 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.*

Horſepool, or *Horſepole*, a Manor, of which 'tis probable the Family of *Horſpolls* were the firſt Lords after the Conqueſt; but after them the Family of *Kiriol* were Owners of it; but being given to the Church of *Thurgarton*, it became the Demeſne of that Abbot and Convent; but yet both the *Horſpolls* and *Kiriols* had ſome Poſſeſſions and Privileges in this Manor a long Time after, for in or upon the great Day of *Bidripe*, *Richard de Horſpoll* was to find five Workmen, and one free Servant, and no Man might work or carry on that Day but *John Kiriel* only, who was a Freeholder in the Manor, and paid an Halfpenny at *Chriſtmas*, which made up the Rents of the Freeholders and Natives of the Town forty-nine Shillings. The Pariſh Church of *Thurgarton* is the Place for divine Worſhip for this Hamlet.

Holme, an Hamlet belonging to *North Muskam*. It ſeems to be on the other Side of the *Trent*, and ſo rather to be in the Wapentake of *Newark* than of this of *Thurgarton*; but the Miſtake ariſeth from hence, that the *Trent* has gained a new Stream, which now runs on this Side of it, whereas the old Current was beyond the utmoſt Part of *Holme*, and tho' it be now no more than a dry Ditch, it is the Limits between this Wapentake and *Newark*. The Manor here belonged to the Abbey of *Rufford*, till the Diſſolution by King *Henry* VIII. when it was given, with many other Eſtates and Manors thereunto belonging, to *George* Earl of *Shrewſbury*, his Heirs and Aſſigns, for the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee, *&c.* Here were ſome Lands given to religious Uſes, *viz.* by *Gilbert Fitz-Lene*, who gave one Meſſuage, three Acres of Land, and five Acres of Meadow in this Town to the Hoſpital of *Stoke* by *Newark*; as alſo by *Richard de Sutton*, whoſe Executors, by his Appointment and with his Money, purchaſed Lands and Rents here, and ſettled them upon the Prebendary of *Muskam*, and his Succeſſors, on Condition, that he ſhould pay 20 *s.* a Quarter to the Prieſt, who ſaid Maſs for the Souls of himſelf, Brethren, *&c.* as oft as Maſs for their dead Benefactors was celebrated. This Hamlet did ſome Years ſince belong to Sir *Thomas Barton*, a Perſon of great Poſſeſſions in *Lancaſhire*, whoſe Anceſtor was a Merchant of the Staple, and built a fair Houſe here of Stone, with a fair Chapel, as large as a Pariſh Church. In the Windows of the Houſe he cauſed theſe Verſes to be ſet.

I thanke God, and ever ſhall,
It is the Sheep, that paid for all.

Which contains a thankful and humble Acknowledgment of the Means whereby, thro' God's Bleſſing, he got his Eſtate, which now is, or late was, the Poſſeſſion of the Lord *Belaſis*, ſome Time Governor of *Newark*, and his Heirs.

Hoveringham, commonly called *Horringham*, a Manor belonging to *Swain* the *Saxon* before the Conqueſt, and after to *Walter de Ayncourt*. *Hugh de Hoveringham* ſeems to have been Lord of this Manor in the Reign of King *Henry* III. and from his Family it paſſed in a little Time to the Family of *Gouſle*, which held it divers Succeſſions, till Iſſue Male failing in Sir *Robert Gouſbil*, this Manor, with other Eſtates, paſſed by *Elizabeth* his Daughter

to *Anthony Wingfield* Esq; to whom she married, and after him to *Thomas de Hotot*, who by his Feoffees gave this Manor of *Hoveringham*, with the Homages, Rent, and Services of the Freeholders, all named in the Deed to *Robert* the Prior and Convent of *Thurgarton*, and their Successors. King *Henry* VIII. when he erected his new College in *Cambridge*, which he dedicated to *Holy Trinity*, settled this Manor of *Hoveringham* upon it, and to it it now belongs. The Family of *Coopers* have held this Manor ever since the Dissolution; and Mr. *Cecil Cooper* is the present grand Tenant of it to that Society.

In the Church of *Hoveringham*, in the North Isle Windows, are the Arms of the Families of *Hetherſege* and *S. Quintin*; and in the Windows of the South Isle and Chancel, of the *Deincourts*. Upon a plain Stone in the South Isle is a Monument thus inscribed.

Nicholaus de Gozil Miles, filius Thomæ de Gouſel Militis, qui obiit mortem die S. Priſcæ Virginis, Jan. 18. *Anno Domini* 1393.

And upon the Wall is painted the *Engliſh*.

Here lieth the Body of Sir *Nicholas Gouſhill* Son of Sir *Thomas Gozil*, which Sir *Nicholas* died in the Year 1393 on S. *Priſca*'s Day, *January* 18.

By the above mentioned Stone is a fair Tomb for Sir *Robert Gouſhill*, and the Dutcheſs of *Norfolk* his Lady, upon which are their Statues, as is ſuppoſed by the Coronet on his Lady's Head. Under his Head is placed the Figure of a *Blackmoor*'s Head crowned, and Part of the Body, with a Wreath about the Neck. About the Tomb are the Arms of divers Families, as of the *Leeks*, *Babingtons*, and divers others, but now worn out.

Kelham, *Kellum*, and in *Domeſday-Book Calune*, was divided into ſeveral Seigniories, of which the moſt conſiderable was the Fee of *Roger de Buſli*, which before the Conqueſt *Turchil* and *Godric* the *Saxons* held for two Manors. *Turold* was *Roger*'s Tenant. Another Parcel of this Townſhip was the Fee of *Walter Dayncourt*, and a third Part *Ralph de Buron*'s, to whom *William* was Tenant. *Giſlibert Tyſon* had alſo a Manor here, which before the Conqueſt was *Aluric*'s the *Saxon*; and there was another Parcel, which belong to the *Taynes*, which *Ulchel* held, and afterwards *Aldene* the the Progenitor of the *Crumbwell*'s. *Buſli*'s Fee came in a ſhort Time to *Gilbert de Chelum*, and from him to the Family of *Tulcs*, or *Tukes*, who held it a conſiderable Time, and then it paſſed to the *Folejambs*, who poſſeſſed it till the Middle of the laſt Century, when it was purchaſed by Parcels by *William Sutton*, Father of *Robert* Lord *Lexington*. The *Deyncourts* Part was held by the Families of *Staunton* and *Rolleſton*, and the *Tyſons* went with *Averham*, from whoſe ancient Lords, the *Lexingtons*, it deſcended by the Female Heirs, that married into the *Sutton* Family, by Inheritance, to the Lords *Lexingtons*, who now enjoy it. Some other Parts of the Town and Fields of it were for a long Time the Inheritance of the Family of the *Robertſons*, who held them till the Death of *John Robertſon* Esq; the laſt Heir Male of that Houſe, when their Eſtates deſcended to his two Siſters and Coheirs, and their Heirs, who have all ſold their Inheritances to the late Lord *Lexington*.

Divers Parcels of Land in this Townſhip were given to religious Houſes, *viz.* a Parcel of Land, in which the Sheephouſe, or Lathe of the Monks was ſituated, was given by *William de Tulc*, or *Tuke*, as alſo a Grange or Hamlet in this Lordſhip by ſeveral Perſons to the Monaſtery of *Rufford*. *William Tuke* alſo, the Son of the 'forementioned *William*, gave four Acres of his Demeſne here to the ſaid Monks, as did alſo *Malger de Rollaſton* a Wong, *i. e.* forty Acres of Land, and *Malger de Staunton* five Bovats. *Walter de Kellum* alſo, the Son of *Maurice*, by and

with the Consent of *Tyffanda* his Mother, *gave the* Advowſon of two Parts of the *Church of Kelham*, with an Acre of Land there to the Abbey of *Welbeck*; but it ſeems, that the Advowſon was afterward divided between the Abbot of *Welbeck* and Prior of *Shelford*, each of them to have a Moiety. *Walter de Amundevilla* alſo teſtify'd, that *Gilbert de Kelum*, by the Conſent of *Alaſe* his Wife, gave in pure Alms to the Monks of *Rufford* twenty Acres in the Territories of *Kelum* by the Park of *Hugh Myſcam*. Some Rents alſo were iſſuing out of this Manor towards the Support of a Chantry founded in the Church of *All Saints* at *Cheſterfield* in *Derbyſhire*.

The Abbey of *Rufford* had alſo divers Farms here, which together with the Abbey it ſelf, and the Park Lathes thereunto belonging, were granted by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 29. to *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, from whom by Deſcent and mein Conveyance it came to Sir *William Sacil* Bar. who ſold his Intereſt to the aforeſaid Mr. *Sutton*, Father of the Lord *Lexington*, who thereby became Lord and Owner of the whole Townſhip and Territories of *Kelham*, and ſo in Effect of the whole Iſland of excellent Ground between the two Currents of *Trent*, where he hath ſince the Wars built him an Houſe, which he hath made his Manſion, his Houſe at *Aram* juſt by being ruined, but he hath a good Park there ſtill.

The Rectory of this Church, when it was in the Patronage of the Monaſteries of *Welbeck* and *Shelford*, was valued at 20 Marks; but now it is valued in the King's Books at 19 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* and the Lord *Lexington* is Patron.

Kerſal, *Kerneſall*, *Kirneſal*, or *Kirſal*, a Member of the Manor *Kneſale*, the Fee of *Giſlibert de Gaunt*. Who were the Lords of this Manor in after Times we find not, till King *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, when *Robert Kellome* and *Cizely* are ſaid to hold it with its Appurtenances againſt *Robert Brown* and others Claimants, *Reg.* 17. and about twenty Years after *Richard Bevercotes* Gentleman died ſeized of the Manor of *Kerſal*, then ſaid to be held of the Manor of *Allerton*. In later Times the *Robertſons* for a conſiderable Time were Lords of this Manor, till about the Middle of the laſt Century by the Death of *John Robertſon*, the laſt Heir Male of that Family, it fell to the Share of one Mr. *Garnon* his Nephew, and one of his Heirs, who hath ſince ſold it.

Several Parts of this Manor, tho' but ſmall, were of old given to religious Uſes, *viz.* *John de Croxton*, gave all his Lands in *Mickleburg* in the Territories of *Kirneſale* to the Canons of *Stanley-Park*, called *Dale-Abby*, and his Brother *Richard* confirmed his Gift; but the Abbot and Convent releaſed it to the Widow of Sir *John de Kirneſale*, and her Heirs. *Robert Walenſis* of this Place gave four Acres of arable Land in an Effart of *Kirneſale* to the Monaſtery of *Rufford*. *Silveſter de Kirneſale* gave alſo to the ſame Monaſtery one Acre of arable Land here out of his Wong lying on the North of the Highway, &c. Moreover, Part of this Hamlet, Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Abbey of *Rufford*, was granted with the Abbey to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, in whoſe Poſterity 'tis probable it may remain ſtill.

Kertlington, and in *Domeſday-Book Cherlington*, which being the meeting Place anciently of *Southwell* Hundred, at length gave Name to it, but by Corruption was called commonly *Chadlington* Hundred. The Manor of this Place before the Conqueſt was *Ulf's* the *Saxon*, and after *Giſlibert de Gand's*, who ſucceeded him in moſt of his other Eſtates in this County; but the Soc belonged to the Archbiſhop of *York*, as a Member of *Southwell*. *William de Bellâ aquâ*, or *Bellew*, in after Times held it of the Archbiſhop, and his Poſterity continued in Poſſeſſion from the Reign of King *Henry* II. to that of King *Henry* IV. when by the Marriage of the Female Heir it became the Eſtate of Sir *John Dunham* and his Heirs; but he leaving only Daughters, among whom this Manor was divided, Dr. *John More*, Doctor of Phyſick, bought it by Parcels of the Deſcendants and Heirs of thoſe Families, that married them; ſo that this whole Town is become intirely the Lordſhip of *John More* Eſq; Son of Sir *Edward More* a *Scotch* Baronet, who hath made a very fair Park here. His Seat

here

here is called *Kirthington-Houſe*, and ſtands upon the Manor, which was anciently the *Belleu's*, and makes the greateſt Part of the Park. There was alſo a ſmall Manor in this Place held by the Family of *Pigot*, called from them *Pigot-Hall*, which deſcending to the Heireſs of Sir *Hugh Pigot*, named *Iſabel*, paſſed by Marriage to Sir *Robert Sutton* of *Averham*, in whoſe Family it continued long, and perhaps may ſtill remain in the Lord *Lexington's* Poſſeſſion.

The Lands of this Place given to religious Uſes were only a Grant made by *John de Bellâ Aquâ*, Son of Sir *Thomas*, to the Church of St. *James* and St. *Mary* at *Welbeck*, and the Canons ſerving God there. That he, his Heirs and Aſſigns, whoſoever of them ſhould hold this Manor of *Kirtlington*, ſhould be obliged to pay every Year to the ſaid Canons of *Welbeck* ſix Shillings in Silver for a Toft and Bovat of Land, which he held of them, and which were given to them by *Ralph* the Prieſt of *Dukmanton*. *William de Bellâ Aquâ* gave the Canons of *Thurgarton* two Shillings a-Year out of the Mill here, which *Henry* II. confirmed to them with the Gifts of many others.

The Church here is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* in the Patronage (as we ſuppoſe) of the Chapter of *Southwell*.

Knaptlorp, or, as it is in *Domeſday-book*, *Chenapetorpe*, the Manor of *Tori* the *Saxon* before the Conqueſt, but after it of *Walter de Ayncourt*. Here was alſo a Parcel of Tayn-land, held by *Aldene* the Anceſtor of the *Crumwells*, and a Bovat, which was then Waſte, Soc to *Laxington*. The Manor of the *Deincourts* continued in a Branch of that Family till the Reign of King *Edward* III. when *Roger Deincourt* leaving his Eſtate to his two Daughters and Heirs, this Manor was divided between them, and ſo came to their Huſbands and their Heirs, Sir *Nicholas Longford* and Sir *John Buſſy*. While it was in the Hands of the *Deincourts*, Sir *John Deincourt*, 4 *Edw.* II. procured a Grant of Free-warren, and his Heir Sir *Roger* claimed alſo Infangthef in it. The *Buſſy's* Moiety of this Manor paſſed thro' divers Families, and ſeems to be fixed at laſt, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, in *William Maſon* and his Heirs. The Moiety of the *Longfords* continued many Succeſſions in that Family, and as far as we can learn is ſtill in it; but the *Buſſy's* Part came afterward to the *Suttons*, of whom *Ambroſe Sutton*, the great Waſter of the Family, ſold it to *William Thorold* Eſq; of *Marſton* in *Lincolnſhire*, whoſe Deſcendant Sir *John Thorold* ſold it to Sir *John Thorney*, whoſe great Grandſon, *John Thorney* Eſq; now enjoys it, as his Anceſtor's Inheritance.

The Tithes of this Town were given to the Abbey of St. *Mary's* at *York* by *Walter Daincourt*, whoſe Wife *Matildis* was alſo a Benefactor to that Monaſtery. We have no Account of any Vicarage inſtituted here, nor Church.

Kneeſale, or *Cheneſale*, the Manor of *Ulf* before the Conqueſt, and after it the Fee of *Giſlebert de Gand*, under whom the Conſtables of *Cheſter* held it even after they became Earls of *Lincoln*; for after the Succeſſion of *Nigellus*, *William*, *John*, *Robert*, &c. in the Conſtablery of *Cheſter*, we find *Henry de Lacy*, who was deſcended from *Nigellus* by a Female Branch, after he was made Earl of *Lincoln*, died ſeized of this Manor of *Kneſale*, and other Lands of the Fee of *Gand*. How it was alienated from this Family we can't diſcover, but it appears from ancient Records, that *John de Felton*, 3 *Edw.* III. was Owner of this Manor of *Kneſale*, and claim'd to have View of Frank-Pledge, Weyf, and Free-Warren in it, and ſoon after *Thomas* Earl of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, paſſed it to the King and his Heirs, 6 *Edw.* III. who by Charter granted it, *Reg.* 34. to *William de Bohun* Earl of *Northampton*, and his Heir *Humphry* enjoyed it, but having no Heir Male, it paſſed by *Eleanor*, his only Daughter and Heir, to *Thomas* Duke of *Glouceſter*, and by his Female Heirs to *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford*, in whoſe Poſterity it having continued a few Succeſſions came at length to the Crown, by the Treaſon of *Edmund* Duke of *Buckingham*, 13 *Hen.* VIII. and by that King was granted to Sir *John Huſſey* Kt. whoſe Son *John* Lord *Huſſy* being attainted in Parliament, this Manor and many others were granted, 5 *Edw.* VI.

to

to *Edward Fiennes* Lord *Clinton* and *Say*, then Lord Admiral of *England*, and his Heirs, but at length it came into the Family of *Pierpoints*, and *Robert* Earl of *Kingston* had it, and with his Posterity, now Dukes of *Kingston*, it now continueth, as our Author assures us. Here was a Wong and Wood in this Place, called *Hertesthorne*, held by *Richard Markam* and *William Sutton* of *Edmund Lacy*, for a Sparrow-Hawk and two Shillings yearly.

This Manor it seems was all of it given to religious Uses by *John* Constable of *Chester* above mentioned, who gave it to the Knights Hospitallers of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, then settled in *England*, but upon this Agreement, *viz. Garner de Naples*, Prior of the said Hospital, by the Consent of the Chapter, granted it to the said *John* Constable of *Chester*, and his Heirs, to be held of their House by the yearly Rent of two Marks in Silver yearly, yet upon Condition, that at his Death, and that of each of his Heirs, the third Part of his or their Substance, which they shall have in this Place, shall be and remain to their said House of Hospitallers, for the Health of his or their Souls. His Widow *Adelicia* granted and confirmed to the Monks of *Rufford* her Land of *Almeton*, belonging to her Fee of *Knesale*, which was Part of her Dower. This *John* is said to have been in the Holy Land the fifth of the Ides of *Octob.* 1183.

The Church here, with the Tithe of Mills, was given by some of the first Constables of *Chester* to the Priory of *Norton* in *Cheshire*, which was of their Foundation, and to which *William* the Grandson of *Nigellus* transferred the Canons of *Runcorne*, of his Father *William*'s Foundation; but in other Records we find the Tithes given to and enjoyed by the Churches of *Ratcliffe upon Sore* and *Southwell*. The Vicarage here was given to the Vicars Choral of *Southwell*, and while they had it, it was valued at ten Marks, but at the second Valuation at ten Pounds, as it is now in the King's Books, and continueth still in the Patronage of the Church of *Southwell*. In this Church was anciently a Chantry founded at the Altar of St. *Nicholas* by one *John Chapman* of the City of *York*, Publick Notary, who endowed it with certain Lands in this Place, *Ampton*, and *Allerton*, which at the Dissolution of the Abbies falling to the Crown were given by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 18. to *John Mersh* Esq; and *Francis Greenham* Gent. and their Heirs.

Lambley was Tayn-land, of which *Ulchet* the *Saxon* held the Manor before the Conquest, and *Aldene* after it, of *William* the Conqueror. He was Lord of *Crumwell*, from which his Posterity took their Name, and inherited this as well as that Manor after him. These *Crumwells* were Lords of it, most or all of them *Ralphs*, from 12 *Hen.* II. to 11 *Hen.* VI. when the last of the Family in the direct Line, *Ralph* Lord *Crumwell* of *Tatesthal*, was constituted Lord Treasurer. He had no Heirs Male, and so *Matildis* his Sister became his Heir. She was married to Sir *Richard Stanhope*, and had by him a Son *Henry*, who died without Issue, and his Sisters thereby being his Heirs, *Maud* the second of them was married to *Robert* Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, whose Descendant Sir *Francis Willoughby* having only two Daughters Co-heirs, *Dorothy*, married to *Henry Hastings*, second Son of *George* Earl of *Huntington*, and the other being married to *Montague Wood*, this Manor was divided between them, and a while enjoyed by their Posterity; but Mr. *Hastings* hath sold his Moiety, and Mr. *Wood*'s Posterity possesseth theirs at least in Part.

The Church of *Lambley* is a Rectory, and while Mr. *Hastings* was Patron of it, was valued at 12 *l.* but now is valued at 10 *l.* 16 *s.* 3 *d.* in the King's Books. The Advowson being in six Co-heirs, it is presented by Turns according to Agreement among themselves, among whom *John Wood* Esq; has one. Two Sheaves, *i. e.* two third Parts of the Tithes of the Demesne did anciently belong to the Chapelry of *Blythe*, which King *John* granted to the Archbishop of *Rain*; but by an Inquisition taken at *Blythe* it appears, that the Parson of the Church of *Lambley* took all the Tithes, and paid a Mark yearly to the Church of *Loudham* in the Name of the Chapelry of *Blythe*, but whether for the said

ſaid Tithes or not we know not. *Ralph de Crumbewell*, called the elder, founded a Chantry in the Pariſh Church of the *Holy Trinity* in this Place, and gave to it one Meſſuage, and an Hundred Shillings yearly Rent here out of his Eſtate of an Hundred Marks in this Place and *Crumbwell*.

Ludham, or *Lowdham*, was the Manor of *Roger de Buſli* after the Conqueſt, and under him it was poſſeſſed by a Family that took their Name from it, of whom *Euſtachius de Loudham* was High Sheriff 16 *Joh.* He had his Reſidence here, and was ſucceeded by Sir *Walter de Ludham* Kt. whoſe Son Sir *Walter* was Father of Sir *John Ludham*, who lived in the Reign of King *Edward* II. but it ſeemeth, that this Manor was by ſome Means or other come to the Crown; for it appears, that King *Henry* III. being then at *Claréndon*, *Reg* 31. *Decemb.* 8. granted to *Walter Byſet* and his Heirs, this Manor of *Ludham*, till he or they ſhould recover their Lands in *Scotland*; yet Sir *John de Lowdham* held a Capital Meſſuage here of the Priory of *Shelford* by the Service of 12 *d.* *per Ann.* with ſeveral Parcels of Land, which being divided among his Co-heirs, *Elizabeth*, *Iſabel*, and *Margaret*, theſe Lands fell to the Share of the youngeſt, who was married to Sir *Richard Bingham*, as is above related in *Gunthorp*; but the Manor at length fell to Sir *Baldwin Freville*, who left it to his Son *Baldwin* and his Heirs, from whom it deſcended to the Family of *Willoughbies* of *Wollaton*, whoſe Deſcendant, Sir *Francis Willoughby*, ſettled it on his Lady, whoſe Heirs alienated; ſo that it was lately Sir *Francis Dalſton's*, the Lady *Reresby's*, and Mr. *Munning's*. *Henry Biſet*, Son of *William Carpentar*, gave a Bovat of Land in this Pariſh to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, for the Souls of his Father, Mother, and Wife *Albrea*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, the great Tithes being given by *Ralph de Bellaſago* to God and the Canons of St. *Peter* of *Thurgarton*, in pure Alms, for the Health of the Soul of King *Stephen*, and the Souls of himſelf, Son, and his Parents, and Anceſtors. At the Diſſolution of the Abbies they came into the King's Hands, but were not united to the Vicarage; and ſo the Rectory became preſentable ſeparately from the Vicarage, and is at preſent in the Hands of the Duke of *Kingſton*, as is alſo the Vicarage, tho' before the Diſſolution the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter* preſented to it. It is now valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.*

Maplebeck, or *Malebec*, was, in the Time that the great Survey was taken, Part in the Soc of *Mansfield*, the King's Demeſne, and Part in that of *Kirſal*, or *Kneſal*, but ſoon after it became the Fee of *Giſlebert de Gand*, under whom the Family of the *Burdons* held it. His Poſterity were Lords of it for many Ages, till Heirs Male failing in Sir *Nicholas Burdon*, his Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth* carried it with her to the Family of Sir *Robert Markham*, by her Marriage with him. He was the Father of Sir *John Markham*, Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*. With this Family of *Markhams* did this Manor continue, till Sir *Robert Markham* of *Cotham* Kt. the Deſtroyer of the Family, ſold it to the Earls of *Clare*, whoſe Poſterity enjoy it.

Divers Parcels of Land in this Village were given to religious Uſes, 1. by *John Burdon*, who gave to the Monks of *Rufford*, for the Health of the Souls of himſelf, his Wife, and Children, *Roger* the Conſtable of *Cheſter*, and his Son *John*, his Parents and Anceſtors, one Bovat of Land in this Place, as intire and free as himſelf held it, with all its Appurtenances, *viz.* Paſture for an Hundred Sheep, five Cows, one Buſl, eight Oxen, ten Swine, and ſeveral other Sarts, for which the Monks received him, his Wife, and Son into their Fraternity, and granted them a Sepulture under their Roof. *Henry* III. confirmed this Gift of *John de Burdon* and many others to this Monaſtery, as did alſo *John de Burdon* his Son confirm his Father's Gifts, and made an Augmentation to them. 2. By *Hugh de Muſchamp* alſo, who gave to the ſame Priory a Wood, called *Miclebage*, which he held of *Gilbert* Earl of *Lincoln*, at the annual Rent of 4 *d.* lying in this Village. 3. By *Robert Filiol*, who with his Body gave to the ſaid Priory of *Rufford* certain ſmall Parcels of Land here, which *Thomas* the Husband of *Serith* his Daughter confirmed to the ſaid Houſe. 4. The Manor or Grange of this Place was Parcel of the

Poſſeſſions

Poſſeſſions of the Abbey of *Ruſſord*, but by whom it was given we know not. At the Diſſolution it was given, with the Monaſtery, 29 *Hen.* VIII. to the then Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

Mannbams were two Hamlets, having each of them a Manor, held in the *Saxon* Times by *Alnric* and *Ulſi*, but after the Conqueſt by *Roger de Buſli*, as of his Fee. *William de Kowirs*, or *Kowres*, became afterwards Lord of theſe Manors, and his Son *Robert* had them confirmed to him by King *John*, *Reg.* 5 & 6. for the Service of one Knight's Fee. From this Family theſe Manors paſſed to the *Chaworths*, from whom one of them was called *Mannham-Chaworth*, becauſe *Thomas de Chaworth* had obtained, 34 *Hen.* III. a Market and Fair, with a Grant of a Free-Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here. The Market was on *Thurſdays* weekly, and the Fair on the Decollation of St. *John Baptiſt*, *July* 29. In this Family theſe Lordſhips continued for many Succeſſions, till *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *George Chaworth*, was married to Sir *Anthony Cope* Kt. and brought them into his Family, in which they continue, as we believe.

Here were ſome Parcels of Land, and other Poſſeſſions, which belonged to certain religious Houſes, *viz.* *William de Cowres*, or *Chaurcis*, gave, for his Soul's Health, and that of *Agnes* his Wife, to God, St. *Mary*, and St. *Cuthbert* at *Radford*, and the Brethren ſerving God there, free Paſſage for their Servants and Carriages, without Cuſtom and Demand, in his Ferry-boat here, which *Robert* his Son confirmed to the ſaid Canons. 2. *Thomas de Chaworth*, who was a great Benefactor to the Abbey of *Dunchiefe* in *Derbyſhire*, gave, among other Lands, a certain Parcel in this Pariſh, which was confirmed by King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 9. and *Thomas* his Grandſon.

John the Conſtable of *Cheſter* is ſaid to have given this Church to the Templers, from whom it paſſed, upon the Extirpation of that Order, to the Knights Hoſpitallers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, and from them was taken away, and given to the Preceptory of *Eagle* in *Lincolnſhire*, who enjoyed it, and had the Diſpoſal of the Vicarage till the Diſſolution of the Abbies by King *Henry* VIII. who having them in his Hands granted them to *Thomas Babington* and *John Hide*, with all the Lands and Meadow to the ſaid Rectory belonging, then in the Tenure of *Andrew Norwell* Eſq; *Anthony Babington*, the Deſcendant of *Thomas*, being attainted in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, the Rectory and Vicarage came to the Crown, and were by that Princeſs granted to *Peter Wilcox* and *William Wyn* Gent. but being alienated by them, the Vicarage, which we ſuppoſe is appendant to the Rectory, is in the Patronage of Sir *Anthony Cope*, or his Heirs. It was valued at 10 *l.* when the Bailiff of *Eagle* was Patron, and is now valued at 8 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.* in the King's Books. *Roger de Buſli* gave the Tithes of two Carucates here to the Abbey of *Blythe*.

Middlethorp, an Hamlet of *Norwell*, in which the Prebend of *Norwell* hath View of Frank-Pledge, and a Court-Leet twice a Year for their Tenants, with Wayf in the ſaid Towns. *John Dunham* Eſq; alſo ſuffered a Recovery of this Manor, and other his Eſtates, 3 *Hen.* VIII. *William Whitmore* Gent. had ſome Lands here, as had Mr. *Hacker* of *Flintham*.

Moreton, an Hamlet of *Fiſherton*, the Fee of *Walter de Ayncourt*, yet *Hoveringham* had Soc in it. The Family of *Creſſover* were Owners and Reſident there, and *William de Creſſover* of this Place did, 18 *Edw.* III. by Fine convey this Manor of *Morton* to *Benedict de Normanton*, who conveyed it to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, as the *Annefleys* did their Intereſts here, all which at the Diſſolution came to the Crown, and were granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 4. to *Thomas Cooper* Eſq; and his Heirs. The Manor-houſe was called *Aſhwell-Hall*, from the *Aſhwells*, who having married the Heir of the *Annefleys* inhabited it. Sir *Roger Cooper* ſold it, with ſome other Farms in *Moreton*, to Dr. *Huntington Plumbtree*, whoſe Poſterity, for ought we know, are Owners of it.

The Canons of *Thurgarton* Abbey, to whom *Ralph de Ayncourt* had given the Town of *Fiſherton* at the Foundation of it,

had a Chapel there dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin Mother, ſituate in the Court of thoſe Canons, to which divers Lands in this Hamlet were given by *Robert Briſtall*, who gave ſix Selions on the Eaſt Part of the Sike of this Place, in pure Alms for the Souls of *William* his Father, and *Agnes* his Mother, his own, Wife's, and all his Anceſtors departed. 2. By *Osbert de Haneworth*, or *de Moreton*, who was a Benefactor to the ſaid Chapel. 3. By *Cecilia* the Widow of *Robert Fitz Savain de Kelum*, who gave half a Bovat, which ſhe had in Frank-marriage to the ſaid Priory, excepting a Toft, ſeven Rodes of Land, and a Meadow which ſhe gave to *Osbert* the Miller, with *Alice* her Daughter. *Hugh de Deresburgh* her Brother confirmed this her Gift, *Anno* 1248. 4. By *Robert* the Son of *Ralph de Fiskerton* by the Conſent of his Son *Robert*, who, for the Health of his own, and *Agnes* his Wife's Soul, gave a Selion to the ſaid Chapel. 5. By many other leſſer Benefactors.

Muſcham North was Part of it the Soc of *Southwell*; but the principal and greateſt Share was *Goisfrid de Alſelin's* after the Conqueſt, and belonged to *Ulvric* the *Saxon* before. The *Taynes* had alſo a Manor here, held before the Conqueſt by *Siward*. *Robert de Everingham* held *Alſelin's* Part, and the other belonged to the Abbey of *Peterborough*; which *Baldwin de Paunton* held of the Abbot and Convent there. His Poſterity poſſeſſed it, till *Elizabeth* his Heir transferred it by Marriage to *John de Harrington*, whoſe Daughter and Heir *Alice* carried it to *Hugh Fairfax* by Marriage, whoſe Deſcendant, *William Fairfax*, conveyed it, then called *Harington's* Manor, to *William Mareſchall* and his Heirs, 32 *Hen.* VI. The Family of *Muskhams* had alſo a Manor here in the Reign of King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 17.

This Townſhip, with the Hamlets of *Holme* and *Batheley* (of which we have ſpoken above) was very great; and, beſides the Manors above mentioned, had divers Lands given to religious Uſes, for *Robert* the Son of *Thomas* the Son of *Alexander de Muskham* gave to God, and the the Church of *Stanley* Park, and the Canons there (called *Præmonſtratenſes*) ſerving God, in pure Alms, a Mill, and three Selions of Land; and *William de Bathely* all his Lands in this Place, *Holme*, and *Batheley*. *Henry de Edenſtone* and *Robert* his Brother, who were by Settlement poſſeſſed of *Muskham's* Fee, paſſed it over to the Prior of *Newſted* in *Shirwood*, together with the Homages and Services of the Abbot of *Rufford*, and divers others, on Condition, that the ſaid Prior and his Succeſſors ſhould for ever find two Chaplains daily to celebrate in the Church of St. *Mary* at *Edenſtow*, in Honour of the ſaid Virgin, and for the wholeſome Eſtate of the ſaid *Henry* and *Robert* while they lived, and after their Death for their Souls, and thoſe of their Parents, Brethren, Siſters, Friends, and Benefactors. Theſe laſt Lands, belonging to *Newſted* Abbey, were given by King *Edward* VI. to *Leonard Brown* and *Anthony Trappes* Gent. and their Heirs. *Thomas Crumwell* alſo, a Prieſt, gave to the Monks of *Rufford* for their Pittance on the Day of his Anniverſary, all the Lands which he held in this Pariſh and its Hamlets, *viz.* 14 Selions of Land. *Robert de Lyſurs* alſo, Rector of the Church of *Crumwell*, gave to God and Canons of *Thurgarton*, the Moiety of the Milk of *Bathkur*, and the Tithes of it, and the Multure of an Houſe at *Batheley*, reſerving to the Abbey of *Dale* a Penny yearly Rent. *William*, the Son of *Jeffrey de Batheley*, alſo gave to the Canons of *Thurgatton* 6 *s.* yearly Rent out of his Lands here. Here is a Family of the *Schrimſhires*.

The Church here is divided into two Vicarages, of the one of which the Prior of *Shelford*, to which the Rectory was appropriated by *Ralph de Alſelin* the Founder of that Monaſtery, was Patron before the Diſſolution. After which it was granted with the Monaſtery to Sir *Michael Stanhope*, Kt. by King *Henry* VIII. and now remains (ſo far as we know) in his Poſterity, the Earls of *Cheſterfield*. It is now valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.* The other Vicarage belongeth to the Prebendary of *North Muskham* in the Church of *Southwell*, who is Patron of it. It is now valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* In the Windows

of

of this Church are the Arms of the Families of *Ratcliffe*, *Lee*, *Aſhton*, *Gernon*, *Leeke*, and *Nevill* of *Rolleſton*, who on that Account are ſuppoſed to have been Benefactors to this Church; and ſo in others.

Muskam South, a Manor belonging to St. *Mary* of *Southwell*, of which the Archbiſhops of *York* for the Time being had the Fee, and under them the Family of *Muskhams*, deſcended from *Robert de Muſcham*, Seneſcall of *Giſlebert de Gaunt*, were Lords of it. From them by *Iſabel* the Heir of *Robert de Muſchamp* it paſſed by Marriage to *Ralph de Greſeley*, by whoſe Daughter and Heir *Agnes* it came to *Hugh Fitz-Ralph*, from whoſe Family it was removed in the ſame Manner to the *Roſſes* and *Scropes*. This Family was very eminent in their Time; for *Jeffrey le Scrope* was not only a great Judge in the Reigns of King *Edward* II. & III. but had two Hundred Marks *per Ann.* ſettled on him by Act of Parliament in the Reign of the latter, to maintain the State of a Banneret. He left this Manor to his Son *Henry*, who was after created Lord *Scrope* of *Maſham*, whoſe Poſterity held it to 12 *Hen.* VII. Afterward it was divided firſt between *Cotton* and *Strelley*, and then between the Lord *Powlet* and *Wyvel*, after whom it came into the Poſſeſſion of *Ralph Marſhall*, a Merchant of the Staple at *Lincoln*, in whoſe Family it continued, till *Ralph Marſhall* ſold it to *John Rotheram* a Six Clerk in Chancery in the laſt Century, whoſe Siſter marrying Sir *William Willoughby* brought it into that Family, where it now remains, Mr. *Francis Willoughby*'s Son of *Wollaton* being now or late Owner and Lord of it.

The Monks had ſome Lands in this Pariſh given them by divers Benefactors, *viz.* *Hugh de Muskham*, by the Conſent of *Henry Murdac* Biſhop of *York*, gave to the Abbey of *Rufford* all that Part of the Land of his Fee in this Pariſh, which was on the Weſt Side of his Park, bounded with *Kelum*, *Winkeburn*, and *Middlethorp*, which *Robert de Muſchamp* his Son confirmed, adding half a Mark of Silver to be paid the Monks for ever, for the Souls of his Father, Mother, himſelf, Wife, and her Brother *Fulk de Caſtilon*. *Fulk de Kelum* alſo gave to the ſaid Monks of *Rufford* a Toft called *Brunecroft* in this Pariſh, in pure Alms, as alſo two Acres and an half of arable Land lying at the Corner of the Park of *Muſchamp*, which his Son *Gilbert* not only confirmed in the Preſence of his Lord, *Robert de Muſcham*, but gave moreover ſome Lands to it. *Hugh Fitz-Ralph* alſo, for the Safety or Health of his own Soul, and thoſe of his two Wives and Sons, his Anceſtors and Succeſſors, gave to the ſaid Monks a certain Part of his Wood in *Muſchamp* near the Grange, with the Land in which the Wood ſtood, and ſome arable Land beſides.

The Rectory of this Pariſh is appropriated to the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*, and makes a Prebend, called *South-Muskham* Prebend, which *Henry de Sewell* Clerk augmented in the Time of *Henry* III. by the Donation or Gift of three Tofts in the Town of *Southwell* to Mr. *William de Markham*, Canon of that Church, and his Succeſſors, Canons of the Prebend of *South Muſcamp*. The Vicarage of *South Muſcham* is valued now in the King's Books at 4 *l.* and the Prebendary is now Patron. In the Eaſt Window of the Chancel are the Arms of the See of *Canterbury*, miſtaken probably for thoſe of *York*, as they are again with Archbiſhop *Lee*'s in the ſame Window.

Normanton by *Southwell* was the Manor of *Ulf* the *Saxon* before the Conqueſt, and *Giſlibert de Gand*'s after. The Soc of it was in *Southwell*. In King *Edward* the Third's Reign great Part of this Place was ſettled on *Henry de Southwell* for Life, and after him on *Benedict* the Son of *Richard de Normanton* and his Heirs. In later Times there was an ancient capital Meſſuage, with a good Demeſne belonging to it, which was the Seat of the Family of *Hunts*, one of whom was a Merchant of the Staple in *Nottingham* in the Time of King *Henry* IV. *Henry Hunt* the laſt Heir Male, Son of *Edmund*, dying without Iſſue, it fell to his Aunts of the half Blood, who ſold it to Mr. *James Palmer*, and it afterwards became the Inheritance of Sir *Matthew Palmer*. Mr. *Cartwright* hath a good Houſe built of Brick

and Stone here, and a Branch of the Family of the *Leeks* of *Halam* have their Residence here.

Normanton juxta Grestborp before the Conquest was held by five *Taynes*, *viz.* *Justan*, *Durand*, *Elward*, *Elmar*, and *Alsi*, who had every one his Hall or Manor, which after the Conquest was given to *Roger de Busli*. Some small Parts of this Place were nevertheless Soc to *Scacheby*, *Fladburg*, and *Dunham*. This Township, as most other of the *Busli's* Lands, came to the *Lovetots*, of whom *William de Lovetot* gave among other Things this Church of *Normanton* to the Priory which he founded at *Radford*. The Manor was appendant to that of *Grestborp* all along, and from the *Lovetots* it passed, 28 *Edw.* III. to *Michael de la Pole*, whose Posterity, *William* Duke of *Suffolk*, 28 *Hen.* VI. died possessed of it, and left it to *John* Duke of *Suffolk*, his Heir. Lately the Manor was *Seymour Daniel's*, or *Darlin's* Gent. whose Son *William* sold it to *Edward Phinney* Gent. in whom, or his Heirs, we suppose it now to be.

This Church here is a Vicarage, valued at eight Marks when the Prior of *Radeford* was Patron, but is now in the King's Books 4 *l.* 5 *s.* and Mr. *Darlin*, or *Daniel*, is Patron.

Notown, an Heap of Houses standing between *Gourton* and *Blesby*, which we suppose to belong to one of those Hamlets, for we find no Account of it.

Norwell, and *Norwell-Woodhouse*, an Hamlet thereunto belonging, are both the Manors of the Collegiate Church of St. *Mary* at *Southwell*, which hath three Prebends which take their Denomination from it, as well as the greatest Part of their Provision, *viz.* the Prebends of *Norwell-Overhall*, *Norwell-Palyshall*, or *Palace-Hall*, and *Norwell tertia Pars*, or *Other-Prebend*; but the first is the chief and best. These Prebendaries had here Free-Warren, a weekly Market on *Thursday*, and a Fair yearly for three Days, *viz.* on the Eve, Day, and Morrow after the Feast of the *Holy Trinity*, and an Emendation for the Breaking the Assize of Bread and Ale; but the Prebends did not take up the whole Parish and Hamlet; for *Robert de Woodhouse* claimed Free-Warren in *Norwell Woodhouse*; *Nicholas Bret* had 200 Acres of Land, five Tofts, and six Acres of Meadow, which he passed to *Nicholas Dymock*, 49 *Edw.* III. which the Descendant, *John* the Son of *William Dymock*, sold to *Nicholas Coningston*; and *John Crumwell* had a Messuage, called *Parker's-Place*, a Toft and five Acres of Land, as also a Croft and seven Acres, called *Kendall's* Land, and eight Acres in the Town Field, in all which he resigned his Right, 1 *Edw.* IV. to Mr. *John Potter*, Prebendary of the Prebend of *Norwell-Palyshall*, and his Successors. A capital Messuage, with a good Demesne in *Norwell-Woodhouse*, was the Inheritance of Sir *Thomas Williamson* Bar.

Here are two Vicarages, the one belonging to the Prebend of *Norwell-Overhall*, valued anciently at eight Marks, but now at 4 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* in the King's Books, the other to the Prebend of *Tertia Pars*, valued now in the King's Book at 4 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.* and the Prebendaries are the Patrons. In the Church here was, before the Dissolution of the Abbies, a Chantry for two Chaplains, of which *Nicholas Bret* above mentiond was Patron; he sold the Advowson to *Nicholas Dymock*, who sold it to *Nicholas Coningston*. In the Windows of the Church are the Arms of *England*, with a File of three Labels, *Az.* and quartering *Azure Semy de Lis Or*; and in the Chancel the Arms of *England*, with a File as before, and *France* and *England* quarterly; as also the Arms of *Lee* of this Place, which Family hath successively held the Lands belonging to the Prebend of *Norwell-Overhall*. Their Arms are *Azure*, *on a Fesse cotised Or*, *three Libards Heads Gules*, *within a Bordure*, *Gobone*, *Ermine*, *and Sable*; which are also graven on the Monument of *Gervase Lee* Esq; who lies buried in the Chancel, quartered with *Aylosses*.

Ossington, or *Osthinton*, the Manor of *Osmund* the *Saxon* before the Conquest, but afterwards the Fee of *Ralph de Burun*. *Hugh de Burun* and *Hugh Meschin* his Son, *Roger* the younger Son approving and commending the Act, gave the Church of *Ossington*, *Sept.* 9. 1144. to the Monastery

nastery of *Lenton*. *Roger de Burun*, having given his Body to God and the Church of the *Holy Trinity* at *Lenton*, took upon him the Habit and Religion of the *Cluniac* Monks there, to avert God's Wrath from him due for his Sins, and for the Souls of King *Richard* I. his Anceſtors, his own, and his Heirs, he gave and granted to God and the ſaid Church the whole Town of *Oſcington*, and all its Appurtenances; but it ſeems this *Roger* had before given it to the Hoſpitallers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, and *Walter Smallet*, by a Deed inrolled 5 *Feb.* confirmed the ſaid Town of *Oſſington* to the Hoſpitallers. Theſe Donations cauſed great Suits of Law between theſe two Orders; but at length it was thus agreed, that the Prior of *Lenton* having releaſed the Church of *Oſſington* (which was chiefly in Diſpute) to the Hoſpitallers, he ſhould have the Moiety of the Advowſon of the Church of *Hunaſworth* in their Gift, and ſo the Hoſpitallers for the future enjoyed this whole Townſhip in pure Alms, with all its temporal and ſpiritual Privileges, of which theſe were to have Free-Warren in all their Demeſne Lands, and the Emendation of the Aſſize of Ale and Bread. After the Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries this Rectory and Manor was given by King *Henry* VIII. to the Duke of *Suffolk*, *Charles Brandon*, who, by Licence from the ſame King, *Reg.* 34. alienated them to *Richard Andrews* Gent. and his Heirs, who paſſed them to *Edmund Cartwright* Gent. whoſe Poſterity of the ſame Name enjoy them to this Day, and have a good and pleaſant Seat here, going by the Name of *Oſſington-houſe*, tho' ſome Part of it was ruined in the late rebellious War.

The Church here is a Rectory, and Mr. *Cartwright* is Patron. In the Chancel of this Church, on a Plate of Braſs, fixed on a Marble Graveſtone, is this Inſcription in Capital Letters.

> MARY PIERPOINT, Daughter of Sir *Henry Pierpoint* of *Holme-Pierpoint*, Knight, in the County of NOTTINGHAM, and Wife of *Fulk Cartwright* of *Oſſington* in the ſame County, died *Mar.* 8. 1670.

On the South Side of the Chancel is an Altar Monument with divers Arms carved upon it, with this Inſcription.

> Of your Charity pray for the Soul of *Reynold Peckham* of *Wrotham* in the County of *Kent* Eſquire, who deceaſed *July* 21. *Anno Domini* 1550. Whoſe Soul God pardon.

On the ſame Stone is the Effigies alſo of a Woman, (as we ſuppoſe, his Wife) but nothing is mentioned of her in the Inſcription.

At the upper End of the Chancel on the North Side is a magnificent Tomb with the following Inſcription over the Effigies of a Man and Woman.

> Here reſt the Bodies of *William Cartwright* Eſq; late Lord of this Manor of *Oſſington*, and Patron of this Church, and *Grace* his Wife, the youngeſt Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas Dabridgecourt* of *Langdon hall* in the County of *Warwick*, by whom he had Iſſue five Daughters, and ſeven Sons, and deceaſed *Decemb.* 31. 1602, and the ſaid *Grace* died *Mar.* 20. 1633. He was the Son and Heir of *George Cartwright* and *Dorothy*, ſole Heir of *William Molineux*.

Oſmundthorp is an Hamlet of the great Soc of *Southwell*, of the Tithes of which Manor the Prebends of *Normanton* and *Norwell* in that Church are, with thoſe of other Manors, made up. The Manor of this Hamlet was 5 *Henry* V. in

George Sallowe, who dying in that Year left it with other Eſtates to his Daughter and Heir *Agnes*.

Oxton, or *Oſton*, had ſeveral Manors in it, one was *Elwod* the *Saxons*, which afterwards became the Archbiſhop of *York*'s; *Thurſtan* and *Odincale* the *Saxons* had two other Manors before the Conqueſt, which afterwards became *Roger de Buſli*'s. *Tori* the *Saxon* had alſo another Manor, till the Conqueror gave it to *Walter de Ayncourt*. This Place was anciently within the Forreſt, but at the great Perambulation in the Time of King *Henry* II. it was left out; but this notwithſtanding the Inhabitants had Common in the Forreſt as before, till upon their Claim, 8 *Edw.* III. Judgment was given, that ſince they contributed nothing to the Proviſions of the Forreſters, nor any other Burden of the Forreſt, neither did the King's Deer common within the Bounds of their Town, nor had the People of it any Lands within the Bounds of the Forreſt, they had no Title to challenge Common there. Whereupon they agreed to pay 5 *s.* a-Year Rent for a Licence to common at all Times within the Forreſt, with all Manner of Cattle as they were wont; ſo it was determined.

The Archbiſhop's Fee was the two Prebendaries of *Oxton*, who divide the Tithes here and in many other Places, as will be ſhewed in the Church of *Southwell*. *Roger de Buſli*'s Part was held by *Robert de Somerville* of the Lord *Lovetot* of *Worksop*, whoſe Heirs continued in the Poſſeſſion of it, till *Walter de Stretlegh*, by marrying the Heireſs of *Somerville*, obtained it. The *Strelleys* continued Lords here, till upon a Diviſion made between the Co-heirs, this Manor became *Thomas Aſcough*'s Gent. It hath been of late parcelled out; but the moſt conſiderable Part is that which is the Inheritance of Mr. *William Savile* and his Heirs; yet the Family of the *Cicily*'s have another Part.

The Church here is a Vicarage, anciently valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* but now at 6 *l.* The Prebendaries of this Town are the Patrons.

Parklathes, a Grange or Hamlet in the Lordſhip of *Kelham*, belonging to the Monaſtery of *Rufford*, and made up by the Gifts of ſeveral Perſons to them, where, becauſe the Monks had a Sheep-houſe or Lathe, (called in *Latin*, *Bercaria*) it came in vulgar Speech to be called, *Parklathes*. While it continued in Poſſeſſion of the Monks the Abbot had Free-Warren there; but after the Diſſolution it was with the Abbey it ſelf given to *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, from whom by Deſcent and mean Conveyance it came to Sir *William Savyle* Bar. who ſold his Intereſt in it to Mr. *Sutton*, who by that Purchaſe became Lord of the whole Townſhip, and left it to his Poſterity, which is now raiſed to the Honour of Lord *Lexington*, whoſe Seat is near it.

Rohag, *Rahage*, or *Rughagh*, a *Brocella*, or *Woodland*, which *Alan* Earl of *Britain* gave to *Richard Fitz-Boſtarne* in Fee to him and his Heirs, to increaſe his Knight's Fee, which he had beyond the *Trent*. *Richard* left it to *Rocelin* his Son, who, for Remedy for his own Soul, his Wife's, and Childrens, Father's, Mother's, Brothers, and Siſters, gave it to the Monks of *Rufford* in pure Alms, which *Conan* Duke of *Britain* and Earl of *Richmond*, the chief Lord, confirmed, as did alſo *Joſlen*, *Roſcelin*'s Brother, and *Ralph* farther warranted it, faithfully engaging for two Marks of Silver, received of the Monks, to procure them a Charter of Confirmation from the Earl of *Richmond gratis*. King *Henry* II. alſo confirmed theſe Lands to the Monks among divers others, and granted the Abbot Free-Warren in them. After the Diſſolution theſe Lands paſſed with the Abbey of *Rufford* to the Earl of *Shrewſbury*.

Rolſton, *Roulſton*, or *Rolleſton*, contained three Manors, which belonged to as many Lords, when the Record, called *Domeſday-Book*, was made. One was then *Thomas* the Archbiſhop of *York*'s Fee, which had been *Aluric*'s the *Saxon*. Another (which was the beſt) was the Fee of *Odo* Biſhop of *Bayon*, which was *Godwin*'s Earl of *Kent*. *Leſoardus* was his Man, and had in it five Carucates of Land and an half. The third was the Fee of *Walter de Ayncourt*, who ſucceeded *Tori* the *Saxon*. Here was a Prieſt and a Church, with divers

Lands thereunto belonging. This Manor had ſome Lands in *Calum*. *John de Nevil* held one Knight's Fee in this Place of the Honour of *Richmond*, of the old Feoffment, and his Poſterity held this Manor many Succeſſions, till Sir *Thomas Nevil* of *Holt*, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſold it to Mr. *Lodge* an Alderman of *London*, from whom by main Conveyance it is become the Inheritance of the *Suttons* of *Averham*, Lords *Lexington*. The *Babingtons* had alſo a Manor in this Town.

Here were divers Lands given, 1. to the Monaſtery of *Rufford* by *Malgerus de Rolleſton*, and confirmed by King *Stephen*, and *Henry* his Grandſon. 2. To the Canons of *Thurgarton* by Sir *Benedict Rolleſton* Kt. *Johannes de Novilla* gave alſo the Tithe of a Mill here to the ſaid Canons, and Sir *William* a Licence to build another Mill on the Water of *Greet*.

The Rectory belongs to the Church of *Southwell*, but is leaſed out to Mr. *Pierpoint* by the Church, which has the Patronage of the Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 10 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.*

Salterford, a Berew of *Granby* of the Fee of *Osborn Fitz-Richard*, of which our Author ſays, he hath found no Memorial, but a Place called *Salterford-Dam* in the Forreſt, near the Riſe of the River *Doverbeck*, between *Calverton* and *Oxtoon*, yet he mentions a Fine, whereby forty Acres of Land, and as much of Wood, with 11 *s.* Rent, were ſettled upon *Sampſon Strelley*, and his Siſter *Philippa* in this Place and *Calverton*, and further, that Col. *John Hutchinſon*, Son and Heir of Sir *Thomas Hutchinſon*, had an Eſtate, which he called the Manor of *Salterford in the Forreſt*. We alſo find, that *Robert Baſily* had Lands here, which he left in Dowry to *Audina* his Widow.

Skegby, or *Scacheby*, the Manors of *Alwold* and *Ulchel* the *Saxons* before the Conqueſt, but *Roger de Buſli*'s after it, whoſe Tenants held it. *John* (or *Robert*) *de Aeil* and *John de Nervelors* held one Knight's Fee of the old Feoffment, and *Thomas Fitz-Williams* one of the new, of the Counteſs of *Ew* in this Place. In later Times theſe Manors were the Inheritance of the Family of the *Baſſets*, and at this Time they are the Eſtate of *Edward Melliſh* Eſq; by the Gift of *William Reaſon* his Uncle. This Manor had Soc in *Sutton upon Trent*.

Sneinton, *Snotington*, or *Notington*, is a Part of St. *Mary*'s Pariſh in *Nottingham*, and was the King's Lands in the Conqueror's Time; but King *John*, *Reg.* 6. granted this Manor of *Snodington* to *William de Briwere* to be held in Fee-Farm at the Rent of 8 *l. per Ann.* to be paid into the Exchequer, and confirmed it to his Son *Richard*. In the Reign of King *Edward* I. this Manor was the Poſſeſſion of *Tibitot*, of whom *Robert Pierpoint* held it by the Service of a Pair of Gloves, or a Penny, tho' then valued at 26 *l.* 3 *s.* His Deſcendant Sir *Henry Pierpoint* bought it, and it hath ever ſince continued in that noble Family being at preſent the Inheritance of the Duke of *Kingſton*.

The Prior of *Lenton* and Convent of the ſame had here certain Parcels of Land and Meadow belonging to it, with a Toft and Croft, all which belonged to the Church of St. *Stephen* at *Sneinton*, which they confirmed in Year 1234. to *Robert* Son of *Ingelram* of *Nottingham* and his Heirs, he and they paying him 13 *s.* a Year.

All the Corn Tithes of *Notington* and this Place, yearly coming and growing, did before the Diſſolution belong to the Priory of *Lenton*, and were then valued at 20 *l.* a-Year; but after it Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 41. granted them to Sir *Henry Pierpoint*, in whoſe Family, now Duke of *Kingſton*, they remain.

Starthorpe, a Manor belonging to *Swain* Lord of *Aygrum* before the Conqueſt, but given by the Conqueror to *Gilbert de Tyſon*, whoſe Poſterity held it, till by Sale or Deſcent it became the Poſſeſſion of *Hubert Hoſatus*, or *Hoſee*. Of his Family Sir *Henry Hoſee* gave it to his Brother *Hubert*, all but ſeven Bovats, which he had before conveyed to *Mauger de Stanton*, who diſpoſed of them to his Daughters and Relations. Theſe ſeven Bovats were eſteemed one third Part of the Town. All the reſt of the Town of *Sterthorp*, in Demeſne and Service were given by *Hubert Hoſee*, or his Heirs, to the Abbey and Convent of *Durford* in *Suſſex*; but afterwards *Robert de Lexington* acquired

acquired it with all the Services of the Freemen and Villains of thoſe Monks, and enfeoffed with it the Prior and Convent of *Newſtede*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it continued till the Diſſolution, when it was given, with the other Poſſeſſions of that Priory, to the Maſter and Fellows of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, from whom the Family of *Faunt* of *Foſton* in *Leiceſterſhire* have a Leaſe of them.

But here were nevertheleſs ſome Parcels of Lands given to religious Uſes by the ſeveral Owners of the Manor above mentioned, *viz.* *Adam de Tyſon* and *William* his Son were Benefactors to the Monaſtery of *Rufford*, by giving to it certain Lands of their Fee, and King *Stephen* confirmed their Gifts. *Hubert Hoſee* alſo, Rector of the Church of *Egrum*, gave to the ſaid Monaſtery of *Rufford*, for the Souls of *Henry* his Father and *Avicia* his Mother, three Acres of Meadow in the Territory of *Starlorp* in *Eyngemer-mede* there. The Abbot *Rufford* had alſo a Grange here, which, with the Lands thereunto belonging, were granted by King *Hen.* VIII. *Reg.* 29. to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

Stoke-Bardolf, the Manor of *Todbi* the *Saxon* till the Conqueſt, when it was given to *Goiſfrid de Alſelin*, who had moſt of *Todbi*'s Eſtate. This Manor had Soc in *Carentune*, *Gelling*, and *Colvice*; but was ſoon divided between the Poſterity of *Ailſelin*, and *Rolert de Cauz*, or *Caltz*, whoſe Family alienated it to *Birkin*, from whom it paſſed by *Everingham*, *Conſtable*, and *Fletcher* to *Gilbert* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, in whoſe Family it continues, being now or lately the Inheritance of the Duke of *Kingſton*, being called *Everingham*'s Fee. The laſt of the Family of *Hanſelin*, *Ralph*, had only a Daughter, named *Roſe*, for his Heir, who marrying *Thomas Bardul*, brought this Manor, with other Eſtates, into that Family, who enjoyed it many Succeſſions. *Agnes* the Wife of *Thomas Bardolf* had this Manor in Dower. *Thomas* Lord *Bardolf* was the laſt Male Heir of the Family, but left two Daughters, *Anne* and *Joan*, which laſt marrying *William Pirclips* had by him one only Daughter, who, by Marriage with *John Beaumont*, carried this Title into that Family, which was enjoyed by Sir *Edward Norris* Lord *Bardolf*, who had married her Grand-daughter *Frideſwide*, the Daughter of *Francis* Viſcount *Lovel*; but it was by a ſpecial Grant of the King, *Henry* VII. becauſe her Father was ſlain in Rebellion againſt him at *Stoke* by *Trent* in this County, *Reg.* 2. In this Family this Honour remained above thirty Years, and then *Henry Norris* Lord *Bardolf*, being attainted, it came again to the Crown, 28 *Hen.* VIII. and then was granted by that King to the Lady *Anne Stanhope*, Great Grandmother to the firſt Earl of *Cheſterfield*, whoſe Poſterity enjoy it to this Day. They are now Earls of *Cheſterfield*.

Here were ſome Church Lands in this Pariſh before the Diſſolution, but whether they continue ſo we know not, *viz.* In *Stoke Bardolf* were two Toſts, and two Bovats of Land, which were given in Frank-Almoigne to the Rectors of *Gedling*, and no Lay-Fee. *John Ward* alſo of *Shelford* had a Licence, 15 *Rich.* II. to give three Meſſuages, and twenty Acres of Land, eight Acres and an half of Meadow, and 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Rent, with the Appurtenances in *Stoke* and *Shelford* to the Prior and Convent of *Shelford*.

Sutton upon Trent had two Manors, the one *Roger de Buſli*'s, and the other *William*'s the Son of *Scelward*, before the Conqueſt, and *Alan*'s Earl of *Richmond* after. *Harveyus* was his Man or Tenant, and his Poſterity, as Lords of this Manor, took their Names from this Town; for his next Succeſſor was *Harvey de Sutton*, who was in Poſſeſſion of it 22 *Hen.* II. In this Line it continued, till *Richard de Sutton* dying without Male Iſſue, left five Daughters for his Heirs, among whom this Manor was divided; but *Mary* the fourth Daughter ſeems to have had the greateſt Share, becauſe *Bertram de Mounbouchiers*, who married her Grand-daughter *Joan*, claimed a Market here every *Monday* weekly, and a yearly Fair for two Days, *viz.* on the Eve and Feaſt of St. *James* the Apoſtle, and Free-Warren in his Demeſne. From the *Mounbouchers* in a few Succeſſions their Part by the Heirs General paſſed to *Bertram Harbotell*, who

who died ſeized of two Parts of this Manor, together with a Reverſion of a third. *Henry de Gloucester*, who married the eldeſt Siſter *Agnes de Sutton*, had alſo a Part of this Manor, and his Poſterity held it a long Time, but at length was ſold by *Henry de Gloucester* to Sir *Edward Stanhope*, of whom Sir *William Meyngt*, who had *Elizabeth Sutton's* Part, purchaſed it. This was afterwards Mr. *Richard Hacker's* of *Flintham*, whoſe Son *John* ſold it to Mr. *Hugh Shepherd*, who hath built a pretty little Houſe upon it, and reſides in it. The whole Manor is at preſent in the Heirs of *Gilbert* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, or was lately.

Some Parts of this Manor were of old given to Religious Uſes by the pious Owners (as they were then eſteemed) *viz. Harvey de Sutton*, and his Son *Robert*, gave to the Canons of *Radford* near *Workſop* the Church of *Sutton*, and the Right of the Patronage thereof, which *Richard de Sutton* his Heir confirmed. 2. *Alice* the third Daughter of *Richard de Sutton*, and one of his Heirs, was a Benefactreſs to the Priory of *Newſtede*, to which ſhe gave a Bovat of Land in this Place, and the Earl of *Richmond* confirmed it. 3. *William Gunthorp* Prebendary of *Southwell*, alſo to pay the Chantry of St. *John Baptiſt* in that Church, gave 13 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly, to pray daily for the Soul of *Henry Nottingham*, *Edward* King of *England*, and *Philip* his Queen and their Children, as alſo for his Soul after his Death, and all the Faithful departed, three Meſſuages, eighty Acres of Land, fifteen of Meadow, twenty of Paſture, and a Fiſhing in *Trent*, with all the Appurtenances in this Place, and *North-Carlton*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, anciently in the Patronage of the Prior of *Workſop*, who had the Rectory, as is above obſerved, when it was valued at ten Marks. It is now valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and the Duke of *Newcaſtle* is (as we ſuppoſe) the Patron.

Thurgarton, or *Turgaſton*, a Manor of *Swain* the *Saxon's* before the Conqueſt, and after *Walter de Aincourt's*: His Son *Ralph de Aincourt*, for the Health of his Soul, his Wife *Baſilia's*, his Father's, and Mother's, Sons, and Daughters, and all his Anceſtors, founded an Houſe of Religion at this Place; and at the Foundation of it gave, and granted to the Canons there regularly ſerving God, and St. *Peter*, by the Counſel, and Intreaty of *Thurſtan* Archbiſhop of *York*, in pure Alms, all *Thurgarton* and *Fiskerton*, with the Park of *Thurgarton*, and all his Churches within his whole Eſtate, as *Granby*, and *Cotes* in this Shire, and diverſe Lordſhips in others, which King *Henry* II. confirmed to the Monks, with the Gifts of many other Benefactors. Of the Foundation of this Houſe, and its other Rents, Revenues, and Privileges, we ſhall give a more full Account in our Hiſtory of the Monaſteries of this County. This Town giving Name to the Wapentake, may juſtly be thought the chief Town in it at that Time, though *Southwell* by the Bounty of good Benefactors, now ſurpaſſes it.

At the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, this Priory with its Lands, and Revenues, among which was this Manor, was granted to *William Cooper* the King's Servant, and his Heirs, who have enjoyed it ſucceſſively ever ſince 30 *Henry* VIII. but Sir *Roger Cooper*, a worthy and honeſt Gentleman, weakned his Fortune ſo much in the late Times, by his Fidelity and Conſtancy to the Royal Intereſt, that his Heir Sir *Cecil Cooper*, Eſq; his Son, found it too hard a Task to make his Houſe and Demeſne here, entirely his own, the Woods being alſo extreamly waſted. *John Cooper*, ſecond Son of Sir *Roger*, was Carver to King *Charles* II. and a very induſtrious Perſon, but being Receiver General of the Royal Aid, and Collector of the Hearth-Money, died in that King's Debt, in 1672.

The Rectory, and a great Part of the Town of *Thurgarton*, was granted by King *Henry* VIII. to his new erected College at *Cambridge*, which he dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, of which Society the *Coopers* have uſually held it in Leaſe, and Mr. *John Cooper* hath built a Brick Houſe in the middle of the Town, upon

one of the Farms, now almoſt all incloſed.

In this Church, *Alice* the Wife of *William Daincourt*. 9 *Henry* VI. founded a Chantry, and gave ſix Pounds *per Ann.* to the Chaplain that officiated in it. Sir *William Babington* alſo, and ſome others, founded another Chantry for two Chaplains, at the Altar of St. *Katharine*, to pray for the Souls of King *Henry* VI. and their own Souls; and that it ſhould be annexed to that of *Alice Daincourt*.

Upton, a Member, or Hamlet of the great Soc of *Southwell*, wherein was of old a capital Meſſuage, and a good Demeſne of Free-hold Land, which was heretofore the Inheritance of the *Pakenhams*, from whom it came to *Oglethorp*. It is now Mr. *John Truman's*, who has built him a pretty little Houſe there. The Reſidue conſiſteth of ſmall Free-holds, but moſt Copy-holds, belonging to the Manor of *Southwell*. As to the Portions of Corn and Hay, which the Chapter of *Southwell* had in this Pariſh, the Archbiſhop of *York*, by the good Will and Submiſſion of the Canons of *Southwell*, decreed, and ordained, ſhould be for the future for the common Uſes of the Chapter and Canons Reſident, the Chapter of *York* conſenting, and King *Edward* I. confirming the ſame. The Vicarage was alſo appointed, and is valued at 4 *l.* 11 *s.* 5 *d. ob.* in the King's Books, the Chapter of *Southwell* being the Patron.

Weſton, or *Weſtune*, was divided between ſix *Saxon* Lords, *viz. Elmer*, and *Elwin*, *Osborn*, and *Grim*, *Edric*, and *Stemulph*, who had each Man his Hall, and one Bovat of Land before the Conqueſt; but after it became *Roger de Buſli's*, under whom *Fulc*, *Robert*, and *Turold*, were his Men, or Tenants, and had each their Part, or Manor. The Succeſſor of *Robert*, was *Gerbert de Archis* Lord of *Grove*, which was the Head of the Barony. His Son *Gilbert de Archis* had only one Daughter *Theophania*, who brought his Part into the Family of the *Herſins*, or *Hercys*, of which Sir *John de Hercy* being the laſt Male of that noble Race, ſettled it upon Sir *William Meringe* his Siſter's Son, who ſold it to Mr. *Peter Roos* of *Laxton*, from whom it is now come to Sir *Brian Broughton* in 1674. *Fulc's* Part came to *Roger de Weſton*, and hath been in the Family of the *Pierpoints* of *Holm* ever ſince 9 *Edward* II. *Turold's* Part was inherited by the *Creiſſis*, 5 *John*. and from them paſſed to the Family of *Normanvile*, which occaſioned the Diſtinction made in this Town, of *Weſton Normanvile*, and *Weſton Hercy*, divided by a Brook paſſing between them, which is kept up to this Day. Sir *Thomas Normanvile* ſold this Part to *Robert Roos* of *Laxton*, of whom Sir *Brian Broughton* bought it; ſo that Sir *Brian* how hath the greateſt Part of the Town.

The Church of *Weſton* was given to the Monaſtery of *Blythe*, which *Roger de Buſli* founded by *Gilbert de Archis* abovementioned, and confirmed not only by his Son *Gilbert*, but by *Robert de Herſin*, Son and Heir of *Theophania*, Daughter and Heir of *Gilbert de Archis*, who certified the Dean and Chapter of *York* of it, in 1255. From this Time to the Diſſolution, the Patronage of this Church was in that Abbey, but then was veſted in the Family of *Clifton*. It was valued, while the Monks had it, at 16 *l.* but now it is in the King's Books 19 *l.* 2 *s.* 11 *d.* and Sir *Gervaſe Clifton* is now, or lately was the Patron.

Weſthorp, and *Eaſthorp*, are two Hamlets belonging to *Southwell*, and conſtitute in Part the Prebends of *Normanton*, and *Norwell*, who have the predial Tythes of it, and all the other Fields, and Hamlets of that Town.

Willoughby, or *Wilgebi*, was anciently partly the Fee of the Archbiſhop of *York*, and partly of *Roger Pictavenſis*, or *de Poictou*. The moſt ancient Owners of this Place, was the Family of *Malet*, who held their Lands to the Reign of King *Edward* III. when they paſſed to *William Foljamb*, and *Nazarina* his Wife, we ſuppoſe, the Heir of the *Malets*, from whoſe Poſterity by a Daughter it came ro *Laurence Hatfield*, about 34 *Henry* VI. by his Intermarriage with her. *Henry Hatfield* his Deſcendant, who died about 26 *Henry* VIII. left only two Daughters for his Heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Barbara*, who afterwards

afterwards were married to *Thomas* and *William*, the Sons of *Richard Whalley*, Eſq; between whom the Manor of *Willoughby*, which was *Malet*'s Fee, was divided, and after ſome Time *Thomas*'s Moiety was ſold by his Deſcendant *Peniſton Whalley* of *Screveton* Eſq; to Sir *William Willoughby* Bar. who left it to *Hugh Willoughby* his natural Son then under Age, and ſince dead. *William Whalley*'s Moiety is now the Eſtate of the Family of *Yarborough*, by the Marriage of the Daughter and Heir of the ſaid *William Whalley*, and *Barbara*. We find, that 18 *Rich.* II. Reign, one Mr. *Henry Ward* had this Manor of *Willoughby*, and that *Thomas* his Son, 1 *Hen.* V. conveyed it to Mr. *Richard Stanhope*, and that *John Bekard* had a Part of the Manor of *Willoughby*, 26 *Hen.* VI. with which he enfeoffed Sir *Robert Markham* and others, 4 *Hen.* VII. but how to reconcile this Account with the former, we own our ſelves at a Loſs.

Winkburn, and *Winchburn*, the Manor of *Swayn* the *Saxon* before the *Norman* Invaſion, but given to *Gilbert de Tyſon* after it. His Son *Adam de Tyſon* gave this Town, and Church to the Knights Hoſpitalers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, which both King *John*, and *Roger de Mowbray*, to whom *Tyſon*'s Fee was transferred, confirmed; as alſo did *Henry Heſatus*, who had ſome Intereſt in the Advowſon of the Church. While this Manor belonged to the Hoſpitalers, the Prior claimed Free-warren in all his Demeſne-lands here, and an Emendation of the Aſſize of Bread, and Ale, granted their Society by the Charter of King *Henry* III.

At the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, this Manor came into the King's Hands and remained among the Crown-lands, 'till King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 2. granted to *William Burnell* and *Conſtance* his Wife, all that his whole Manor, Rectory, and Church of *Winkburn*, with all its Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, late belonging to the Hoſpital of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem* in *England*, and Parcel of the late Preceptory of *Newland* in *Yorkſhire*, with the Advowſon and Right of Patronage of the Vicarage, and all Hereditaments whatſoever, in the Town, Fields, and Hamlets of *Winkburn*, paying for the ſame into the King's *Exchequer* ſeventy nine Shillings and ſeven Pence. *William Burnell* Eſq; 12 *Eliz.* alienated this Manor with all its Tenements, Tithes, and Hereditaments, to *William Burnell* Jun. and his Heirs Male, which being done without Licenſe from the Queen, he was forced to purchaſe a Pardon for it. This Manor and its Appurtenances, continue ſtill in the Family of the *Burnells*.

Woodborough, or *Udeburgh*, in which *Domeſday* Book ſhews, that St. *Mary* of *Southwell* had Sok to *Norwell*. This Place was Part of the Fee of the Archbiſhop of *York*, who had the Church, and one Bovat of Land here, which belongs ſtill to the Prebend of *Woodborough* in that Church. The *Tayns* had ſeveral Manors here, one whereof was held by *Ulchel* before the Conqueſt, another by *Aldene* the Anceſtor of the *Crumwells*. *Ulchel* held his after the Conqueſt; and a third by *Alvric*. *Roger de Buſli* alſo had a Fee here, and *Ralph de Limoſin* a greater, of which the Family of *Sampſon* was the moſt ancient Tenants. Some of theſe *Tayns* Lands came to the *Peverells*, which *Henry de Woodburgh* held. His Poſterity poſſeſſed them from 21 *Edw.* I. to 9 *Ed.* III. when they were paſſed to *Richard Strelley* and *Helena* his Wife, whoſe Poſterity ejoyed it many Generations, 'till Iſſue Male failing, *Chriſtopher Strelley* ſettled theſe Lands upon *John Bold* his Siſter *Iſabel*'s Son, whoſe Son and Heir *Strelley Bold* ſold them to Mr. *George Lacock*, whoſe Poſterity now enjoy them, or lately did. *Philip Lacock* pulled down the Manſion, and hath built a new One. The Rents of the Prebend here were 34 *s.* and thirty Hens, beſides divers Copyholders in Fee. Here was alſo a Manor called *Rempſton*'s Manor, which was by Fine, 2 *Hen.* IV. ſettled on *William de Rempſton* and *Agnes* his Wife for Life, and after them on Sir *John Leeke* and his Heirs.

Here was in this Pariſh certain Parcels of Land given to Religious Uſes; for *Roger de Howton* gave the Land, which he held in this Place (which was, (as

we ſuppoſe) of the Fee of *Limoſin*, moſt of which was held by the Family of *Sampſon*) to the Priory of *Thurgarton*; and *Ralph de Limoſin* gave to the Monaſtery of St. *Mary* by *Hertford* a Cell, to St. *Albans* the Tithes of the Lands held by *Hugh Sampſon* here, which were granted by King *Henry* VIII. to *Anthony Denny* Eſq; and *Joan Champernone* his Wife, *Reg.* 29. with certain Meſſuages and Hereditaments thereunto belonging, but within a few Years they were alienated to *Henry Strelley* Eſq; whoſe Family had a Freehold here in 1612. *Ralph de Bellofago* gave alſo to the Monaſtery of *Thurgarton* his whole Land here, which was confirmed to that Houſe by King *Henry* III.

The Vicarage of *Woodborough* was eight Marks anciently, and the Prebendary of *Woodborough* was the Patron; but now the Advowſon belongs to the Prebendaries of *Oxton*, but being worth little or nothing, the Church, which is a fair Building, is unſupplied; yet the Vicarage remains charged in the King's Books, at 4 *l.* Upon the Top of this Church on the Outſide of the Chancel in the Stone, and in the Windows are the Arms of *Strelley*, and *Cromwell*; in the North Window of the Church, thoſe of *Reresby*, and in the North Side of the Chancel, thoſe of *Everingham*, and *Monteney*, and on the Church Wall, Woods impaling *Montague*.

Woodcotes, an Hamlet of the Townſhip and Pariſh of *Skegby*, anciently the Inheritance of the *Baſſets*, as was alſo *Skegby*, but this Place became the Inheritance of *Rutland Molyneux*, a younger Grandchild of Sir *Edmund Molyneux* the Judge. *John de Liſeux* had free Warren here, 15 *Edw.* III.

Wulſthorp, an Hamlet belonging to *Loudham*.

The Wapentake *of* BASSETLAW.

This Wapentake, (which in *Domeſday* Book is called *Berſetlaw*, and in other Records *Bernedſetlawe*, *Berſetlaw*, and *Berſeſlow*) contains all the Northern Part of this County, and is bounded on the Eaſt, and North, where it ends in an obtuſe Angle with the River *Trent*, which divides it from *Lincolnſhire*, the little River *Hokdike*, and the *Idle*, on the Weſt, with Part of *Yorkſhire*, and *Derbyſhire*; and on the South, where it croſſes the County, with the Wapentakes of *Broxtow*, and *Thurgarton*. It is as large as any three of the former Wapentakes, and contains in it three Diviſions, tho' not long ſince ſo ordered, *viz. South-Clay*, *North-Clay*, and *Hatfield*, of which we ſhall treat ſeverally, with the Towns and Villages in each of them. The Fee of the whole Wapentake we ſuppoſe to be in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff.

I. *The* Diviſion *of* SOUTH-CLAY.

This Diviſion hath for its Boundaries, on the Eaſt, the River *Trent*, which parts it from *Lincolnſhire*; on the North, *North-Clay*, in reſpect to which it hath its Name of *South-Clay*; on the Weſt, the River *Idle*, which ſeparates it from *Hatfield* Diviſion; and on the South, the Wapentake of *Thurgarton*. The chief Town in this Diviſion is,

Tuxford, or as it is written in *Domeſday* Book and other Records *Tuxſarne*, and *Tukesford*, called commonly *Tuxford in the Clay*, from its Situation upon the Clayey Ground of this County, which is the Reaſon of the Name of this Diviſion; and *North-Clay*, contained in the *Saxon* Times two Manors, then held by *Fluric* and *Ulmar*, who being diſpoſſeſſed by the *Normans*, *Roger de Buſli* obtained of the Conqueror the Fee and Inheritance of them. *Alan Fitz-Jordan* was Lord of theſe Manors under the ſaid *Roger*, and leaving only one Daughter for his Heir, named *Oliva*, ſhe being then the Wife of *Roger de Monte Begonis*, or *Munbegun*, ſold them with other Eſtates to *Robert de Lexinton*, who had them confirmed to him by King *Henry* III. His Heirs enjoyed them 'till Iſſue Male failing, his Lands were divided between *Richard de Sutton*, and *William de Markham*, which laſt obtained theſe Manors for his Part, and left them to his three Daughters, *Cecilia*, *Bertha*, and *Agnes*; *Cecilia* married

ried *Thomas Bekering*, whose Son *Thomas* claimed Free-warren in his Demesne Lands here, in Conjunction with his Mother's Sister's, and their Heirs from the *Bekerings*: this third Part of the Manors passed by the Marriage of *Alice* their Heir to Sir *Thomas Rempston*, and his Heirs.

The second Part of this Manor, which fell upon the Partition to *Bertha* the second Daughter and Coheir of *Robert Markham*, became the Inheritance of *John de Longvillers*, by her Marriage with his Father *John*. In this Family it continued from 25 *Edw.* I. to 22 *Rich.* II. when Issue Male failing, this Land descended to Sir *Richard Stanhope* of *Rampton*, as the Heir of *Agnes* the Sister of *Thomas de Longvillers*, the last Heir Male of that Family, who died without Issue. The other Share, which fell to *Agnes* the youngest Daughter of *Robert de Markham*, was by her Marriage with *William de Sancta Cruce*, carried into his Family, and again divided between three Daughters, under one of whom, the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*, claimed a third Part of a third Part of this Manor; and under another of them, *John*, Son of *William de Rees* of *Ingmanthorp*, claimed another third Part of a third Part; and having been constituted Admiral of the Seas from the *Thames-mouth* northward, 10 *Edward* III, he with the other Coparceners obtained a Grant of Free-warren in all their Demesne here. That Part abovementioned, which descended to the Family of *Stanhopes* of *Ramston*, was, by *Sanchia* the Heiress of that Family, sold about the latter End of King *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, to *John White* Esq; whose Grandchild Sir *John White* purchased most of the other Shares, and his Grandchild *John White* Esq; of *Cotgrave*, is now the Lord and Owner of them.

Several Lands in this Parish were given to pious Uses. 1. By Sir *Thomas Longvillers*, who gave a Place in this Town of one hundred Feet in Length, and fifty five in Breadth, and five Marks of yearly Rent out of his third Part of this Manor, to a certain Chaplain to celebrate divine Service in this Church. 2. By *John Faun*, who was entrusted by some Pious Benefactor to settle one Messuage, and a void Lane adjoining, upon three Chaplains to celebrate Mass in the said Church. 3. By *John de Longvillers*, who by a License obtained of King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 31. gave the Advowson of this Church of *Tuxford* to the Prior and Canons of *Newstede* in *Shirewood*, to find five Chaplains, *viz.* three in the Church of *Tuxford*, and two in that of *Newstede*, to pray for the healthy Estate of him the said *John* while he lived, and for his Soul when he should dye; and for the Souls of his Father, and of all the faithful departed for ever: And the said Prior and Canons had Leave at the same Time, to receive the said Advowson, and appropriate the Church to the Use of themselves and their Successors for ever. 4. By *Richard Bishop* of *Winchester*, who about the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. granted a Manor here to the Master, Fellow, and Scholars of St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, and was in the Patronage of the Prior of *Newstede*, 'till the Dissolution, and then was valued at ten Marks, but after it, the Rectory was taken from that House, and given by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 37. to *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*, then newly erected by him, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, which is now valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d.* The Rectory is now, or late was, leased to the Lord *Byron*, and *Trinity* College presents to the Vicarage.

The present State of this Town is this. It hath a good Market here weekly on *Monday*, and a fair yearly on the Invention of the *Holy Cross*, *May* 3. and another on the twelfth of *September*. It is a Post-town, and a good Thorough-fare, but we do not find it famous for any Kind of Manufacture. It was almost reduced to Ashes a few Years since. Here is a good Free-school built by *Charles Reed* Esq; who was at the Expence of a curious Workmanship, and hath endowed it with fifty Pounds *per*

Ann. for a Maſter and Uſher; and hath given twenty Pounds *per Ann.* for the Bording and Teaching four Miniſters Sons, or decayed Gentlemens; and twenty Pounds more for teaching the Boys of the Town. The Mayor and Aldermen of *Newark*, and ſix neighbouring Gentlemen are Truſtees for it. He added the like at *Corby* in *Lincolnſhire*, and *Drax* in *Yorkſhire*, to which laſt he added an Hoſpital, and endowed that alſo with fifty Pound *per Ann.* The Villages of this Diviſion of *South-Clay* are,

Askham, a Berue, or Hamlet of *Lamum*, where *William de Melton* Archbiſhop of *York* had Free-warren 17 *Edw.* II. but *William Whorwood*, 37 *Hen.* VIII. claimed for the King, againſt *Robert* Archbiſhop of *York*, the Manor of it, and the Fiſhing and Free-warren in the ſaid Manor, with the Appurtenances.

Allerton, or *Alreton*, is in the Pariſh of *Edenſtow*, yet hath two Manors in it, one of them was after the Conqueſt *Roger de Buſli's* Fee, which *Alwold* held before, and the other was *Giſlebert de Gaunt*, taken from one *Wades*. The Fee of *Gaunt* in this and many other Places, became the Inheritance of the *Conſtables* of *Cheſter*, and accordingly deſcended to the Earl of *Lancaſter*, and from him to many noble Families, as *Edward* Earl of *Kent* and his Poſterity, of which *Joan* the Siſter of *John* Earl of *Kent* being Heir, ſhe by Marriage carried it into the Family of Sir *Thomas Holland*, who in her Right was made Earl of *Kent*. His Poſterity enjoyed it a while, but at length it paſſed again by the Female Heir to the Family of *Nevils*, who became 5 *Hen.* VI. Earls of *Weſtmoreland*. Diverſe other Families had Poſſeſſions in this Place, as the *Suttons*, *Longvillers*, *Markhams*, &c. but whether they were Portions of *Buſli's*, or *Gaunt's* Manor, we know not.

Here were ſome ſmall Parcels of Lands, and other Hereditaments given to Religious Uſes. 1. By *William de Sutton* and *Matilda* his Wife, who made over to the Monaſtery of *Rufford*, *Ralph Viel* of this Place their Villein, with his whole Sequel and all his Chattels. 2. By *Robert de Markham*, who held in this Place a Water-mill and Lands of *William*, Son of *Thomas Fitz-William*, which paid to the Hoſpital of *Nuſham* fourteen Shillings a Year.

Colonel *Thomas Markham*, Son of *George Markham* of this Place, Eſq; being a Perſon of approved Loyalty to King *Charles* I as well as Valour and Conduct, had a Regiment given him by that Prince, and fighting the Parliament Forces at *Gainsborough*, *Anno* 1643, was driven with many others into the *Trent*, and there drowned. His Death was much lamented, not only by his Relations, but all that were engaged in that good Cauſe.

Almton, or *Ampton*, and in *Domeſday* Book *Almentune*, is repreſented in that Record to be Soc to ſeveral other Manors, as *Maunsfield*, the King's great Manor, *Lexington*, *Oſſington*, *Cheneſale*, and *Cheverſale*, the Fee of *Giſlebert de Gaunt* and *Cneſale*, which belonged to the *Conſtables* of *Cheſter* in their Succeſſions in ſeveral Families. Diverſe Families beſides had Eſtates here, but the Chief were the *Mounbouchers*, *Muſchamps*, and *Almetons*, who laſt took their Name from this Place.

'Tis very obſervable, that almoſt all the Owners of the Lands in this Place, were Perſons ſo devout in the Way of thoſe Times, that moſt, if not all, the Lands of it, were given to one Religious Houſe or another. For, 1. *Armeyſa* the Daughter of *William Conſtable* of *Cheſter*, gave to the Church of St. *Mary* at *Ruchford*, and the Brethren there ſerving God, all the Land ſhe had in *Helmeton*, which was two Bovats and an half, in perpetual Alms for the Health of her Soul, &c. as alſo for the Soul of *Euſtace Fitz-John* her Lord, who in his Life-time had promiſed it. 2. *John Conſtable* of *Cheſter*, for the Health of his own, Wife's, Childrens, and Grandfather *Euſtace's* Soul, gave and confirmed to the ſaid Monks of *Rufford*, all the Land which he held in *Elmetun*, reſerving to himſelf ten Shillings *per Ann.* *Adelecia* his Wife, and *John* his Son confirmed the ſaid Gift. 3. *John Laci*, or *Laſci* Earl of

of *Lincoln* and Conſtable of *Cheſter*, releaſed to the ſaid Monks Suit of Court, for ten Bovat of Lands, which they held of him in *Almeton*, and *Henry* his Son confirmed the ſame. 4. *Richard*, Son of *Hugh de Muſchamp*, gave certain Parcels of Land in *Almeton*, to the ſaid Monks, and *Robert*, Son of *Richard Muſchamp*, and *Margery* his Wife confirmed them. 5. *Hugh de Burou* conſidering that human Life is ſhort, and troubleſome, and that he that giveth to the Poor of Chriſt lendeth to the Lord, did on the Day of his Wife *Aldreda*'s Burial, for her Soul, his Sons, and Daughters, and all his Anceſtors, with the Conſent of his Sons, *Hugh* and *Roger*, give to the Church of the *Holy Trinity* at *Lenton*, his Land in this Place, preſenting the Writings at the great Altar. 6. *Hugh Roſel* alſo gave to the Brethren at *Rufford*, all the Land he held here, *viz.* twelve Bovats, reſerving to himſelf ten Shillings to be paid annually, four Shillings to himſelf, and ſix Shillings to the Prior of *Lenton*, which *Ralph Roſel* his Son and Heir confirmed. And ſo moſt of the Lands here became the Poſſeſſions of the Monaſtery of *Ruſford*, and with it are become the Inheritance of the Heirs of the late Viſcount *Halifax* of the Family of the *Savils*.

Bildeſthorp, or *Bylſthorp*, was before the Conqueſt the Free-hold of *Ulf*, the *Saxon*, but he being deprived of it by the *Normans*, it became the Free-hold of *Giſlebert de Gand*. It was at this Time Soc to *Rugford*. It became after the Demeſne of *Jeffrey Trayor*, who had the whole Town given him by *Robert de Grende* with his Daughter in Frank-marriage. The Family of *Lowdham* had ſome conſiderable Poſſeſſions here, and the *Foljambs* by marrying one of the Coheirs of Sir *John Lowdham*, had ſome Intereſt here for a Time, but now the whole Manor is the Eſtate of Sir *Brian Broughton* Bar. or his Heirs. He was elder Brother of *Peter Broughton* Eſq; of *Lowdham*.

The Church here is a Rectory. It was a while in Controverſy between the *Foljambs*, and Lady *Cheyney*, to whom the Advowſon belonged, but was given to the Lady *Cheyney*. It was valued at 13 *l.* when ſhe was Patroneſs. It is now valued at 5 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* and Sir *Brian Broughton* is Patron.

Dr. *William Chappel* Lord Biſhop of *Cork* and *Roſſe* in *Ireland* (as Dr. *Thoroton* tells us) lies buried in the Pariſh-Church here, where he hath a large monumental Inſcription, not to be recited here for its Length. He was born at *Laxton* in this County, brought up in School-learning at *Manſfield*, and having been Fellow of *Chriſt*'s College in *Cambridge* twenty ſeven Years, was from thence choſen Provoſt of *Trinity* College in *Dublin*, and afterwards made Dean of *Caſſels*, and at length Biſhop of *Cork* and *Roſſe*. In the Beginning of the late Rebellion in *Ireland* he came into *England*, and confining himſelf to a moſt retired Life, becauſe *England* was equally tumultuous, he ſpent ſome Time at this Place, living with *Gilbert Bennet*, Rector of this Church, in whoſe Houſe he finiſhed his Courſe on *Whitſunday*, 1649. and was buried as is aboveſaid. He divided his Eſtate partly to his Relations, to whom he was obliged by Nature, and partly to diſtreſſed Miniſters, with whom he was a Fellow-ſufferer.

Creilege, or *Cratele*, a Manor, which before the Conqueſt *Rolf* held, and after it became the Poſſeſſion of *Giſlebert de Gand*, who gave it to the Monaſtery of *Rufford*, which he founded, and it was confirmed to that Houſe by the Kings *Stephen*, and *Henry* II. and *Rohesia* his Wife; as did *Alice* the Counteſs, and Earl *Simon* her Husband, in his Court of *Foderinghay*, and *Ralph* the Son of *Remigius*. Other Donations given to the ſaid Houſe out of this Pariſh were, 1. Of *Agnes* the Wife of *Jeffry Eekering*, who gave to the Monks of it four Bovats in this Place, reſerving to her ſelf and Heirs, half a Mark of Silver to be paid yearly, which her Son *Henry de Eyering* confirmed.

Darleton, *Derleton*, or *Derlington*, as *Domeſday* Book tells us, was then a Berue of the King's great Manor of *Dunham*, and was by King *Edw.* I. let to Farm to the Men of the Place, yet *William de Valence* had a Part of the Demeſne. In the Reign-

Reign of King *Edward* IV. *George* Duke of *Clarence* had a Grant, by the King's Letters Patent, to receive 14 *l.* a Year out of the Farm of this Manor, and that of *Ragenhil*. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Sampſon Meverel*, Son and Heir of *Francis Meverel* Eſq; was Lord of this Manor of *Darleton*, or *Darlington*. Here is a free Chapel now in uſe.

Drayton, another Berue of the ſaid Manor of *Dunham*, called *Eaſt-Drayton*, to diſtinguiſh it from the other *Drayton* in *Hatfield* Diviſion, called *Weſt-Drayton*. The Archbiſhops of *York* had two Carucates of Land here, and the appropriate Tithes, but the King and *Audomar de Valence* were Lords of it. In theſe later Times the Family of *Reyners* were the moſt conſiderable Owners in this Place, of whom *John Reyner*, who was Sheriff of this County, proclaimed King *Charles* II. at the Reſtoration in 1660. They were Men of Eſtate here in the Reign of *Henry* IV.

The Church here is a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *York*, who have the appropriate Tithes. It was formerly valued at ten Marks, but is now valued in the King's Books at 9 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* In the South Iſle of the Church, here are within a Garter the Arms of the Lord *Burgh*.

Dunham, the Manor of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, before the Conqueſt, and after the Demeſne of King *William* I. having Soc, beſides the four Berues, *Darleton*, *Ragenhil*, *Wymenton*, and *Swarneſton* (which two laſt are totally loſt, ſave that ſome Cloſes now in the former bear thoſe Names) *Marcham*, *Greenleige*, *Ordſall*, *Grave*, *Hedune*, *Upton*, and *Normanton*. The Men of *Dunham*, Soc, and Manor, are Tenants of ancient Demeſne, and ought to be quit of Murder, Pontage, and all other Fines, to which the Commonalty of the reſt of the County are ſubject. King *Henry* III. gave this Manor, to *Reginald Dammartin* Earl of *Boloigne*, who left it to his Son *Matthew*, from whom it paſſed to *Ralph Fitz-Nicholas* who held it but a ſmall Time, for the ſame King *Henry* III. towards the latter End of his Reign gave, and confirmed to his beloved and faithful Brother *William de Valence*, this Manor of *Dunham*; but *Robert* the Son of *Ralph*, being thought to have ſome Title after his Father's Death, he was ſo dealt with, that he reſtored, and quit-claimed for himſelf and his Heirs, all his Right and Title to the ſaid King, for the Uſe of the ſaid *William*, 50 *l.* only excepted, which uſed to be paid out of it to the *Exchequer*, according to a former Extent of that Manor. *Audomer de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*, when he died, 17 *Edw.* II. held this Manor of *Dunham* with the Soc. He left no Heirs of his Body, and ſo *John de Haſtings*, and the two Daughters of *John Comin* were found his next Heirs. From one of theſe named *Elizabeth*, deſcended *Elizabeth*, who marrying to Sir *John le Scroop*, he held this Manor in her Right during her Life; but after his Deceaſe ſhe married *Thomas Piercy*, by whoſe Daughter this Manor paſſed in Marriage to Sir *Edward de Burgh*, whoſe Son *Thomas de Burgh* was created Lord *Burgh* by King *Henry* VIII. and made Knight of the Garter by Queen *Elizabeth*. The lateſt Owners of this Place, that we find, are the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Mr. *Markham*, &c.

The Lands given to Religious Uſes in this Town are theſe, *viz.* King *Henry* I. gave to *Thurſton* Archbiſhop of *York*, the Church of *Dunham*, that he might make it a Prebend in the Church of *Southwell*, as we ſhall hereafter ſhew he did. *Ralph Pluchet* alſo gave to the Monks of *Rufford*, for the Souls of his Father, Mother, Brothers, and all his Anceſtors, one Toft in this Place, lying on the South Part of the Town four Perches long, and as many broad, on Condition, that the Monks ſhould not receive any more Lands in that Town, but by the Favour and good Will of himſelf and his Heirs.

The Church here is a Vicarage, in the Patronage of the Prebendary of *Dunham*, whoſe Prebend is the Rectory. It was anciently valued at ten Marks, but is now in the King's Books valued at 4 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Eaton, *Eton*, *Eyton*, *Attune*, or *Idleton*, by all which Names it is called in an-

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cient Records, and modern Writers. Dr. *Thoroton* is of Opinion that this Place, which is ſituate upon the River *Idle*, is the *Adelocum*, or *Agelocum* of *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*, which was indeed formerly the Opinion of Mr. *Cambden*, but as that learned Antiquary afterwards found his Miſtake, and ſettled it at *Littleborough*, which all our Maps follow, and Mr. *Burton* has ſufficiently juſtified in his Notes upon the *Itinerary*, ſo our Modern Antiquaries do firmly adhere to it, the other Conjecture being built purely upon the Nearneſs of Sound, which is a very weak Argument.

Here were before the Conqueſt ten Manors, ten *Taynes*, having each Man his Hall here, but *William* the *Norman* Invader reduced them to one, and gave them to his Favourite *Roger de Buſli*, whoſe Man, or Tenant was *Fulk*, yet the Archbiſhop of *York* had ſome Lands here, Soc to his Manors of *Sutton*, *Lound*, *Scrooby*, *Madriſley*, &c. In the Reign of King *Henry* II. the Family of *Wolvington* held this Manor, and his Poſterity enjoyed it ſome Time after him, 'till 19 *Ed.* II. he divided it among his four Daughters, by whoſe Marriages (one of them dying ſingle) this Manor was divided into three Parts, which were held in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. by *John Leverwick*, who was Tenant to one third Part, *John Cutt*, who held another third Part, and *Thomas Wirtley* who had another third Part. Shortly after this Time it became the Inheritance of Sir *John Savage*, who enfeoffed Sir *Thomas Chaworth* and others, with two third Parts, and Sir *William Babington*, and *Thomas Nevil*, with a Third to the Uſe of *Hugh Hercy*, whoſe Deſcendants diſpoſed of their Part to Mr *George Markham*, from whoſe Family it came to *Nicholas Stringer*, and it is now in the Poſſeſſion of *Francis Stringer* Eſq;

Here were ſome Eſtates given to Religious Uſes by certain pious Benefactors, *viz. Thomas de Wolvington*, and *Rametta* his Wife, gave to the Canons of *Radford* near *Worksop*, the Church of *Eaton* with all its Appurtenances. *Robert* his Son confirmed the Gift, and ſome Time after *Robert*, the Son, *Herbert de Wolvington* releaſed all his Right and Claim to the Advowſon of the Church of *Eaton*, to the Prior and Convent of *Worksop*; by another Deed of the ſame Date, remiſed the ſaid Advowſon to *John* Archbiſhop of *York*, who it ſeems caried it, and in the Year 1289. made it a Prebend in the Church of *Southwell*, as it ſtill continues. *John de Wiſtowe* alſo Chaplain, had a Licenſe to give two Parts of a Meſſuage in this Place, to the Manſion of Mr. *Gilbert Welton*, Prebendary of the Prebend of *Eaton* in the Church of St. *Mary* of *Southwell*, and a third Part of a Meſſuage, and one Acre and an half of Land, and half an Acre of Meadow in the ſame Town, to *Henry Swinſteds*, Vicar of the Church of *Eaton*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, in the Patronage of the Prebendary of *Eaton*, whoſe Prebend the Rectory is. It was anciently valued at 4 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and ſo it ſtill continues in the King's Books. The Value of the Living is more or leſs, according as Hops prove.

Egmanton, or *Agemanton*, had two Manors, the Eſtate of two *Saxons* before the Conqueſt, *viz. Turchetil*, and *Ulmar*, who upon the *Norman* Invaſion were forced to give Place to *Roger de Buſli*, who then became Lord of it. In the Reign of King *Henry* I. there was one *Nigellus de Albani*, Brother to the Earls of *Clare* and *Arundel*, then a young Man of a good Diſpoſition, and great Hope, who carrying the King's Bow was made a Knight, and for his Honeſty enfeoffed by that King with this Manor, with the Parks and Appurtenances. He had not been ſeiſed of them long, but he gave them to his ſpecial Friend *Robert D'Aivile*, which when the King heard of, He asked him, *Whether it were ſo*, and he anſwered *It was*, adding, *That now He had two honeſt Knights, whereas before he had but one.* The Family of *D'Aivile* held this Manor of *Nigellus* and his Poſterity, who took on them the Name of *Moubray*. *John D'Ayvill* had Free-warren granted here 9 *Edw.* I. From this Family it came to the *Everinghams* Lords of *Laxton*, who

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married *Joan D'Eyvill*, the Daughter and Heir of *John*. The *Everinghams* held this Manor ſome Succeſſions, and then it came to the *Northwoods*. In after Times, Sir *Richard Stanhope* of *Ramſtone* had a Moiety of this Manor, which he left to his Poſterity, but the great Manor became the Inheritance of *Popham*, by the Marriage of the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Sebaſtian Harvey*, an Alderman of *London*. *Egmanton-Hall* was purchaſed and built by *Nicholas Powtrel* Serjeant at Law, who gave it to his Couſin *Markham*, whoſe Heir ſold it to Mr. *Francis Williamſon*, from whoſe Family 'tis now come to the *Pierpoints* of *Nottingham*, deſcended from the *Kingſton* Family.

The Rectory of this Place was given, by *John D'Eyvill*, to the Priory of *Newſtede* in *Shirwood*, and was appropriated to it by Pope *John* XXII. with the Licenſe of King *Richard* II. and while the Prior and Convent held it, the Vicarage was in their Patronage, and was then valued at 5*l*. At the Diſſolution of the Abbey of *Newſtede*, the Rectory was given to *John Bellowe*, but he held it not long, for 38 *Hen.* VIII. he had a Licenſe to alienate it with all its Appurtenances to *Robert Thornhill* Eſq; and his Heirs, but the Vicarage was ſeparated, and is now in the Gift of Sir *Brian Braughton*, being valued in the King's Books at 4*l*. 6*s*. 0*d*. ½.

Ekering, *Eykering*, *Eikering*, *Eycring*, or as it is in *Domeſday* Book, *Echering*, and in our Maps, *Akring* had a Part, Soc of *Mannsfield*, which was the King's ancient Demeſne, and another Part Soc of *Laxton*, which was *Goiſfrid de Alſelin*'s Fee, but beſides theſe Parcels, there were two Manors belonging before the Conqueſt to *Ingulf*, and *Echebrand* the *Saxons*, but after given to *Giſlebert de Gand*, whoſe Tenant or Man, in the former, was *William*, but in the later, *Echebrand* continued. *Walter de Gand* inherited theſe Manors after his Father, as his Son *Gilbert* did after him, but this laſt leaving no Heirs Male, *Alice* his Daughter and Heir, carried it by Marriage into the Family of *Simon de St. Liz*, who having no Iſſue, it came to the *Suttons*, 2 *Edw.* I. and from them to the *Somerys*, Lords *Dudley*, *John de Ros* of *Hamlack*, and *Roger* Earl of *Rutland*, who ſold it to *Robert* Earl of *Kingſton*, in whoſe Family, now Dukes, it continues.

Many Parts of this Pariſh were given, to Religious Uſes, by diverſe pious Benefactors, *viz. Gilbert de Gand*, who gave to God, and St. *Mary* of *Rufford*, and the Monks there ſerving God, in Increaſe of the Donations he had ſettled on them at his founding that Abbey, his whole Demeſne in this Place, cleared of Purpreſture in his own Court; and *Simon de Liz* his Succeſſor, gave to the ſaid Monaſtery, the Right of Patronage of the Moiety of the Church, which *Alice* his Counteſs, for the Safety of her own, and her Lord's Soul, confirmed, with the Patronage and Advowſon of the ſaid Moiety to the ſaid Monks. *Gilbert de Scheigbey* alſo gave to the ſaid Monks of *Rufford*, ten Acres here, which his Father held of *William de Albani*, on Condition, that they ſhould receive him into their Fraternity for Sepulture, if it could be done regularly, and *William de Aubeni* confirmed it, with what they held of his Fee, and on that Account was to be concerned in all the Benefits of their Houſe, and when he died, to have Service performed for him, as for one of their own Monks. *Aeliz de Cundey* alſo, and *Roger* her Son gave to God, and the ſaid Church of St. *Mary* at *Rufford*, two Dwellings containing two Acres, as did alſo *Hugh Bardulf*, and *Hugh* Heir. *Wulfi* Son of *Wulf* of *Ekering* gave three Acres to the Monks of *Rufford*, which were of the Demeſne of *Walter de Gaunt*; and Earl *Gilbert* his Son, that for the Love of God, and brotherly Charity, the Monks ſhould keep *Godwin* his Son, 'till he ſhould be of Age, in their Houſe, and there if he would be made a Convert, ſhould be received into the Order of Converts, but if he would not, they ſhould keep the Lands. *Jeffrey de Ekering* alſo, for the Health of his own Soul, and his Wife's, and for the Honour of his Brother *Walter*, whom the ſaid Monks had taken into their Congregation, gave them a Parcel of Lands, in this

this Place, called *Elfe-lands*, lying between the Bounds of *Ekering* and *Cratelv*. *Sibilla* alſo, the Daughter of *Richard de Angevin*, confirmed all the Lands, which her Couſin *William* (whoſe Heir ſhe was) had given to the ſaid Monaſtery, *viz.* 3 *s.* in Silver yearly, one Bovat, held by *Roger de Lund*, and one Toft by *Maud de Camera*. *Robert Scarlet* alſo, and *Beatrix* his Wife, with the Conſent of the Lord *Roger de Hayra* rendred and Quit claimed to the ſaid Monks, two Bovats of Land in this Place, which had formerly been *Ougrino's* the Foreſter of *Walter de Gant*. *Ralph de Hereford* alſo confirmed to the ſaid Monks, all the Lands which they had in this Place, *viz.* nine Bovats, which were *Angots*, and afterwards *Osbert de Capella's*; all the Land called *Brakynſtort*, the Land called St. *John's* Wood, two Bovats, and two Toſts, *&c.* All theſe Lands at the Diſſolution came, with the Monaſtery of *Rufford*, to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and by Deſcent from him to *George Savil* Marqueſs of *Halifax*.

The Church here is a Rectory, and though the Moiety of the Advowſon was given to the Monks of *Rufford*, we do not find, that they ever preſented. The Lord *Ros* of *Hamlake* is the moſt ancient Patron, that we can diſcover to have given it, and at his Time it was valued at twenty Marks, the late Marqueſs of *Halifax* was the laſt Patron we meet with, and in his Time 'twas rated in the King's Books at 9 *l.* 16 *s.*

Gamſton, or *Gamelſton* upon *Idle*, in our Maps *Gramſton*, is part Soc to *Egmanton*, but the greateſt Part was the Fee of *Roger* of *Poictou*, two Manors of which were, before the Conqueſt, the Free-hold of the *Saxons Gamel*, and *Swain*, and another belonged to *Chetelberne*, which he continued to hold of *Roger*. In the following Times the Family of *Matterſeys*, or *Mareſeys* (who take their Name from the Village of this County of that Name) were the Owners of it, 'till Heirs Male failing, *Iſabel*, the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas de Mareſey* Kt. tranſferred it by Marriage to Sir *Philip de Chaucey* whoſe Family enjoyed it, 'till *Iſabel de Chaucey*, the Daughter and Heir of *Gerard de Chancey*, carried it by Marriage to the Family of *Monbocher*, who held it ſome Time, but Iſſue failing in *Ralph de Monboucher*, his Wife *Margaret* held this Manor as her Dower for Life, and then it paſſed to *Thomas Thurland*, who was found the next Heir, 4 *Edw.* IV. A Deſcendant of this Family in the laſt Century, ſold it to *Thomas Markham* Eſq; the eldeſt Son of Sir *John Markham* of *Cotham*, but it continued not long in that Family, for it was ſoon after the Inheritance of the Earl of *Clare's*, who hath *Thurland-Houſe* in *Nottingham*, where lived *Thomas Thurland*, the great Merchant of the Staple, who was the Raiſer of that Family. A little above this Town the *Maun*, and *Meden* Rivers joyn with *Idle*.

Here were ſome Parcels of Lands, which the Family of *Mareſeys* Lords of this Place, had ſettled upon the Monaſtery of *Gilbertines* founded by them at *Mareſey*, which *Iſabel* the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Mareſey*, and Wife of Sir *Philip Chancey* confirmed, as the Gift of her Anceſtors.

The Church here is now a Rectory. It was anciently accounted a Part of the Chapelry of *Blithe*, but being ſettled on the Monaſtery of *Matteſey* or *Mareſey*, it appears by the Regiſter, 16 *Edw.* III. that the Prior of *Mateſey* was the Patron, of whom *Richard de Willoughby* obtained it, and preſented *Roger de Willoughby*. The Rectory, while the Prior of *Matherſay* was Patron, was twenty Marks, but now it is valued in the King's Books at 11 *l.* 16 *s.* 5 *d.* ½. and the Patronage is in the King. The Living is a good one, being worth ſome Years 150 *l.* or 160 *l.* by reaſon of the Hops, which are planted here in great Abundance.

Grymſton, or *Grimſton*, of which Part was Soc to *Mansfield*, and the King had a Beru in it. The King alſo had a Manor in this Place which had a Beru in his great Manor of *Mansfield*. In the Reign of King *Henry* III. *Henry de Say* had this Manor, which had juſt before paſſed through the Families of *Foliots*, and *Bardolfs*,

dolfs; for *Richard Foliot* had in the ſame Reign Free-warren here, and Power to embattel his Dwelling-Houſe in this Manor. His Family ended in a Daughter, *Margery*, who being married to *Hugh de Haſtings*, brought this Manor into that Family, who ſoon after releaſed it to Sir *Robert Clifton* and his Heirs.

Grove, or *Graue*, of which ſome Part was ancient Demeſne of the Soc of *Dunham*, but the principal Part was the Fee of *Roger Buſli*, which before he was put into it, was the Fee of *Alwin*, and *Oſmund*, two *Saxons*. *Robert* was the Man, or Tenant of *Roger*, to whom *Gerbert de Arches* ſucceeded: his Poſterity held it but two Succeſſions, and then it was divided between two Daughters and Heirs. *viz.* *Theophania* married to *Malveſin de Herci*, and *Iſabel* married to *William Ruſſus*. This Manor in the Partition was the Eſtate of *Iſabel*, whoſe Daughter, and Heir *Eyncina* married one of the Sirname of *Mortayn*, by whom ſhe had two Sons *William* and *Robert*, to which laſt ſhe gave this Manor of *Grove*, becauſe *William* was Heir to his Father's Inheritance. *Euſtachius de Mortayn* his Son was his Heir, and paſſed this Manor to Mr. *Henry Clyf*, who ſettled it on *Hugh de Hercy* and *Alice* his Wife, and their Heirs, 2 *Edward* III. In this Family it continued ſeveral Succeſſions, 'till Sir *John de Hercy* having no Iſſue Male, diſpoſed his great Patrimony to his eight Siſters, of which *Barbara* the fifth, who married *George Nevil*, had for her Part this Manor of *Grove*. His Poſterity have enjoyed it ever ſince, and Sir *Edward Nevil*, or his Poſterity are now Lords of it, and have a pretty Seat on it. The Lady of Sir *Edward Nevil* Bar. created *Feb.* 24, 1674. 27 *Car.* II. was living in it 1711. *Anthony Nevil* of this Family, was a Major for the King in the late Rebellion.

The Church here is a Rectory, and hath always gone along with the Manor, as is uſual. While the Family of *Hercys* were Patrons, it was valued at ten Pounds, but now the *Nevils* have the Patronage, it is in the King's Books valued at 11 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.*

Headon, *Hedune*, or *Heddon*, was of the Soc of *Dunham*, the King's Manor, and *Grove*, but had beſides a Manor, which was *Roger de Buſli*'s Fee after the Conqueſt, and before *Godric*'s, and ſix *Thanes*, who had each of them their Hall there: *William* was *Roger*'s Man. His Poſterity took the Sirname *de Hedon*, and held this Manor under him and his Heirs. They were great Men in their Time, for *Simon de Heddon* was Sheriff of this County 43 *Hen.* III. and his Son and Heir, *Gerard de Heddon* held the ſame Office two Years in the ſame Reign, *viz.* *An.* 51. & 53. He obtained a Charter of Free-warren in his Manor here, of the ſaid King *Henry* the Third. This Family continued Lords of this Manor, 'till the Reign of King *Edward* the Third, when Heirs Male failing, it paſſed by the Female Line to the Families of *Yerces* at *Wymondwould*, *Chaworths*, and laſtly to the *Weſteneys*, in which it now remains, Sir *Edmund Weſteney* Bar. or his Heirs, being the preſent Owners of it, together with the Advowſon of the Church. Sir *Hardolph Weſtney* Bar. whoſe Anceſtors have enjoyed it ever ſince 1622. had almoſt finiſhed his fine Seat he was building on it in 1711.

The Religious had but a ſmall Pittance in this Place, for we find no Benefactor to them here, but *Hugh de Hedon*, Son of *Fulc*, who gave to the Monaſtery of *Blithe* a a Meaſure of Wheat, then called *Acraſed*, or *Acraſſet* of *Blithe* (*i. e.* Seed for an Acre of Land) to be paid on the Feaſt of St. *Katharine*, the Virgin and Martyr, *Nov.* 25. which his Son *Hugh* not only confirmed, but added a yearly Rent of 12 *d.* to be paid with it. The Wheat *Simon de Hedune* his Grandſon increaſed to a Quarter, and confirmed the Rent.

The Rectory of *Hedon*, was at firſt 20 *l.* when the Patronage of it came to the Family of the *Weſteneys*, and the Vicarage was then ten Marks, and the Rector was Patron of it; but now the Rectory is in the King's Books valued at 15 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* and Sir *Hardolph Weſteney* his Hirs, or Aſſigns, are the Patrons, as

as they are alſo of the Vicarage, which at this preſent is valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

Kingshaugh, *Kingshagh*, or *Kingshay*, the King's Demeſne, but held by *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, and *Eleanor* his Counteſs, 43 *Hen.* III. and after them *Jeffrey de Langley*; but *Baldwin de Inſulâ* had a Grant of the Hay; and the Men of *Derleton*, and *Ragenell*, had Paſture in the Woods there for their Cattle, as their Anceſtors had it in the Reigns of King *Henry* II. and King *John*. In 29 *Hen.* III. *Roger de Ros* (ſtiled in the Record, *Ciſſor Regis*) gave an Account of this Manor, but in the Reign of King *Edw* II. *Iſabel* the Wife of *John de Caſtre*, had the King's Pardon, for acquiring together with her Husband, this Manor of *Kingshaugh*. *Richard Nevil* Gent. had this Manor 38 *Hen.* VIII. and *Auguſtin Earl*, 8 *Eliz.* in whoſe Family it hath continued ever ſince, being now, or late the Eſtate of *Richard* Earl of *Thragelthorp*, *Lincolnſhire*.

Kirkton, or *Circheton*, is not found in *Domeſday* Book, ſo that we can't give any Account of the Lords in the Conqueror's Days, but we conjecture 'twas *Roger Buſli's* Fee. The firſt Lord we find was *Alan Fitz-Jordan*, who gave it to *Jeffrey de Phremont*, or *Fremunt*, from whom it paſſed to *Hugh Fitz-Ralph*, who gave his whole Demeſne in this Town to the Church of St. *Mary*, and Monks of *Rufford*, with all its Appurtenances, except the Advowſon of the Church to be held of him, and his Heirs for 30 *s.* *per Ann.* which Rent he afterwards releaſed. The Monks held this Manor 'till the Suppreſſion of the Abbies, when all this Manor, with the Grange-lands, and Tenements belonging to their Houſe, were given, with the Monaſtery, to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*. The Family of *Clarkſon* have had a fair Capital Meſſuage, and a goodly Demeſne in this Place for many Deſcents, and lived there in the laſt Century.

The Monks of *Rufford* had a conſiderable Intereſt in this Place, for beſides the Demeſne given them as above, and confirmed to them again and again, by *Fitz-Ralph's* Heirs; they had ſeveral Donations from others here, for *Robert de Lexington*, for the Health of the Soul of his Lady *Oliva de Montebegonis*, his own, and all his Anceſtors, releaſed to them a yearly Rent of a Mark, which they were wont to pay him for ſeven Bovats of his Fee in *Tuxford*; *Adam de Everingham* alſo releaſed all foreign Services and others, to the ſaid Monks, for the Lands which they held of his Fee in *Kirkton*; and *Robert* the Baker of *Tuxford* gave a Toft, and one Bovat in *Kirketon*, to their Abbey, which had alſo the Commonage in the Park here, paying yearly to the Prior and Convent of *Newſtede*, 13 *s.* 4 *d.* The Abbot of *Rufford* claimed Free-warren alſo in this Manor.

The Church here is a Rectory, anciently in the Patronage of the Heirs of *Hugh Fitz-Ralph*, of whom *Nicholas de Cantilupe* was one, who preſented *William de Douſeby*, 16 *Edw.* III. notwithſtanding it had been eſteemed a Member of the Chapelry of *Blithe*, and given, among many others by King *John*, to *Walter* Biſhop of *Roan*, and afterwards of Mr. *Turwait*, when it was valued at 10 *l.* The Earl of *Clare's* Family (late Duke of *Newcaſtle*) or their Heirs, are now Patrons, and 'tis now valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d. ob.*

Laneham, or *Lanum*, a Manor belonging to the See of *York*, with its Berues, *viz.* *Aſcam*, *Beckingham*, *Bolum*, *Burton*, *Legreta*, *Saundeby*, and *Wateleg*, and the Archbiſhop had Free-warren there, but *Godfrey* Biſhop of *Worceſter* had a Toft and ſixteen Acres, and *Robert Aſcough*, a Doctor in *Decretis*, had likewiſe ſome Meſſuages and Lands in it.

The Church is a Vicarage, in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *York*, valued anciently at 7 *l.* but is now in the King's Books but 5 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

Laxton, or *Lexington*, the Manor of *Tochi* the *Saxon* before the *Norman* Invaſion, but made the Fee of *Goiſfrid de Alſelin*, by King *William* I. and had Soc in *Almentune*, *Beſtborp*, *Carleton*, *Ecbering*, and ſeveral other Places. *Walter* was *Goiſfrid's* Man. *Goiſfrid's* Fees were ſoon divided, *viz.* in King *Henry* I's. Time, or ſooner,

ſooner; and this Manor fell to *Robert de Cauz*, who made it the Manſion and Head of his Barony. *Matildis de Cauz* was his Heir, and by her this Manor came into the Cuſtody of *Richard de Leſſington*, in whoſe Time it was made a Barony by King *John*, *Reg.* 13. His Son *Robert* was created Lord *Lexington*, and held the Lands here which belonged to the Family of *Cauz*. To this Barony of *Cauz* belonged the Cuſtody of the Foreſts in the Counties of *Nottingham*, and *Derbyſhire*, which the ſaid *Maud de Cauz* had by Inheritance, and were confirmed to her, and her ſecond Husband *Ralph Fitz-Stephen*, and her Heirs, which after her Death *John de Birkin* was found to be, and having paid his Relief to the King was put in Poſſeſſion of all that was *Maud's*. His Son *John* ſucceeded him in the ſaid Eſtate, but having no Heirs of his Body, his Siſter *Iſabel* carried it by Marriage to *Robert de Everingham*, who had with her the Bayliwick, and Cuſtody of the Foreſt of *Shirwood*, which her Father had added to his Lordſhip of *Lexington*. The *Everinghams* held this Manor and the Appurtenances ſome Succeſſions, but *Edmund de Everingham* the laſt Heir Male dying in his Minority, his Uncle's Daughters, *Joan* and *Katharine*, were his Heirs, which laſt marrying Sir *John Etton*, brought this Manor into his Family, which Sir *Miles* his Son left among his four Daughters, but *John Roos*, who married *Iſabel* the ſecond of them, got all this Manor partly as his Wife's Right, and the Reſt by Purchaſe. His Family were the Owners of this Manor for ſome Generations, but at length by the Prodigality of *Gilbert Roos* this Manor was ſold, and all ſpent. Sir *Brian Broughton* Bar. or his Heirs, have this Manor, which he bought of *Gilbert Roos* his Kinſman. The Manor of *Lexington*, which gave Title to the firſt Lords, deſcended to his Heirs, and ſtill remains in that noble Family, called *Sutton*.

Some Parts of this Place were given, to Religious Uſes, by *Anneis Caux*, and *Robert Caux* her Son, who beſtowed each of them ſome Parcels of Land upon the Knights Hoſpitallers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*. The Rectory alſo of this Pariſh was appropriated to the College of *Jeſus* in *Rotheram*, founded there by *Thomas Rotheram*, ſome Time Biſhop of *Lincoln*, but by which of the Lords we find not.

The Church here is a Vicarage, appendant to the Rectory; when the College of *Rotheram* had it, it was then valu at 10 *l.* It is now in the Patronage of *William Pierpoint* Eſq; or his Heirs, and valued in the King's Books at 11 *l.* In the Church was anciently a Chantry, to which ſome Lands in *Laxton* did belong, and now are three old low croſs-legged Stone Tombs, as alſo a Monument of blue Stone, for Mr. *Roger Marcaunt* Rector of this Church, who died *Decemb.* 17, 1438. and in the Windows the Arms of the *Everinghams*, *Bown* Earl of *Northampton*, *Grey* of *Codnor*, *Longvillers*, *Ros*, *Haſtings* Earl of *Pembroke*, and *Daivile*, with ſome others not diſcernible.

Markham Eaſt, or *Great Markham*, was Part of it Soc to *Dunham*, the King's great Manor, in the reſt were two Manors held, the one by *Frane* the *Saxon*, the other by *Ulcher* before the Conqueſt, but after it, were both *Roger de Buſli's*, and *Turold* was his Man or Tenant. The Family of *Creſſy* ſucceeded that of *Turold*, and continued here almoſt to the laſt Century, and though the Family of *Markhams*, who took their Name from the Place, ſeem at firſt to have been Tenants to the *Creſſys*, and their Heirs, yet they at length became the moſt conſiderable Owners in it, eſpecially when *John de Markham* was Judge, for he purchaſed all the Tenements, and Lands in the Town Fields here of *Adam de Lyneham*, and *Henry Creſſy*, 15 *Rich.* II. In latter Times *Richard Topcliffe* Eſq; and *Robert Williamſon* Gent. had good Poſſeſſions here, which were the *Creſſey's* Lands, and Mr. *Hewyt* of *Markham*, both which Families flouriſhed here in the laſt Century. It is now a good Country Town, Rich and Populous, and hath ſixty, or more Free-holds in it.

Here were certain Lands given to Religious Uſes by, 1. *Avicia*, the Wife of *Jordan de Chevercourt*, who with the Conſent of her Daughters and Heirs, gave,

to

to the Church of St. *Mary* at *Blithe*, and the Monks there, one Bovat of Land, yeilding fix Shillings *per Ann.* which *William*, the Son of *Jeffrey de Markham*, held of her, for a Refection of the Monks on the Day of her Anniverſary, that by their Interceſſion, her Soul in Heaven might have Refection with celeſtial Meat, and Drink, &c. 2. *Fulc*, the Son of *Roger de Markham*, gave to the ſame Monaſtery, a Toft and a Croft, and ſix Selions of Land in this Place.

The Churches of this Place, and *Weſt Markham*, ſeem to have been annexed anciently, with ſome others, to the King's Chapel of *Fikhill*, *Yorkſhire*, and at the Diſſolution were given, 6 *Edw.* VI. to *Francis* Earl of *Shrewſbury*, but King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, *Reg.* 4. granted to the Abbey and Convent of St. *Peter* at *Weſtminſter*, among other Things, the Advowſon, Donation, and Right of Patronage, to this Church, with which the Vicarage was then joined, valued at twenty Marks. The Rectory is now united to it, and it is valued in the King's Books at 11 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* It is a large Pariſh, and the Lands are very good for Corn and Paſture, inſomuch, that the Living in common Repute is worth 300 *l. per Ann.* The Church is pretty large, but the Church-yard is proportionably larger, being worth annually five Pounds: the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s Heirs, or Aſſigns, are Patrons. In the Chancel are three ancient Tombs, 1. For Judge *Markham*, who died on the Feaſt of St. *Silveſter*, *Decemb.* 31, 1409. 2. For *Thomas Creſſy*, Citizen of *London*, without Date. 3. For Lady *Meliceut Mering*, Wife of Sir *William Mering* Knt. who died *Sept.* 17, 1419. and in the Windows of the Church and Chancel, are the Arms of *Langvillers*, *Markhams*, *Loudhams*, *Creſſys*, *Bardons*, and *Belwings*.

Markham Weſt, or *Little Markham*, had in it two Manors, one of them *Edwin the Saxon*'s, and the other *Godric*'s, before the Conqueſt, both which made *Roger de Buſli*'s Fee. *Goiſrid* was *Roger*'s Tenant in the firſt, and *Aaron* in the other, which laſt took his Name from this Place, and his Poſterity became great Men; for Sir *Richard de Markham* married *Cecilia* the Siſter of *Robert* Lord *Lexington*, and *Robert de Markham* had an Eſquire named *Robert de Fowick*, 2 *Edw.* I. He held, when he died, a Capital Meſſuage here, with ſeven Score Acres of arable Land in his Demeſne, and twenty of Meadow, and a Water-mill, paying 8 *d.* a Year to the Prior of *Monk-Breton*, and 6 *d.* to the Nuns of *Wallen-dewells*, &c. He left only Daughters for his Heirs, and among them his Eſtate being divided, this Manor came to the Youngeſt, who was married to *William de Sanctâ Cruce*, who left only Daughters Heirs, among whom this Manor was divided, and came into the Families of *Stanhope*, *Rochford*, and *Sceffington*, but none of them were Owners here in 1612.

The Church here is a Vicarage, of which the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* was anciently the Patron, and then it was valued at 8 *l.* but now it is in the King's Books but 7 *l.* 12 *s.* 1 *d.* and the late Duke of *Newcaſtle* was Patron, and we ſuppoſe his Heirs are now ſo. This Church had, 26 *Hen.* II. a conſiderable Revenue in *Tuxford* (whether it be ſtill continued we know not) *viz.* one Thrave of Corn out of each of ſeventy Bovats of Land, and and all the ſmall Tithes of living Creatures fed on thoſe Lands, as alſo Eggs at *Eaſter*-Offerings, to be brought to Church three Times a Year, on the Feaſt of *All-Saints*, the Purification of *Mary*, and at *Eaſter*, as alſo two Parts of the Tyth-Corn of the Demeſne, and all the Eſſarts, that were, or ſhould be, and the Chapel of *Tuxford* to have the Reſt.

Morehouſe, an Hamlet of *Laxton*, or *Laxinton*, from thence written *Laxton-Morehouſe*. Here was anciently a ſmall Chapel, and Lands belonging to a Guild in this Place. This Hamlet is now the Inheritance of the Family of *Hinds*, deſcended from one of that Name, Alderman of *London*, who left four Sons, and two Daughters.

Ragnal, or *Ragenhil*, a Berue of the King's great Manor of *Dunham*, which

King *Edward* I. let out to the Inhabitants to farm, as his Father King *Henry* III. had granted them Paſture for their Cattle in his Wood of *Kingshaugh*, a Manor belonging to *Darleton*. *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Edward* IV. was by that King's Letters to receive 7 *l. per Ann.* out of this Farm. In theſe latter Ages, *Ragnel* was the Eſtate of *John Crofts*, whoſe Heir *Iſabel*, marrying *George Nevil* of *Laverton*, brought it into that Family, from which it is of late paſſed to *Robert Melliſh* Eſq; whoſe Poſterity enjoy it. Yet Mr. *Gervaſe Nevil* was an Owner there in 1612.

Rampton, or *Rameton*, was divided into ſeven Manors, or Manſions, held before the Conqueſt by ſeven *Thanes*, which were all given by the firſt *Norman* King to *Roger de Buſli*, and held by his four Men, or Tenants. *Nigel de Rampton* one of them (as we ſuppoſe) became the moſt eminent of them, and got the whole into his Poſſeſſion, becauſe he took his Name from the Place, as was uſual in thoſe Times. *Robert de Mullevel*, by the Marriage of his Daughter and Heir, came into his Eſtate here, and his Poſterity ſucceeded him for many Generations, *viz.* from the Beginning of the Reign of *Henry* II. to the 22 *Rich.* II. when Iſſue Male failing in *Stephen Malovel*, his Daughter and Heir, by Marriage, carried this Manor into the Family of *Stanhops*, who held it almoſt as long, but at length Iſſue Male failing alſo, this Manor came to Sir *Gervaſe Eyr*, partly by Inheritance from his Mother, and partly by Purchaſe of the other Co-heir.

Certain Lands in this Pariſh were given to Religious Uſes, by, 1. *Nigellus de Rampton* and his Wife, which *Robert Malluvel* and his Wife, the Daughter of the ſaid *Nigellus*, confirmed to the Church of St. *Mary* at *Blithe*, *viz.* the Lands which *Robert* the Uncle of *Nigel* held in *Rampton*, paying 2 *s.* yearly to the ſaid Church on St. *Dionyſius*'s Day, *Octob.* 9. 2. Certain Meſſuages, and Lands here (by Perſons unknown) to the Monaſtery of *Torkeſey* in *Lincolnſhire*, given at the Diſſolution to Sir *Philip Hobby*, 35 *Hen.* VIII. 3. The Rectory makes a Prebend in the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, in the Patronage of the Prebendary, valued anciently at 8 *l.* but it is in the King's Books valued at 10 *l.*

Stokeham, or as *Domeſday* Book calls it, *Eſtoches*, was Soc to *Flodburgh*, and held by the famous Counteſs *Godeva*, in the Time of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, but after the Conqueſt, the Fee was veſted in the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and *Nigellus* was his Man, or Tenant. From him it ſeems to have deſcended with *Flodburgh*, to the *Lyſures*, and *Baſſets*, as is there ſaid. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth An.* 11. this Manor was the Inheritance of *William Swift*, Anceſtor to Sir *Robert Swift*, and came afterwards to Sir *Robert Amſtrudder*, by his Marriage with the Daughter and Heir of the ſaid Sir *Robert Swift*.

Swanſterne, or *Swarneſterne*, a Berue of the great Manor of *Dunham*, a Royal Fee, but now almoſt entirely loſt, ſave that ſome Cloſes in that Manor ſeem to keep up the Remembrance of it, being called, *Swenſterne* Cloſes.

Truſwell, *Treſwell*, or *Tireſwell*, had three Manors in it, one called *Cleverton* in *Domeſday* Book, held then by *Godric* and *Ulmar*, *Saxons*, given by King *William* I. to *Alan* Earl of *Richmond*, whoſe Man was *Robert de Monaſteriis*, or *Muſters*, the other two Manors were *Roger de Buſli*'s, and *Roger* was his Man. The Family of *Muſtiers*, the Poſterity of the forementioned *Robert*, had their Reſidence here many Succeſſions. Several of the Family were Knights, and *William Muſters*, 3 *Edw.* III. claimed to have Emendation of the Aſſize of Bread, and Ale, broken in this Manor of *Tireſwell*. Sir *Henry de Muſters* Knt. who was the laſt Male Heir of the Family, left only a Daughter, for his Heir, named *Elizabeth*, whoſe Daughter, of the ſame Name, by *Alexander de Mowbrey*, being married to Sir *William Gaſcoign*, Chief Juſtice, brought this Manor into his Family, who held it till the Reign of King *Henry* VIII.

This

This Part of *Treſwell*, which belonged to the Family of *Muſters*, was called the *Weſt-Hold*, and was the Fee of *Alan* Earl of *Richmond*, as the other was of *Fikhill* Fee, and was the *Eaſt-Hold*, being the Manor, which *Roger*, the Man of *Roger Buſli*, had, which as the reſt of *Bulli's* Land did, came to *William de Lovetot*, Lord of *Wirkſop*, in the Time of King *Henry* I. who gave his Part of the Church here, to the Priory he founded there. By the Female Heirs of the *Lovetots*, this Manor was divided between the *Morteyns*, *Merburyes*, and others, but at length came to be united in Sir *John Hercy*, who gave *Weſt-hold* to *Littlebury*, and *Eaſt-Hold* to *Buſſy*, but *Peter Roos* Eſq; purchaſed them both, and his Heir *Gilbert* ſold the whole to *Peter Broughton*, whoſe Nephew enjoys it, or his Heirs.

The Church here is a Rectory, one Moiety of which is in the Patronage of the Chapter of *York*, being made over by *John* Prior of St. *Cuthbert's* of *Wirkſop*, who by Fine conveyed the Advowſon of it, 33 *Edw.* I. to *William* the Dean and Chapter of *York*, and their Succeſſors. This Part is now valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.* but was anciently valued at 10 *l.* It is called the *Eaſt*-Part Rectory. The other Moiety was alſo valued at 10 *l.* when Mr. *Gaſcoign* was Patron, but now at 9 *l.* 16 *s.* and Mrs. *Mary Saunderſon* is Patroneſs. It is called the *Weſt*-Part Rectory.

Upton, was for the major Part Soc to *Dunham*, the King's great Manor. It was held by *Ralph Tilly*, and *Sibyl* his Mother, yet *Philippa Tilly* held of the Counteſs of *Ewe*, a Knight's Fee of the old Feoffment, and ſix Bovats of Land, with Meadow belonging to it in this Place. She died upon the Feaſt of St. *Peter ad Cathedram*, 32 *Hen.* III. and tho' ſhe left both Sons and Daughters, yet being in *Normandy*, her Lands eſcheated to the King, who gave them to *Aymo Twemberge* of *Thrumpton*, who thus becoming Lord of it, left it to his four Daughters, of whom one was married to *Baldwin de Cullum*, and carried this Manor to him. His Deſcendant *William de Cullum* ſold it, 21 *Edw.* I. In the Reign of King *Henry* VI. this Manor was Part of the Eſtate of Sir *Thomas de la Launds* Knt. but he being a zealous Defender of the *Lancaſtrian* Family in the Throne, when *Edward* Duke of *York* got Poſſeſſion of it, he, with many others of that Side, was attainted, and his Eſtate being ſeized, was given to the King's Brother *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*, for his many great Services.

There was a Cottage in this Place, which belonged to the Free-Chapel in *Upton* before the Diſſolution of the Abbies, but was, 18 *Eliz.* granted among other Things, by that Queen, to *John Marſhe* Eſq; and *Francis Greenham* Gent. and their Heirs, *Mar.* 30. *Hedon* is the Pariſh-Church to the Inhabitants of this Hamlet.

Welley, *Welbagh*, *Welhawe*, or *Welloxe*, in the great Survey of King *William* I. was a Berue, involved in *Cratela*, tho' it hath uſually gone with *Grimſton*. This Townſhip was the Eſtate of the *Eliots*, ſoon after the Conqueſt, and *Jordan Eliot* had a Market and Fair in it, on St. *Swithin's* Day, *July* 15. They held it for ſome Time, and then it came to the *Haſtings*, who paſſed it to Sir *Robert Clifton*.

Willoughby, *Wylughby*, or *Wilgebi*, had a Manor in it before the Conqueſt, belonging to *Tochi* Lord of *Laxington*, but afterwards it became the Fee of *Goisfrid de Alſelin*, from whoſe Poſterity it came to *Jeffrey de Fremont*, *Matilda Cauz*, *Hugh Fitz-Ralph*, and others. The *Clarkſons* have the Demeſne here.

Here were ſome Lands given to Religious Uſes by, 1. *Hugh Fitz-Ralph*, who for the Safety of his own, Wife's, and Son *Hugh's* Souls, gave to God, St. *Mary*, the Church, and Monks of *Rufford*, his whole Fee in this Place, and ſome others, with all the Privileges thereunto belonging, as well in Men, as Homages, *&c.* 2. *Adam de Everingham* Knight, who releaſed all foreign, and other Services to the ſaid Monks, for the Lands which they held of his Fee in this Place. 3. *Osbert Sylvan*, who paid four Shillings a Year to the Abbot of *Rufford*, for a Meſſuage, and two Bovats, which he held of the Abbot, and Convent here.

These Lands at the Dissolution, were granted with Abbey of *Rufford* to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

Wimenton, or *Wymanton*, a Berue Soc to the King's great Manor of *Dunham*, and in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. the Estate of *John Dunham* Esq; who about the Beginning of that Reign, suffered a Recovery of his Lands here. It is now totally lost, save that the Remembrance of it is kept up by some Closes, called *Wympton* Closes.

II. *The* Division *of* North-Clay.

This Division lyes in the most northern Part of the County, and is bounded on the East with the River *Trent*, which parts it from *Lincolnshire*; on the North with a small Rivulet, called *Hokdyke*, which divides it from *Yorkshire*, which is the Boundary of it on the West Side as far as *Bautrey*, where the River *Idle* separates it from *Hatfield* Division; and on the South by *South-Clay*. The only Market Town in this Division is,

Retford, *Redford*, or *Redford East*, an ancient Borough, and sendeth two Burgesses to serve in Parliament, the Market is weekly on *Saturday*, and is famous for Hops, (there being large Plantations of that Commodity round the Town, and in the Neighbourhood,) and Barley for Malt, in which its Trade is not so considerable as formerly, because *Worksop* hath gotten away much of it; and the Fair on the Eve, and Day, and Morrow of the *Holy Trinity*, and five Days after, but this Fair is long since discontinued; and now the Fairs begin on *March* 12. St. *Gregory*'s Day, and *Sept.* 21. St. *Matthew*'s Day, both of them of Note in these Parts, for most Sort of Commodities. We find nothing considerable of it in *Domesday* Book saving that here was then a Mill belonging to *Sutton*, of the Fee of the Archbishop of *York*. The King is the Lord of it, and as the Demesne of the Crown, many of our King's have conferred upon it many valuable Privileges, for 1. King *Edward* I. granted the Town in Fee farm to the Burgesses of the same, paying ten Pounds *per Ann.* and giving them Power to chuse Bailiffs for the good Government of the same, 2. King *Henry* III. granted them the Fair abovementioned for eight Days; and *Edward* III. exempted them from all Tolls, and foreign Services, and gave them a Charter of Confirmation of their Liberties, by which it was granted, that the Inhabitants of the said Town, *viz.* the Burgesses and his Heirs, Resident in the said Borough, shall not be put to Assizes, Juries, or any Recognizances with Foreigners, by Occasion of their foreign Lands and Tenements. King *Henry* VI. gave them a Court of Record to hold Plea of Action without any Limitation of the Sum, and to use the Office of Escheator, and Clerk of the Market. All which Privileges have been, from Time to Time, confirmed by the several Kings and Queens of this Nation, for King *James* I. *Reg.* 3. did not only confirm all former Grants made by his Predecessors, but also incorporated it a-new, by the Name of Bailiffs, and Burgesses, and appointed the same to be governed by two Bailiffs, and likewise twelve Aldermen, to make a Common Council for the Town. They have also a Common Seal, with Power to alter it at their Pleasure. And that the said two Bailiffs for the Time being, and the learned Steward, shall be Justices of the Peace, and of the *Quorum*, within the said Borough; several Noblemen of the first Rank have been High Stewards of this Town, as the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, and *Newcastle*, and Men of great Learning, their learned Steward. They have also two Chamberlains, a Town-Clerk, and two Serjeants at Mace. Our late Account from an unknown Hand, of the Constitution of this Corporation, is, that the Bailiffs are distinguished into the Senior, and Junior. That are both elected annually upon the first of *August*, and enter upon their Office on *Michaelmas* Day, *Sept.* 29. following, the Senior Bailiff being chosen out of the Aldermen, and the Junior out of the Fee-men, that have been Chamberlains. The Men of *Retford* also, by the Consent of the Burgesses of *Nottingham*, ought to take

Thurtol, *i. e.* Paſſage-Toll through theſe Bounds, *viz.* at the End of the Town of *Velbagh*, at *Mirell* Bridge, at *Wyſton*, and other Places, where the Burgeſſes of *Nottingham* were wont to take it.

Here were alſo ſome Lands, and other Things given to Religious Uſes, *viz.* *Philip de Houlecotes* gave the Moiety of the Mills of *Retford*, to the Abbey of *Welbeck*, and the Monks there, for the Suſtentation of two Chaplains in the ſaid Church, and one in his Church at *Stirape*, to celebrate divine Service for ever, for the Soul of him the ſaid *Philip*, &c. and his Siſter *Alice* confirmed his Gift. King *Henry* III. alſo gave to the ſame Abbey, the Mills of *Ratford*, to be holden of him for 10 *l. per Ann.* ſaving to *Ralph Teſſun* 40 *s.* if recovered, as it ſeems it was; and *Hubert de Burgh*, Juſtice of *England*, for the Love of God, and Safety of his own, and Wife's Soul, gave the ſaid 40 *s.* yearly to the ſaid Abbey of St. *James* at *Welbeck*. *Richard de Raucliff* alſo, Parſon of *Cloun*, and two other Parſons gave to the Prior and Convent of *Wirkſop*, and their Succeſſors, five Meſſuages, and the Moiety of three Meſſuages, with the Appurtenances in this Town, for ever, to pray for the good Eſtate of Perſons while they lived, and when they ſhould be dead, in the Church of the Priory. Further, at the Diſſolution, the Abbey of *Rufford* had a Grange here, the Abbey of *Welbeck* Lands, then rented at 2 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.* the Priory of *Radford* by *Wirkſop*, 7 *s.* 6 *d.* Rents of Aſſize, and 3 *l.* 11 *s.* Lands, and the Priory of *Matterſay's* Lands were worth 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Here is a Free-Grammar-School, and a good Town-hall, in which the Seſſions, both for the Town and County, are holden; and under it is an excellent Shambles, the beſt in the County.

The Church here is a Vicarage, ordained in 1258. by ſeveral Archbiſhops of *York*, who allotted for the Vicar's Maintenance, an hundred Shillings of the Altarage, and the ſmall Tithes of Pigs, Geeſe, Chickens, and the Bread and Wine, Ale, or Beer, which ſhould happen to be brought to the Altar; but the Tithes of the Mills were to be given to the Poor. The Rectory was ſettled upon the Sacriſt of the Cathedral at *York*, who was Patron of the Vicarage 'till the Diſſolution, and then it was valued at 5 *l.* Now it is in the King's Books 5 *l.* 5 *s.* and the Earl of *Devonſhire* was the Patron; but now the Bailiffs and Aldermen here have the Advowſon of this Church, and alſo that of *Weſt-Retford*, as we ſhall ſhew preſently.

The Building of the Church is very handſome, and commodious, and at the Eaſt End over the Altar, is a neat Draught of the Hiſtory of Chriſt's laſt Supper with his Diſciples, lately ſet up at the Charge of a Gentleman of the Town, The Archbiſhop of *York*, in whoſe Dioceſe it is, or the Archdeacon of *Nottingham* in his Stead, viſit in this Church every Year. In the Church are ſome ancient Monuments, 1. For *John Smith* Mercer, who died *May* 26, 1496. 2. For *John Bowly*, who died *April*, 1455. 3. For *John* the Vicar, who died *Decemb.* 28, 1502. 4 For *John Denman* Eſq; who died *Nov.* 16, 1517. and in the Windows the Arms of *France* and *England*, the *Hercyes* quartering *Leeks*, and the *Nevils*.

This Place bears the Name of *Eaſt Retford*, becauſe it ſtands on the eaſt Side of the River *Idle*, and is joined by a Stone Bridge to another Town on the other Side of the *Idle*, which is called for Diſtinction by the Name of

Weſt Retford, which though it may ſeem to be but a Part of the ſame Town, is another Pariſh, but hath nothing very remarkable in it, but its fine Hoſpital, of which the unknown Gentleman above-mentioned, to whom we own our ſelves endebted very much, for encouraging this Work, gives this particular Deſcription, a worthy Pattern of Imitation.

This Hoſpital was founded in this Place, by *John Dorrel* Dr. of Phyſick, *An. Dom.* 1666. and being dedicated to the Ever-bleſſed Trinity, was ſoon after incorporated by the Truſtees, who obtained a Charter and Seal, to authorize their Actings as ſuch, with this Circumſcription on it,

Sigillum Hoſpit. St. & individuæ Trinitatis Retford Occident.

It is governed by a Maſter (who is to be the Sub-Dean of *Lincoln* ſucceſſively) and ten Brethren, who have a Power to let Leaſes for twenty one Years by their Charter, being Inhabitants in the ſaid Hoſpital. The Maſter's Stipend is 15 *l. per Ann.* and the ten Brethrens, who have each an Habitation, 10 *l. per Ann.* beſides ten Shillings for a Load of Coals every Year, ſix Yards of Cloth for a Gown, every other Year, worth 30 *s.* each. There are alſo other Allowances for under Officers, as twenty Nobles to a Steward, and fifty Shillings to a Nurſe yearly. To one that reads Prayers (who is uſually one of the Fraternity, fifteen Shillings a Quarter. The Eſtate ſettled on the Hoſpital by the Founder, is to repair all Decays in the Buildings, but the Windows, which the Brethren the Inhabiters are to keep in repair, every one in his own Apartment, at his own Charge. The Brethren by the Statutes of the Hoſpital, are obliged to receive the Sacrament, according to the Manner of the Church of *England*, thrice a Year, and attend the Prayers, at Church or at Home conſtantly, except when they are abſent from the Houſe, which each of them is allowed to be two Weeks in every Quarter, but if they exceed that Time, their pay is withdrawn.

There is a Garden, and an Orchard adjoining to it, divided into ten Shares, according to the Number of the Inhabiters. There is alſo an Allowance ordered to be given, for the Maintenance of a Scholar in *Exeter* College in *Oxford*, in which the Founder was a Student, of about 10 *l. per Ann.* but 'tis only to be paid, when the Scholar is Reſident there.

As to the Statutes, and Orders of the ſaid Hoſpital, it would be too tedious to relate them particularly, becauſe they very fully and diſtinctly provide all neceſſary Rules of Government for ſuch a Body, and ſo conſequently muſt be many.

Beſides the forementioned Apartments for the Brethren, there is in this Hoſpital a Chapel, where the Prayers are appointed to be read, as above, with a good Clock in it; and the Founder's Coat of Arms, very well drawn, ſet over the Door, as alſo ſome other Rooms to be uſed upon publick Occaſions, as on *Trinity Sunday*, when there is a Feaſt for the Miniſter, Steward, &c. the Charge of which is allowed out of their Stock. There is alſo a Cheſt, in which are kept the Charter, Seal, and Leaſes of the Eſtates, and for that End it hath two Locks, of which one is to be always in the Cuſtody of the Governor, and the other of the Brethren, and both entruſted to the Hands of the Senior Bailiff of *Eaſt Retford*.

The Church here is a Rectory, but of late bought in by the Corporation of *Eaſt Retford*, and united to their Vicarage, that both together might make a good Maintenance for a Miniſter, their Vicarage before being very inconſiderable. The Villages of this Diviſion are,

Beckingham, which was a Berue of Land the Archbiſhop of *York*'s Fee, but *Roger de Buſli* had alſo a Manor here, which was *Osbern* the *Saxon*'s before him. One *Goisfrid* was *Roger*'s Man, or Tenant. A Family, which took their Name from this Place, being called *De Bekingham*, had ſoon after the Conqueſt their Reſidence here, but the Manor was the King's, and Chapter of *Southwell*'s. They lived ſeveral Generations here, and had large Poſſeſſions in it, which ſome of them wiſely employed.

Several Parcels of this Manor were given to pious Uſes, by *John de Beckingham*, who 18 *Rich.* II. had a Grant from that Prince, to give two Meſſuages, two Tofts, fifty Acres of Land, ten of Meadow, ſix of Wood, and 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Rent, with the Appurtenances in *Bekingham*, to the Chaplain of the Chantry of St. *Mary* in that Pariſh-Church: as alſo four Meſſuages, twelve Tofts, one Windmill, two hundred and ſixty Acres of Land, fifty of Meadow, and 24 *s.* Rent, all in *Bekingham*, to the Prioreſs of *Brodholme*:

as also one Messuage, twenty four Acres of Land, and five of Meadow, all in this Parish, to the Vicar of this Church and his Successors, all held of the Archbishop of *York* in Socage.

At the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the Lands abovementioned were thus disposed of by the Crown, to which they fell, *viz.* two of the Tenements, and Lands belonging to the Priory of *Brodholm*, were granted, 34 *Hen.* VIII. to Sir *John Williams*, and Sir *Edward North* Kts. and to the Heirs of Sir *Edward*, who had at the same Time a Licence to alienate them; the other two were granted, 36 *Hen.* VIII. to *John Beer*, and *Henry Lawrence*, and the Heirs of *John* in the same Patent. The Chantry of this Church was granted, 6 *Edw.* VI. to *Thomas Reeve*, and *George Cotton*, who at the same Time had a Licence to alienate the whole to *Robert Harrison*, and his Heirs.

The Church of *Bekingham*, together with the Glebe-lands, anciently did, and do still belong to, and make a Prebend in the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*, notwithstanding that 4 & 5 *Phil. & Mar. Hugh Thornhill* had a Licence to alienate the Capital Messuage, and all the Lands, and Tithes lately belonging to that Church, to *George Nevil*, and others, for the Use of the said *Hugh* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and their Heirs upon the Body of the said *Elizabeth* begotten. The Vicarage hath been all along in the Patronage of the Prebendary of *Bekingham*, and was anciently valued at ten Marks, and now is in the King's Books 6 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.* The Vicar attends the Visitation at *Southwell*.

William Hocwell, Dr. of Civil Law in the University of *Cambridge*, was born in this Town. He was educated in *Magdalen* College, and became Fellow of it. He was afterwards Tutor to *John* Earl of *Mulgrave*, who was afterwards made Duke of *Buckinghamshire* and *Normanby*, and at length Chancellor of the Diocese of *Lincoln*. He hath written *An Institution of general History, from the Beginning of the World, to the Monarchy of* Constantine *the Great*, which he afterwards turned into *Latin*, for the Use of the said Earl. He hath also written, a Book he calls *Medulla Historiæ Anglicanæ*, containing the History of our King's, from *Julius Cæsar* to the Death of King *Charles* II. but his Name is not to it. The Continuance of it from 1678. to 1684. is not his, for the Author seems to be a Favourer of the *Roman* Church. He died in 1683.

Bole, or *Boole* was, when the general Survey was taken, Part of the Archbishop of *York*'s Fee, and Part of *Roger de Busli*'s. *Ulmer* the *Saxon* had a Manor here before the Conquest, but now both the Manor and Rectory of this Place, make a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of *York*, valued heretofore at twenty Marks. *William Rothewell* of this Place, had Leave given him by King *Richard* II. to give and assign to the Vicar of *Bole* and his Successors, eight Acres of Land, six of Pasture, with the Appurtenances to help to sustain them, which Lands were held of the Prebend of *Bole*, &c.

The Vicarage of *Bole* is, as it long hath been, in the Patronage of the Prebendary of that Name, and was valued anciently at five Marks, but is now in the King's Books 4 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Bollome, or *Bolum*, one of the Berucs of the Archbishop of *York*'s great Manor of *Lanum*. *Turvert* the *Saxon* had a Manor here before the Conquest, which became *Roger de Busli*'s after, *Jeffrey* was *Roger*'s Man, and the *Lovetots* were his Successors in it. They were a devout Family according to those Times, for *William de Lovetot* was the Founder of the Abbey of St. *Cuthbert* at *Wirksop*, and *Emme* his Widow, with the Consent of her Son *Richard de Lovetot*, gave the Mill of this Place to that Monastery, to buy Wine for the Use of the Mass, together with an Essart of Asaley to buy Wafers, which Gifts *William* the Son of *Richard* confirmed, and *Matilda* his only Daughter and Heir added all *Bolum* in Lands, Meadow, and the Mill, as *Richard de Lovetot* her Grandfather had done before. *Ernald Flamang* of *Claverburgh*, or *Clarborough*, gave the Church of St. *Cuthbert* at *Rudford*, a certain Part of Land in the Field of *Bolum*. The River *Idle* at this

Place

Place runs under a Rock, and so on Northward, after several Windings to *Bawtree*.

At the Dissolution, King *Henry* VIII, by his Letters Patents dated *Octob.* 28. 3 *Hen.* VIII. granted to *Robert* and *William Smith* and their Heirs, this Manor of *Bolum*, and two Mills in the said Hamlet, and many other Lands and Tenements, late belonging to the Priory of *Wirksop*, and from them it was long since conveyed to *Francis Wortsley* Esq; and *Mary* his Wife, and the Heirs of *Mary*; whose Inheritance it is, or lately was; but the Tythes of the Mills of *Bolum* were made Part of the Revenues of the Vicarage of *Clarborough*, by *Sewall* Archbishop of *York*, in 1298. and another Archbishop gave the Church here with the Appurtenances, then worth ten Marks, and belonging to a Prebend of *York*, to *William de Lanum* in the Absence of the Prebendary.

Burton West, an Hamlet of the Archbishop of *York*'s Manor at *Lanum*; but besides that, there was a Manor held before the Conquest by *Spenwoc*, the *Saxon*, which after became *Roger de Busli*'s Fee, *Goisfrid* was *Roger*'s Man. The most ancient Lord of this Place, after the Record of *Domesday* Book, was *Jeffrey de Manquinei*, who gave to the Canons of *Radford* near *Wirksop*, this Church of St. *Hellen* of *Burton*, which *Jeffrey de Pavali* his Nephew confirmed, as also did *Richard de Ruttington*, and farther remitted all his Right and Title to other Lands and Tenements, which the said *Jeffrey Manquinei* his Ancestor had given those Monks. *Richard de Ruttington*, Son and Heir of *William de Ruttington*, gave and confirmed other Lands in this Place, to the said Monastery of *Wirksop*. It is a rich Town, most of it the Estate of Mr. *Levinz* an eminent Member of Parliament. 'Tis about three Miles by Water to *Gainsborough* in *Lincolnshire*.

The Rectory of this Parish, which belonged to the Priory of *Wirksop*, as is above shewn, was with all the Messuages, Mills, Houses, Edifices, and Lands, Meadows, and Tenements to it belonging, granted at the Suppression of the Abbies by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 36. to *William Nevill* Gent. and his Heirs, who have enjoyed them ever since; for both the Manor and Rectory were late the Inheritance and Possession, or at the Disposition of *Edward Nevill* of *Grove* Esq; Father of Sir *Edward Nevill*, whose Posterity we suppose, continue the Owners of them; for *Gilbert Nevil* had an Estate here in the last Century; but we are informed, that Mr. *Levinz* is Patron of the Living at this Time.

Clarborough, *Clashurgh*, or *Claverburch*, was Part of it belonging to the King's great Manor of *Mansfield*, another Part was of the Archbishop of *York*'s Fee, holding of his Manor of *Sudton*, and besides these Parts, there were two Manors, of which *Roger de Busli* had one, which before the Conquest was *Reginald* the *Saxon*'s, and after *Fulco* was Tenant under *Roger*, and *Ulchil* held half a Bovat under the same *Roger*; the other was *Taynes* Land, which *Ulmer* held before the Conquest, and after was continued to him by King *William*.

Some Parcels of this Parish were given to pious Uses in the Times of Popery, viz. *Ernald Flamang*, or *Fleming*, in *Latin Flandrensis*, by the Consent of his Heir *Roger*, gave to the Church of St. *Cuthbert* at *Radford*, the fourth Part of the Church of this Place, and *John Flamang* his Grandson ratified that Gift. *Adam* also, the Son of the aforesaid *John*, added much to the said Gift, for he granted to the Canons of *Wirksop*, all the Land they held of his Fee within the Territory of this Manor. *Adam* also, the Chaplain of *Radford*, gave to the Monastery of *Blithe*, the Lands which he held of *John Fleming* the Elder here.

The Church of this Place, belonged anciently to the Chapel of St. *Mary*, and *All-Angels*, called *Sepulchres*, near *York-Minster*; and several Archbishops of *York* appointing a Vicarage, ordained that the Vicar of *Clarburgh* should have the Altarage, with a Toft, and Croft, lying next the Church-yard, and the Tithes of the inclosed Crofts of the Town, and the Tithe of the Mills of *Bolum*, as is before observed. The Vicarage thus con-

constituted was in the Patronage of the Sacrist of St. *Mary's* at *York*, and then was valued at 8 *l.* The Earl of *Devon* is now Patron, and it is in the King's Books, 9 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* The Living of this Place has been of late united with *Hoyton*, and make together about 70 *l.* a Year. The Parishes join together, the Road from *Retford* to *Gainsborough* going between them.

Clayworth, or *Clowerd*, a Village depending upon the King's great Manor of *Adwalton*, but hath in it a Manor, which before the Conquest, *Grimchild* the *Saxon* held, but was after *Roger de Busli's* Fee, and *Fulco* was *Roger's* Man. In King *Edward* II's Reign, *Robert de Handesfould*, or *Handredesfield*, was Lord of this Manor. Mr. *Dugdale* says, He took his Name from a Place called *Hartshill* in *Warwickshire*, where his Family had their chief and usual Residence. His Posterity were Lords of it some Successions, but at length the Family being extinct, it fell into divers Hands, *viz. John de Sandales*, who passed it to *John de Heydon*, 9 *Edw.* II. *Thomas de Bernavilston*, who had Free-warren here, 2 *Edw.* III. *Thomas Wauyns*, alias *Leches* Esq; whose Son *Cheriks* enjoyed it a while. *John Trotbalds* Esq; who maintaining the *Lancastrian* Interest against *Edward* Duke of *York* in their Contest for the Crown, was attainted 11 *Edw.* IV. and his Estate being confiscated, this Manor among others was given to *Richard* Duke of *Glocester*, for his many good Services, the *York* Family being then by Parliament settled on the Throne; and Sir *Griffin Markham*, upon whose Attainder, 2 *Jac.* I. this Manor was given to Sir *John Harrington*, whose Heirs have sold it.

The Prior of *Matterfey* had a Grange, and good Lands here, Part of which was granted by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 31. to Sir *Anthony Nevil* with the Site of the Monastery, and he had a Licence to alienate it, 3 & 4 *Phil. & Mar.* the other Part hath long since been sold. *Nicholas Daubeny* also had a Licence, 11 *Rich.* II. to give one Messuage, one hundred twenty Acres of Land, and the Appurtenances in *Clayworth* to a Chaplain of a Chantry to be founded in this Church, which we do not doubt but was done.

This Church is a Rectory (near worth 200 *l.* a Year) and hath from 51 *Hen.* III. been in the Patronage of the Dean of *Lincoln*, who then recovered it against *Robert de Handesfull* that put in a Claim to it. It continueth still in the Patronage of the Dean for the Time being, and was anciently valued at 24 *l.* but is now in the King's Books 26 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.*

Cotes, *Cotays*, or *Cotum*, the Manor of one *Hardulph* the *Saxon* before the Conquest, but *Roger de Busli's* Fee after, and *Fulco* was *Roger's* Tenant. In after Ages, *William de Ingham*, *Robert de Sutton* (who was of the *Lexington* Family) and *Robert de Markham* had the Manor here successively; and from the last of these it passed to the Family of *Everingham*, by *Agnes* his Wife, and is come at length to the *Stanhops*. This Hamlet is Soc of *Osmondthes*, and in the Parish of *South Leverton*.

Some Parts of this Hamlet were given to Religious Uses, *viz. Herbert* Son of *Adeland* and *Agnes* his Wife, who held the Land of *Ingham's* Fee abovementioned, gave it to the Abbey of *Welbeck*, and the Priory of St. *Mary* of *Yorkesey*, had some Parcels of Land here, but the Benefactor is not known.

Here was a Free-chapel dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*.

Everton was Part of it an Hamlet to the Archbishop of *York's* Manor of *Sudton*, and Part of it was the Fee of *Roger de Busli*. In after Times, *Thomas de Maresey* had a Capital Messuage and Demesne here, and *Richard Townley* a Manor. The principal House, and Lands in *Everton* at present belong to the Corporation of *Newark*, who have demised them to one Mr. *Rogers* their Tenant.

There was anciently a Messuage, certain Houses and Lands belonging to the Priory of *Matteley* in this Parish, which after the Dissolution were granted to *William Riggs*, and *William Buckbert* Gent. 4 & 5 *Phil. & Mar.* I.

The Church here, which belonged to the Archbishoprick of *York*, was given by *Regni*, Archbishop thereof, who lived in the

the Reign of King *Henry* II. to the Chapel he had founded in *York* Minſter, and his Succeſſor *Stenall* ordained that the Vicar ſhould have the Altarage, Tithe-hay, &c. and that the Sacriſt who was the Patron of the Vicarage, ſhould find the Vicar a Dwelling, or allow him half a Mark yearly for an Houſe, and give three Marks *per Ann.* to the Poor. While the Sacriſt continued Patron of the Vicarage, it was valued at ten Marks; but is now in the King's Books 7 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 *d.* ½. and the Duke of *Devonſhire* is Patron, who is alſo the Impropriator.

Fenton, or *Fentune*, had in it three Manors, of which before the Conqueſt the *Saxons Ulfac*, *Leuric*, and *Grim*, were Lords, but *Roger de Buſli* obtained them all after it, under whom *Thomas de Normanville* held this Manor, 'Tis a rich little Place, and has an handſome Seat of Mr. *Thornhagh's*, formerly a worthy Member of Parliament in it. We meet with nothing, that makes this Place ſo remarkable, as the Family of *Fenton*, ſuppoſed to take their Name from it, of which there was anciently a Gentleman, who in the laſt Century had Houſe and Lands here, whoſe Pedigree, Dr. *Thoroton* tells us from his own Knowledge, was derived from Sir *Richard Fenton* of this Place, who lived in about King *Henry* VIII's Days, but the Family muſt be much older, if we will believe the Name taken from hence, as their long Reſidence in this Place is a probable Argument it was. The famous Men of this Family are,

Sir *Jeffrey Fenton* Knight, who was twenty ſeven Years a Privy Counſellor in *Ireland*, in the Reigns of Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* I. He tranſlated the Hiſtory of *Francis Guiccardine* into *Engliſh*, and dedicated it to Queen *Elizabeth*. He married the Daughter of Dr. *Robert Weſton*, ſome Time Chancellor of *Ireland*; and dying at *Dublin*, was buried in St. *Patrick's* Church there, under the ſame Tomb with his Father in Law, *October* 1608. His Brother

Edward Fenton, who was born in this County, and probably in this Place, was a famous Sea Officer and Adventurer, and having a Genius that way ſuperior to many, diſdained to go in trodden Paths, and was ambitious to diſcover unknown Paſſages. His Atchievements of that Nature are related at large in Mr. *Hackluit's* Voyages, and with his other Exploits, put into his Epitaph on his Monument at *Deptford* Church in *Kent*, where he lies buried, in Words to this Effect. *That he was Eſquire of the Body of Queen* Elizabeth; *That when* Jean O-Neal, *and after him the Earl of* Deſmond, *had a Rebellion in* Ireland, *he was the valiant General which was ſent againſt them*; *That after he had in a moſt daring Attempt viewed the unknown Seas in the northern Parts, and in divers Voyages ſearched into the dark Receſſes of Nature*; *he was at length employed in the famous Sea Fight againſt the* Spaniſh Armada *in* 1588. *where he was the Pilot of the Admiral's Ship.*

He died in the Year of our Lord 1603.
Some few Days after Queen *Elizabeth.*

This Monument was erected over his Body at the Charge of the Right Honorable *Roger* Earl of *Cork*, who married *Katharine Fenton* his Neice, the Daughter of Sir *Jeffrey Fenton* his Brother abovementioned. In later Times the greateſt Part of this Hamlet was the Inheritance of Sir *Francis Thornhagh*, deſcended to him from his Anceſtors, whoſe Seat was here, and is now poſſeſſed by *John Thornhagh* his Grandchild, or his Heirs. This laſt *John* was a valiant Man, and a Colonel of Horſe for the Parliament, in whoſe Service he loſt his Life by a *Scotch* Lance, at the Battle of *Preſton* in *Lancaſhire*, between Duke *Hamilton* and his Party. His Widow having attained her Husband's Arrears, married after to *William Sheffington* Eſq;

Grimly Little, or *Greenlee*, an Hamlet in Part belonging to the King's Manor of *Dunholme*, and Part to the Archbiſhop of

of *York's* Fee of *Sudton*, but is in the Parish of *Clariburgh*. The *Norris's* have had large Poſſeſſions for many Ages in this Place, but now their Lands are become the Inheritance of *Robert Waring* of *Witford* Gent.

Gringely, or *Greenelege*, called in our Maps *Grimly* on the Hill, was Part of the King's Land, belonging to his Manor of *Mansfield*, *Seven Taynes* had alſo each of them a Manor here, all which the *Normans* Invader gave to *Roger de Buſli*, whoſe Tenant, or Man to manage it under him was *Roger*. *William de Lovetot* ſucceeded this *Roger* in this, as he did in many other Eſtates, and having founded a Priory at *Wirkſop*, gave to it the Church of this Place; His Son *Richard* confirmed his Gift, and added moreover two Meſſuages to make proper Houſes for the Canons, and Land ſufficient for an Orchard, all which *Matildis* his Heir confirmed, and gave to the ſaid Priory more, a Wind mill, and the Suit of the whole Town; but the Manor ſhe ſettled on Sir *William de Furnival* her younger Son, who procured a Grant of a Market, and Fair to be kept here, 37 *Hen.* III. Sir *William* had no Heirs, and ſo upon his Death it deſcended to *Gerard Furnival*, his Brother *Gerard's* Son, who ſold it to *Henry* the Son of *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, and his Heirs, from whom it paſſed by the Heir General, to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, and was held by the Crown as a Part of the Manor of *Tikhill*, 'till it was ſold away by King *James* I. but the Priory never enjoyed the Mill quietly.

The Town is but ſmall, but hath a noted Shoe-fair on St. *Lucy's* Day, *Dec.* 13. There are ſome Beaſts, and Swine brought to it to be ſold, and ſome other Tradeſmen reſort to it, but Shoe makers are much the Majority, of whom there are every Year upward of an hundred, and ſome Years almoſt two.

The Rectory of this belonged to the Priory of *Wirkſop*, and the Vicarage was in their Patronage. The Canons enjoyed the Tithes ſome Time, but when *Henry* the Son of the King of the *Romans*, came into the Poſſeſſion of the Manor, his Bailiff took the Tithes from the Canons, and his Widow *Conſtantia* detained them, as *John de Veſcy* and his Servants did the Wind-mill. However the Tithes were at length recovered, and the Monks enjoyed them, 'till the Diſſolution, when this Rectory was given by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 7. to Sir *James Folejambe* Kt. and his Heirs paying yearly for it into the *Exchequer* 22 *l.* 13 *l.* 4 *d.* This Vicarage was 8 *l.* when it was in the Patronage of the Prior of *Wirkſop*, but it is now valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* and the Duke of *Devonſhire* is Patron, and the Duke of *Rutland* Impropriator.

Hableſthorp, or for Shortneſs *Abſthorp*, an Hamlet of which Mr. *Lewis de Bellomonte*, 9 *Edw.* II. was Lord. It now makes a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of *York*, and is valued at 10 *l.* annual Rent. It joyns to *North Leverton*, and had formerly a Chapel, but it is now in Ruins, yet it hath a Conſtable a Part from *Leverton*.

Harwell, or *Hereuuelle*, was Part of it the Fee of *Roger de Buſli*, and Part of it belonged to the Manor of *Gringeley*. In after Times this Manor was in the Hands of the Families *de Freſchevede*, *Markham*, *Townley* and *Wentworth*, from whom it hath paſſed to the Corporation of *Newarke*, of whom *Thomas Magnus* bought it, and gave it to *Anthony Gilby*, who was Lieutenant Colonel to Sir *John Digby* in *Newarke* Garriſon, who, or his Poſterity, are now Tenants of it.

Hayton, *Haiton*, or *Heyton*, was the Fee of the Archbiſhop of *York*, under whom the Family *de Hayton* held it for ſome Generations, and after them *Laurence de Moigne*, *Ralph Makerel*, *John Fitz-William*, *John Poge*, &c. were ſucceſſively Lords of it. Some ſmall Parts of this Manor were given to pious Uſes. 1. By *Adam*, Chaplain of *Radford*, who gave ſome certain Lands in this Place to St. *Mary* of *Blythe*. 2. By *Robert Everingham*, who gave the Monks of *Wirkſop* the Suit of his Court at *Leyrton*, for Lands held of it by that Priory in this Place. 3. By *Robert de Power*, who had a Licence granted him, 4 *Edw.* II to give one

Toft, and three Acres of Land, with the Appertenances in this Place, to the Vicar of this Church and his Succeſſors, to augment the Suſtentation of a certain Chaplain, &c. The Priory of *Wirkſop* had alſo a Grange and Lands belonging to it here, valued at the Diſſolution at 3 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.* Here were alſo Lands belonging to the Chantry of St. *John* of *Matterſey*, which were granted 7 *Edw.* VI. to Mr. *Reeve* and *Cotton* in Fee.

The Church here was given by Archbiſhop *Roger* to the Chapel, which he had founded near the Minſter at *York*, and *Sewall* Archbiſhop there afterwards ordained a Vicarage, appointing that the Vicars for the Time being ſhould have the Altarage, and the Land of the Church of this Town, with a Garden, and that the Sacriſt of the ſaid Chapel ſhould be Patron of it. While he preſented, it was 8 *l.* After the Diſſolution, the Patronage of the Rectory was given by King *Philip* and Queen *Mary* I. to *Nicholas* Archbiſhop of *York* and his Succeſſors, but the Patronage of the Vicarage was otherwiſe diſpoſed of, and is now in the Hands of his Grace the Duke of *Devonſhire*, being valued in the King's Books at this Time at 4 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.*

Leverton, or *Legreton South*, called for Shortneſs *Leyston*, a principal Hamlet of the Manor of *Oſwardbec*, Part of the Archbiſhop's Fee, as a Berue of *Lanum*, and Part *Roger de Buſli*'s Fee, or ancient Demeſne, being Soc of the King's great Manor of *Maunsfield*. This Manor was granted by King *Henry* III. to *Henry de Haſtings*, and *Ada* his Wife and her Heirs, in which Family it continued many Succeſſions, but how, or when it was alienated, we find not, but by certain Deeds, and ancient Evidences, it appears that there was a fair Houſe, and Demeſnes belonging to it, with diverſe Tenements and Farms in this Place, heretofore belonging to it, and of a long Time being the Inheritance of the *Nevils*, then having their Seat in this Place, but ſold in the laſt Century by the *Nevils*, dwelling at *Matterſey*, to the Right honourable the Earl of *Kingſton* whoſe Poſterity, now Dukes of *Kingſton* now enjoy it. Here is a Free-School about 20 *l. per Ann.*

Liſiard de Maſters, (called in *Latin*, *De Monaſteriis*) held thirteen Bovats in this Place, of which he gave, 4 *Rich.* I. to the Priory of *Thurgarton* that Bovat of Land which had formerly been *Ulchel* the *Saxon*'s, then held by *Adam*, and *Ernis*, *Anno* 1328.

The Church here being upon the King's Demeſne, and holding of his Manor of *Maunsfield*, was given with *Maunsfield* to the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, by King *William Rufus*. The Vicarage is in the Patronage of the ſaid Dean to this Day; and whereas it was valued then at eight Marks, 'tis now in the King's Books 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Leverton, *Legreton*, or *Leghirton North*, and for Shortneſs *Lairton*, was a Berew of the Archbiſhop of *York*'s great Manor of *Lanum*. The Family of *Everingham* were a long Time Lords of this Manor, but after them the Lords of it were many, as *Robert de Waterton*, *John Babington*, *William Chadworth*, *William Willoughby*, *Chriſtopher Kendal*, whoſe Family held it of the Archbiſhop of *York*, as of his Manor of *Scrouby*, 'till it came lately to be the Inheritance of *Peter Rus*, and is now *Tho. Broughton*'s Eſq;

The Church here is appropiated to, and makes a Prebend in the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*. The Vicarage was ten Marks anciently, but is now valued in the King's Books at five Pounds, and the Prebendary of it is Patron.

Littleborough, or *Littleburgh*, a ſmall Town exactly anſwerable to the Name, where, as there is at this Day, a Ferry much uſed, ſo there was formerly (as Mr. *Cambden* ſpeaks with much Aſſurance) that famous Station and Abode, which *Antoninus* twice mentions, but variouſly read in ſome Copies *Agelocum*, in others *Segelocum*. He confeſſeth, that he formerly ſought for this Station in Vain hereabouts, but now he ſays, He verily believes he hath found it, both becauſe it ſtands upon the Military Way, and becauſe the Marks of an old Wall are ſtill diſcernible in the neighbouring Field, where many Coins of the *Roman* Emperors are often found by the Plow-men, who call them *Swines Pennies*, becauſe they

they are moſt uſually diſcovered by the Rooting of Swine.

Dr. *Thoreſby* hath fixed that *Roman* Station at *Idleton*, now called *Eaton*, as Mr. *Camden* did, when he put out his *Britannia* in 1594. but for different Reaſons, for Mr. *Camden* places it at *Idleton*, partly upon the Account of its Diſtance from *Lindum*, or *Lincoln*, and partly from the Likeneſs of the Name, *Agelocum* written by a Slip of the Librarian's Pen, for *Adelocum*, which is not much unlike the preſent Name; but Dr. *Thoreſby*'s Reaſon is taken from the Signification of the Word *Adelocum*, or *Segelocum*, which ſignifies a Place of Corn, as *Idleton* alſo does, the Word *Id* in the *Britiſh* Language ſignifying Corn, and ſo *Idleton* ſignifies a Town of Corn. In this Diverſity of Opinions, Mr. *Burton* in his Notes upon the *Itinerary*, takes Part with Mr. *Camden*, and to reconcile *Agelocum*, and *Segelocum*, tells us, that theſe two Words are to be ranked among them, to which the *Romans* ſometimes prefix an *S.* or *Sibilus*, and ſometimes omit it, inſtancing in, *Alpes*, which is ſometimes written *Salpies*, *Annitas*, *Sannites*, *Salimantica*, *Amantica*, *Silvenca*, *Alungia*, &c.

This Place is an Hamlet of *Mansfield*, the King's great Manor, and *Oſwardbec*. King *John* being at *Nottingham*, when he was Earl of *Moreton*, gave to the Church of *Welbeck* and Monks there, the Church of *Littlebargh*, *viz.* the Advowſon and Preſentation, with all the Appertenances belonging to him or his Heirs, to be converted to their proper Uſes, and *Jeffrey Plantagenet* Archbiſhop of *York*, appropriated it accordingly to that Abbey. *Hugh*, Son of *Hugh Stretton*, alſo gave twelve Acres of Meadow in the Marſh of *Lee*, and two Fiſhings in the Waters of *Trent*, *viz.* the one called *Goſe-garth* to this Church, and the other called *Wolver-garth* to the Abbey of *Welbeck*. Here is a Chapel dedicated to the Service of God.

Miſne, *Miſma*, or *Myſſen*, in which the King had ſome Lands belonging to his Manor of *Flintham*. *Roger Buſli* alſo had a Fee here, and there was ſome *Taite*-land, which *Cnute* the *Saxon* held: We ſuppoſe this Place called *Miſen*, becauſe it lies intermixed with the Lands of *Lincolnſhire*. The Family *Manſey* had conſiderable Poſſeſſions here, which they held of the Honour of *Lancaſter*. In King *Henry* IV's Reign, *John Scot*, *Ann.* 7. had a Licence to give this Manor of *Miſne* with the Appertenances, to the Prior and Convent of *Matterſey*, and their Succeſſors, which was accordingly then done, but after the Diſſolution it came firſt to the *Legats*, then to Sir *Matthew Palmer*.

Here was a Grange belonging to the Monaſtery of *Matterſey* in Fee-farm, in the Occupation of *Thomas Fowe*, which falling to the Crown by the Suppreſſion of the Abbies, Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 38. granted it with all its Rights and Appertenances, to *William Borne*, and *James Orange* Eſq; being then of the Value of twenty one Pounds *per Ann.*

The *Idle* is navigable as far, as this Town, and Boats come out of the *Trent*, and bring Goods hither, and to *Bawtree*.

The Advowſon of this Church was ſome Time in Diſpute, between the Abbot and Convent of *Welbeck*, and the Prior and Canons of *Matterſey*, to which laſt, upon a full Hearing before the Chancellor of *York*, and a Canon of *Southwell*, it was adjudged, and the Abbot and Convent obliged to renounce all their Right and Title to it. While the Church was in the Canons Hands, they were Patrons of the Vicarage, which was then valued at ten Marks. Since the Diſſolution, the Rectory of *Myſſen*, which belonged to the Priory of *Matterſey*, hath been granted, 2 *Jac.* I. to *Laurence Baskerville* and *John Stiler*, and the King is Patron of the Vicarage, which is valued in his Books at 6 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.* There was anciently a Chantry belonging to this Church, which had conſiderable Revenues belonging to it, which King *James* I. *Reg.* 2. granted to Sir *John Ramſey* Knt. and *Thomas Emerſon* Gent. among other Things, paying to the Crown 10 *s.* 2 *d. per Ann.*

Miſterton, or *Muſterton*, a good Share of which belonged to the King's Manor of *Manſfield*, but *Roger de Buſli* had as much of it in his Fee, as before the Con-

queſt five *Taynes* had for five Manors. *William Lovetot* ſucceeded to *Roger*'s Lands here, as he did elſewhere, and gave the Church here to the Monaſtery of *Wirkſop*, with ſome other Churches, which he founded. King *Henry* II. and King *John*, when he was Earl of *Moreton*, gave to the Canons of *Newſtede*, a third Part of this Town, with *Stokketh*, and *Walcreth*, all of the King's ancient Demeſne. The *Haytons* had a Manor here, which they held ſome Succeſſions, but at length it came to be the Inheritance of the *Poges*, and after the Time of King *Henry* VIII. of the *Cogons*, *Tongs*, and *Pettingers*, the Manors belonged to the King, and the Priory of *Newſtede*. It is a pretty large Pariſh, and it is ſaid, that there are nigh eighty Free-holders in it. From hence to *South Leverton*, and between the *Trent* and *Idle*, the Soil is a ſtiff Clay, and the Inhabitants call it *North Clay*.

There were alſo ſome other leſſor Parcels of this Pariſh given to Religious Uſes, as a Piece of Land, called the *Laund*, a Wind-mill, and ſome other Lands and Tenements belonging to the Priory of *Axholm* in *Lincolnſhire*; as alſo a Cloſe, called the *Nuns Cloſe*, and a Selion of Land, and a Meſſuage, belonging to the Priory of *Heverings* in *Lincolnſhire*, and a Cottage belonging to the Priory of *Wirkſop*, all which were granted after the Diſſolution to *Robert Thornhill*, and *Leonard Warcap* and their Heirs, 38 *Hen.* VIII.

The Church here is a Vicarage, of which the Chapter of *York* have had the Patronage all along. It was valued at ten Pounds anciently, but it is now in the King's Books 10 *l.* 5 *s.* Here was a Chantry in this Church diſſolved, 2 *Edw.* VI. and the twenty Acres in the Marſh of this Place, given by *Thomas Darnell* for the Celebration of his *Obit*, were amongſt many other Things granted, by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 21. to *Edward Grimſton*, Senior and Junior, and their Heirs.

Oſwardbec, or *Oſwaldbec*, was a Wapentake before the Conqueſt, containing all the Towns between the Rivers *Idel* and *Trent*, beginning at *Rampton* and *Treſwell*, and ſo to *Retford*, which is now called the *North Clay* Diviſion of *Baſſetlaw* Wapentake, with the Addition of the firſt named Town. It was all of it the Fee of *Roger de Buſli*, or a Part of the King's Manor of *Mansfield*, except ſome ſmall Parcels belonging to the Archbiſhop of *York*. King *John*, when he was Earl of *Moreton*, gave the whole Land of *Oſwaldbec* to *Roger de Montebegonis*, and confirmed it to him when he was King, but it was reconveyed to the King, *Hen.* III. *Reg.* 13. by *Roger de Montebegonis*, who granted it a few Years after, with the whole Town of *Oswaldbec* to *Henry de Haſtings* and *Ada* his Wife, for her Part of the Earldom of *Cheſter*, from whom it deſcended to the *Bellocamps* Lords of *Bergavenney*, and Earls of *Worceſter*; but now, neither the Wapentake of *Oſwaldbec*, nor the Manor are well known.

Saundby was Part held of the King's Manor of *Mansfield*, the reſt was a Berue to the Archbiſhop's great Manor of *Lanum*. The Family of *Saundby*, who took their Name from this Town, were long the Owners of the Manor, which paſſed by the Female Heir to the *Hercyes*, of whom Sir *John* gave it to his Nephew *Hotham*, from whom it hath paſſed thro' the Hands of *Leek*, *Elwiſh*, and *Forſet*, to the Dukes of *Kingſton*. 'Tis a ſmall, but rich Town. There is little Corn bred in it, the Inhabitants living moſtly upon their Dairies.

There were in this Pariſh ſome Parcels of Lands, and other Eſtates belonging to religious Houſes, given by, 1. *Jeffrey de Manquincy*, who ſettled on the Church of St. *Peter* at *Thurgarton* and the Canons there, in pure Alms, one Bovat, with the Appertenances in this Place, for his own Soul, his Wife *Maud*'s, and all their Parents. 2. By a Perſon unknown, certain Lands in the Fields here to the Monaſtery of *Torkeſey* in *Lincolnſhire*, which at the Diſſolution were given with other Things to Sir *Philip Hobby*.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued, when Mr. *Hercy* was Patron, at 16*l.*

but is now in the King's Books but 14 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.* and the Duke of *Kingston* is Patron. 'Tis reckoned to be worth about an hundred Pounds a Year to the Rector. There was a Chantry founded in this Church, 6 *Edw.* IV. by Sir *John Markham* Chief Juſtice, and others, who annexed to it one Meſſuage, and nine Acres of Land, and another with ſeventy ſix Acres, and two Cottages, valued at the Diſſolution at 5 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* which Queen *Elizabeth Reg.* 32. granted to *Edward Downing*, and *Roger Rant*, and their Heirs.

Scaftworth, or *Scafford*, an Hamlet of *Everton*, Part of it belonging to the Archbiſhop of *York*'s Manor at *Sudton*. The *Spinays*, and *Twiſletons*, were ſome Time Lords of this Manor, of which latter *Robert Northfield* claimed it, 2 *Eliz.*

Stockwith, *Stokketh*, or *Stokkyth*, an Hamlet of *Miſterton*, which being given to the Priory of *Newſtede* by King *John*, there was a Market and Fair proclaimed to be in it, 12 *Hen.* III. The *Stockwiths*, who took their Name from this Place, occupied all, or moſt of the Lands belonging to the Priory above mentioned.

Sturton, *Streton*, or *Eſtreton*, belonged Part to *Mansfield*, and the reſt was *Roger Buſli*'s Fee. The Family of *Sturtons* at length became Lords of it, and continued ſo ſome Generations; but it was in the latter Times *Darceys*, and *Laſcels*. Here was another Manor in this Place called *Makerells*, which deſcended to *Fitz-Williams*, who paid for it in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, as for two Parts, and a ſixth Part of one Knight's Fee, 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 0 *d.* ¾. The Fields and Meadows here are large.

The Priory of *Matterſey* had Lands here, which after the Diſſolution were granted by King *Henry* VIII. to Sir *Anthony Nevil* Knt. with that Monaſtery, and after came to the *Sturtons* of this Place, and are now the Inheritance of *John Millington* Eſq;

The Church here is a Vicarage, and an indifferent good one, in the Patronage of the Chapter of *York*. It was anciently valued at twenty Marks, but is now in the King's Books but 5 *l.* 7 *s.* 3 *d.* The Church and Steeple here, exceed any in *North Clay* for Bigneſs, except *Retford*.

Tiln North, and *South*, belonged in Part to the King's Honour of *Mansfield*, and the reſt was of the Archbiſhop's Fee appertaining to his Manor of *Sutton*. King *John* gave *Roger de Lanum* four Marks Rent, with the Appertenances in two Woods, and a Mill here, which his Poſterity enlarged, and increaſed. *Robert Power* alſo held of the King *in Capite* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and one Meſſuage and two Bovats of Land of the Archbiſhop, at 2 *s. per Ann.* and Suit at *Lanum* Court. In 1460. there were Lands in this Place, which belonged to the Priory of *Worksop*, every Acre of which contained eight Roods.

Here was anciently a Free-chapel, which coming to the Crown by the Diſſolution, was granted by King *Edw.* VI. *Reg.* 2. to *Robert* and *William Swift* and their Heirs, with the Appertenances in *Eaſt Retford*, *Wellum*, &c. It ſtood in *Hayton* Pariſh.

Walkeringham, or *Walcringham*, had in it Part of the King's Demeſne belonging to *Maunsfield*, and the reſt was *Roger de Buſli*'s Fee, whoſe Man *Roger* held it, and left it, as he did other Lands of *Buſli*'s, to *William de Lovetot*, who having founded the Monaſtery of *Radford* near *Worksop*, gave to it the Church of this Place. Moſt of the King's ancient Demeſne here was given to the Priory of *Newſtede* in *Shirwood*, at the Foundation by King *Henry* II. and at the Diſſolution was granted 4 & 5 of *Phil.* & *Mar.* I. to *Richard Jervace*, whoſe Deſcendant ſold it to the Earl of *Kingſton*, whoſe Poſterity are now Dukes. The capital Meſſuage, Grange, and all other Hereditaments in this Place, which belonged to the Priory of *Worksop*, and many Acres of Lands in the ſeveral Fields were granted by King *Henry* VIII. among many other Things, to *Laurence Harward* and *Stephen Tempte*. The greateſt Part of the Pariſh is the Eſtate of *Thomas Willoughby* Bar. a Deſcendant from Sir *Francis Willoughby* created, as hereafter is ſhewn.

There

There were also diverse other Hereditaments in this Place, which belonged to other religious Foundations, *viz.* a Grange, and Farm with several Lands, Meadows, and Pastures here, belonging to the Monastery *de Rupe*, or *Roche* in *Yorkshire*, extended at the Dissolution to 5 *l.* 14 *s.* which King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 38. granted to Sir *Richard Lee* Knt. and his Heirs, as also certain Messuages, Lands and Tenements, belonging to a Chantry in the Chapel of *Padham* in the County of *Lancaster*, granted by King *Edward* VI. to Sir *Michael Stanhope*, and *John Bellow* and their Heirs.

The Church here is a Vicarage, and when the Prior of *Worksop* was Patron, 'twas valued at 8 *l.* but now is valued at 7 *l.* 11 *s.* 5 *d. ob.* and the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*, are the Patrons, and have the Rectory, but the Vicarage is small.

Wellome, or *Wellum*, was Part of it belonging to the King's great Manor of *Maunsfield*, and Part of it to the Archbishop of *York*'s Lordship of *Sutton*; yet there were some Lands here that paid 49 *s.* Rent yearly to the Lords of *Oswaldbec* Sok, but the Tenants were Freeholders. The *Luvetots* were chief Owners here.

Several religious Houses had Lands in this Village, *viz. Matilda de Luvetot*, Widow of *Gerard de Furnival* gave to the Canons of *Radford* near *Worksop*, for the Safety of her own, and Sons Souls, her whole Land in this Place, with the Homages, and Services of the Men, and their Sequels. The Priory of *Worksop* also had chief Rents here of 1 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and Lands rented at 10 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* The Free-chapel of *Tilne* had also Lands here, and so had the Free-chapel of our *Lady*, and all *Saints*, called St. *Sepulchre*'s Chapel, near the *Minster* of *York*.

A Messuage, and Tenement belonging to the Priory of *Worksop*, was given 37 *Hen.* VIII. to *George Lesemore*, and *John Strangeman*, who the same Year had a Licence to give them to *Richard Richardson* junior, and *Alice* his Wife and their Heirs, who alienated them 7 *Eliz.* to *Christopher Tousleton*, and *Ann* his Wife and their Heirs. Mr. *Edmund Brown* built a pretty House here, and left it to his two Daughters in 1673.

Wheatley, *Wateley*, or *Wateleg*, *South* and *North*, was Part of them a Berue of the Archbishop of *York*'s great Manor of *Lanum*, and Part of the King's Manor of *Maunsfield*, but the principal Part was *Roger de Busli*'s Fee, containing five Manors, which before the Conquest belonged to five *Taynes*. King *John* granted his Part to *Roger de Monte Begonis*, the Countess of *Ewe*, &c. *Laurence de Pavelli* held 40 *s.* of Land, and Rent in this Place of the Archbishop, by Service of Suit to his Court every three Weeks. It is a good Corn Town.

Some Lands in this Place were given to religious Uses, by 1. *William*, Son of *Robert de Waytele*, who gave to the Monks of *Blithe* 7 *s.* 1 *d.* Rent, out of his Lands in this Place. 2. *Jeffrey de Mauquinci*, who gave to the Canons of *Felley* 12 *d.* yearly, out of a Bovat of Land in this Parish, for his own Soul, and *Maud* his Wife's.

The Rectory of *South Wheatley* was anciently a Part of the Chapelry of *Tickhill*, and disposed with that. It was then valued at 10 *l.* The Patronage of it now belongs to the Chapter of *Southwell*, and it is now in the King's Books 6 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* The Vicarage of *North Wheatley*, was ten Marks, when the Abbot of *Westminster* was Patron, 'tis now in the King's 3 *l.* 18 *s.* 11 *d.* and the Duke of *Kingston* is Patron.

Wigston, or *Wiston*, was Part of the King's Soke of *Oswardbec*, and belonged to his great Manor of *Mansfield*. The under Tenants were *William de Harper*, who paid the King 15 *l. per Ann.* for four Bovats of Land, and Sir *Thomas Latimer*. 'Tis in the Parish of *Clayworth*.

The Priory of *Matterfey* 20 *Edw.* IV. had Lands here, which were granted at the Dissolution, with the Site of that Monastery to Sir *Anthony Nevil* by King *Henry* VIII. The Priory of *Worksop* had then Lands here rented at 5 *l. per Ann.*

III. *The*

III. *The* Division *of* Hatfield.

This Division in our Maps bears the Name of the whole Wapentake, and is as large as the other two almoſt. It lieth on the Weſt Side of the River *Idle*, and as the South and North *Clay* Diviſions, which lye on the oppoſite Side, have ever been famous for Plenty of Corn, ſo hath this Diviſion for Wood, and Plenty of good Waters, inſomuch, that in it alone there were well nigh as many Monaſteries, as in all the Reſt of the County, which perhaps might be the Reaſon, why the Villages have multiplied ſo much in it, and that there are more Market Towns in this, than any other Wapentake, if we may count

Bawtree to be a Market Town in this County, as we very well may; for tho' perhaps the major Part of it lies in *Yorkſhire*, yet a Part of it is alſo in this County, and is the neareſt, and only Market for the more northern Parts. It is kept weekly on *Wedneſdays* for moſt Goods neceſſary for Houſe-keepers, but (as the Gentleman abovementioned aſſures us) is moſt famous for Lead, and Mill-ſtones, which are brought hither by Land out of *Derbyſhire*, and are ſent by Water from thence into ſeveral Parts of *Great Britain*, for here the River *Idle* becomes navigable, and after a Courſe of eight or ten Miles falls into the *Trent*, which ſoon after empties it ſelf into the *Humber*, and ſo into the Ocean, which yeilds an open Paſſage into all the maritime Parts of this Iſle. Here are alſo two Fairs kept yearly, the one of them moveable, being on *Thurſday* in *Whitſon Week*, and the other on the Feaſt of St. *Martin*, the eleventh of *November*. What more is obſervable in this Place we ſhall reſerve to *Yorkſhire*.

Blyth, *Blith*, or *Blide*, was the Manor of *Roger de Buſli*, ſaving ſome ſmall Parts, which he held of the Manors of *Odeſack*, *Adlanſfield*, and *Bothneſcil*, which two laſt were the King's. *Roger de Buſli* had a Seat here, and Caſtle, and therefore procured it the Title of an Honour, though his chief Houſe being at the Caſtle of *Tickhill* in *Yorkſhire*, all the Lands of his Fee here were dependent upon that. This *Roger*, afterwards being of a pious and grateful Diſpoſition, with the Conſent of his Wife *Muriel*, did for the Stability of *William* then King of *England* (who had given him a full fourth Part of this County, if not more, beſides what he gave him in others) and of his Succeſſors, as alſo for the Health of the Soul of Queen *Maud*, and their own, by the Advice of their Friends, ereſt a Priory in this Town, and by Way of Endowment gave and granted to God, St. *Mary*, and the Monks there ſerving God, the Church of *Blythe*, and the whole Town entirely with all the Privileges, and Cuſtoms thereunto belonging, and annually paid by the Townſmen, *viz.* to plow, carry, and reap his Corn, cut and make his Hay, to take Toll, and Paſſage from *Radford* to *Thornwad*, &c. as alſo to have a Fair, and a Market in the ſaid Town abſolutely, and freely without any Retention with Soc, and Sac, Toll, and Infangtheif, Iron, and Ditch, and Gallows, with all other Liberties, as he held them of the King. The Kings *Henrys* the firſt and ſecond, confirmed all theſe Grants to the Monks; and the Prior of *Blith* in all after Generations 'till the Diſſolution, was reputed the Lord of the Town, as holding it of the Honour of *Tickhill*. After the Suppreſſion, the Site of the Priory, and Demeſnes were granted, 35 *Hen.* VIII. to *Richard Andrews* and *William Ramſden*, who had Licence to alienate them to *Richard Stanſfield*, and his Heirs, from whom it paſſed to Mr. *William Saunderſon*, of which Family was Dr. *Robert Sanderſon* late Biſhop of *Lincoln*, the moſt famous Caſuiſt of his Time. Both the Caſtle and Monaſtery of this Place are utterly ruined, and have few or no Remains of them; and the Manor is the Eſtate of the Poſterity of Sir *Gervace Clifton*.

The Pariſh of *Blythe* is very large, having theſe Hamlets, *viz.* *Hodſak*, *Sereby*, *Barneby* on the *Moor*, *Rawskill*, and *Torworth*. The Market is here on *Thurſday* weekly, and the Fairs, one upon *Aſcenſion*

Aſcenſion Day, which is of great Note for a Sheep Fair, and the other on St. *Dionyſe*'s Day, the ninth of *October*. In the Town is a pretty Houſe of the Family of the *Melliſhes*.

The Church is now a Vicarage, the Rectory anciently belonging to the Priory of *Blithe*, being ſince the Diſſolution, ſettled on *Trinity* College in *Cambridge* by King *Henry* VIII. when he founded and endowed that College. The Church it ſelf is a very large Fabrick. The Vicarage of *Blythe* was twenty Marks, when the Prior of *Blythe* was Patron. 'Tis now valued in the King's Books at 14 *l.* 9 *s.* 4. and *Trinity* College hath the Patronage of it. Some of the Family of *Creſſy* built an Hoſpital here, which is now called *Blythe Spittle*, and is in the Gift and Diſpoſal of the Lord of *Hodſak*.

Worksop, was before the Conqueſt the Manor of *Elſi* the *Saxon*, and after the Fee of *Roger de Buſli*, whoſe Man *Roger* held it of him, as he did ſeveral other Manors in this County, in all, which *William de Lovetot* ſucceeded him. He 3 *Hen.* I. founded a Monaſtery of the Canons of the Order of St. *Auſtin* in this Place, and with the Conceſſion of *Emme* his Wife, and Sons, granted and confirmed to God, and the ſaid Houſe, the Chapelry of his whole Houſe, with the Tithes and Oblations, as alſo the Church of *Worksop*, and all the Lands and Tithes belonging to it. Theſe *Lovetots* held this Manor many Succeſſions, but at laſt it paſſed by the Marriage of the Heireſs *Matilda de Luvetot*, to the Family of *Furnivals*, and from them in the ſame Manor to the *Nevils* and *Talbots*, who firſt became on that Account Lords *Furnival*, and afterward Earls, and Dukes of *Shrewsbury*, but are now extinct. *Gilbert* the firſt Earl of *Shrewsbury*, was the great Warrior in King *Henry* V's Time, who won ſo many Victories in *France*, that he was a Terror to that Nation. He built a ſtately Manor Houſe here, which though old faſhioned, ſhews a Magnificence ſuitable to the Grandure of the Family, and the more for its Antiquity. From the *Talbots* by a Co-heir, this Seat with the Lands belonging to the Monaſtery is become the Eſtate of the *Howards* Dukes of *Norfolk*, who though Papiſts, as well as other Families, make no Scruple in poſſeſſing Church Lands.

The Ruins of the Monaſtery are ſtill to be ſeen among the pleaſant Meadows, on the eaſt Side of the Town, and the weſt End of the Church, which is ſtill ſtanding, and has two beautiful and fair Towers, and is now made parochial.

The Town as it is at preſent, is but ſmall, yet hath a good Market weekly on *Wedneſdays*, noted for Plenty of Liquoriſh, and Malt, and three Fairs yearly, *viz.* on St. *Cuthbert*'s Day, the Saint to whom their Church is dedicated, *Mar.* 20. on St. *Walburg*'s Day, *June* 21. and *Octob.* 3. In the Town are two neat Seats of the *Hewyts*, and *Gatfords*.

In this Pariſh of *Worksop* are certain Oakes, called *Shire Oakes*, ſo denominated (as ſome ſay) from a large Oak, that drops into three Shires, *viz. York*, *Derby*, and *Nottingham-ſhires*.

The Rectory of this Place was given by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 1. to *Henry* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, with all the Tithes of Corn, and Hay, in all the Hamlets of the ſaid Pariſh. The Church is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 12 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* and in the Part that is ſtanding are the Monuments of *William Lovetot* the Founder, who lies on the north Side near the high Altar. He died *April* 12. His Son *Richard*, and Grandſon *William* lie below him. The laſt *Thomas Furnival* lieth under a Tomb of Alabaſter, beyond the principal Quire on the north Side, and his Son *William* on the ſouth Side, &c.

Robert de Worſop, (as Dr. *Fuller* tells us) was born in this Town, and took his Name from it. He was bred an *Auguſtinian* Monk in the Convent of *Tikhill*, not far from *Doncaſter*, where he wrote many Books, and among them one called, *The Entrance of the Sentences*. *Bale* ſays, he was made a Biſhop; but we not finding any ſuch Name in our Catalogues of *Engliſh* Biſhops, ſuppoſe him to be only a Suffragan, or a titular Biſhop of ſome

ſome foreign Parts. He died about 1360.

Alkeley, or *Aukley*, before the Conqueſt was *Swain* the *Saxon*'s, and after *Gilleberr de Tyſon*'s, who had all, or moſt of *Swain*'s Lands in this County. It was then an Hamlet to *Finingley*, and with it paſſed from the *Tyſons* to the *Mowbrays*, *Touks*, St. *Elena*'s, and others. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *An.* 17. the whole Manor of *Finingley*, and *Aukley*, was divided between *Sherburn* and *Frobiſher*, which laſt had the Grange of *Finingley*, which had lately belonged to the Priory of *Matterſey*. This *Frobiſher*, was the famous Sir *Martin*, who made three Attempts to find a North-weſt Paſſage to *Cataia*; and though he proved unſucceſsful, he made ſome Diſcoveries toward it, finding a certain Promontary, which he named Queen *Elizabeth*'s Foreland, and ſome Streights, which he called *Frobiſher*'s; and brought away ſome of the wild People, and a good Quantity of black Stones, which, becauſe the Refiners of *London* had extracted a conſiderable Quantity of Gold from, were called Gold Ore. *Peter Frobiſher* Eſq; was Sir *Martin*'s Heir, and the ſaid Grange was confirmed to him by the ſaid Queen, *Reg.* 40.

Allerton, or *Alverton*, an Hamlet to the Pariſh of *Edenſtowe*, had two Manors in it, one belonging to *Alwold* the *Saxon*, 'till it was given to *Roger de Buſli* by the *Norman* Invader; the other was *Wade* the *Saxon*'s 'till *Giſlebert de Gand*, outed him by the ſame Power. *De Gand*'s Fee in this, as divers other Places, became the Inheritance of the *Conſtables* of *Cheſter*, from whom it paſſed to the Crown, for want of Heirs Male; and was after the Lordſhip of the Earls of *Lancaſter*, *Kent*, *Weſtmorland*, and others. The Family of *Markhams*, deſcended from a ſecond Son of Sir *Thomas Markham*, had alſo a Manor and Seat here; one of them was alſo named *Thomas*, and was Standard Bearer to the Band of Penſioners in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. His great Grandſon *Thomas* of this Place, was a Captain in the Troops led by Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* againſt the Parliament Forces, in the Fight at *Gainsborough*, in 1643, where he was ſlain (or rather fighting on the King's Part, was driven with many others into the *Trent* and drowned.) He was much lamented by the King's Friends. The Family of *Markham* were Owners here in 1612.

Here were ſome ſmall Donations to religious Uſes, by 1. *William de Sutton* and *Maud* his Wife, who gave to the Monaſtery of *Rufford*, *Ralph Veil* of this Place, their Villein, with his whole Sequel, and all his Chattels. 2. *Robert Markham*, who held a Water-mill and ſome Lands of *William Fitz-Williams*, paying to the Maſter of the Hoſpital of *Nuſham* fourteen Shillings a Year.

Babworth, or *Babword*, partly belonged to the King's Manor of *Bodmeſchel*; but there was a Manor alſo, which before the Conqueſt belonged to *Toſti* the *Saxon*, and was *Roger de Buſli*'s Fee after it. The Family of *Saundby* were anciently Lords of it, and from them it paſſed thro' *Swillington*, who had Free-warren in it to *Grendon*, whoſe Heirs ſold it to Sir *William Treſſebutt*; who gave the Advowſon of the Church to the Priory of *Newſtede*, by the King's Licence, and the Concurrence of Sir *Thomas de Saundby* the meſne Lord. Sir *Robert Treſſebut* ſold the Manor to Sir *Richard Willoughby* of *Wollaton*, and though a Clauſe in the Deeds ſhewed, That the Advowſon was appendant to the Manor, the Preſentation of the Priory was never queſtioned. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *Richard Wortely* ſeems to have been Lord here, and lately Sir *Gervaſe Elwis* purchaſed it.

Barnaby in the *Moor*, is an Hamlet of the Town of *Blithe*, as is above obſerved, but hath two Manors in it, belonging before the Conqueſt to *Tervert*, and *Sore* the *Saxons*, and to *Roger de Buſli* after it. The Family, who took their Name from the Place, and were called *de Barnaby*, had conſiderable Poſſeſſions in it; and gave to the Monks of *Blythe* all the Right they had to the *Moor of Barnaby*, and the Wood, with one Rood of Land within the Incloſure of the Manor. *Roger de Mareſey*, alſo granted, and confirmed the whole Gift of his Fee in

this Town, as his Anceſtors had made it, to God, St. *Mary*, and the Monks of *Blithe*, to whom *Thomas de Mareſey* had releaſed all Homage, &c. 'Tis now a famous Baiting-place for the Stage-coaches, which paſs between *London* and *York*.

Bevercotes, was of the Fee of the Manor of *Tikhill*, held of the Counteſs of *Ewe*, by *William de Bevercotes*, by the Payment of one Knight's Fee. His Poſterity held this Manor from the Reign of King *Henry* II. if not before, to that of King *Edward* VI. when *Cuthbert Bevercotes* dying without Iſſue Male, his Daughter and Heir *Mary*, marrying to *Rutland Molineux*, carried this Manor with diverſe other Eſtates to that Family; but he kept it but a little while, before he ſold it to the Earl of *Clare*, afterward made Duke of *Newcaſtle*, in whoſe Deſcendants and Heirs we ſuppoſe it ſtill continues.

The Church here fell down about thirty Years ago, ſince which Time it has been joyned to the Vicarage of *Weſt Markham* a ſmall Town near it.

Bilby, was the Manor of *Trunchel* the *Saxon* before the Conqueſt, but it was *Roger de Buſli*'s Fee after it, and *Ingram*, or *Engelram* was his Tenant. His Poſterity had Poſſeſſions here, as had alſo the *Fitz-Ranulphs*, and *Orrelys*; but Sir *Thomas Chaworth* was then chief Lord of the Town, and his Heirs held it 'till the Reign of King *Edward* IV. or near it. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, Sir *Edward Osborn*, Alderman of *London* had this Manor, but his Heir Sir *Edward* ſold it to Sir *Gervaſe Clifton* Knight and Baronet, in whoſe Family we ſuppoſe it continues.

The Canons of *Welbeck* had here the Mill, which was given them by *William Fitz-Ranulph*, with his Body there to be buried, and confirmed to them by *Iſabella* his Daughter, ſometime the Wife of *John de Orreby*, whoſe Son *Gilbert de Orreby* gave moreover to the ſaid Canons, all his Right and Claim in divers Tenants, with their Sequels. Sir *Thomas Chaworth* alſo granted to the ſaid Canons, full and free Power to make and repair their Dam at *Bilby*, and take and dig Turfe, on both Sides of it.

Bindbuſk, an Hamlet belonging to the Manor of *Cukeney*, or *Okeney*, which Sir *Henry de Pauconberg* Knight, paſſed over to *John Hotham* Biſhop of *Ely*, with the ſaid Manor and its Appertenances, that the ſaid Biſhop ſhould convey and ſettle them upon the Abbot and Convent of *Welbeck*, *Ann.* 1322. It was enjoyed by the ſaid Abbey 'till the Diſſolution, when King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 32. for the Sum of 617 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d* granted to *George Pierpoint* of *Walley* in the County of *Derby* Eſq; this Manor and ſeveral others, with their Appertenances, as alſo the Tithes of the Corn and Hay. His Deſcendant, *Robert* Earl of *Kingſton*, dwelt forty Years at *Woodhouſe* in the Pariſh of *Cukeney*, but his Son and Heir *Henry* Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter*, removed to *Holm* by *Nottingham*. His Deſcendants are now Dukes of *Kingſton*.

Boughton, *Buketon*, or *Bucton*, had two Manors, the One the Eſtate of *Edwin* the *Saxon* before the Conqueſt, and of *Roger de Buſli* after; the Other was *Ulf*'s the *Saxon* before, and *Giſlebert de Gand*'s after. They were both held of the Honour of *Tikhill*. In after Times theſe Manors were the Demeſne of the Families *de Bucton*, *Mering*, *Markham*, and *Clarkſons*, of which Name there was a Gentleman here in 1612.

Some Lands in this Pariſh were given to religious Uſes. 1. By *Aeliz* the Daughter of *William de Bucton*, who beſtowed on the Monaſtery of *Blithe*, the Advowſon of the Church here, three Bovats of Land, and three Acres of Meadow, and Common in every Paſture, where her own Cattle fed. Her Son *John Burdon* confirmed this his Mother's Gift in the Court of *Tikhill*, 1224. 2. By *Baſilia de Bucton* her Daughter, who gave a Gulture, or Wong of forty Acres in the Fields here, to the ſaid Prior and Monks. 3. By *William* Son of *Eudo de Bucton*, who gave to the ſaid Monks an Acre and half, lying between his Land and that of *Rob. Lexington*.

Bothumſell, or *Bodmeſhel*, before the Conqueſt was the Lordſhip of Earl *Tofti*; the

the *Saxons*, but it became the King's Demeſne after it. This Manor conſiſted of many Parcels of the adjoyning Pariſhes, as *Barnaby*, *Babworth*, &c. *Ralph de St. George*, and *Richard de Furnells* held the Fee of this Place of the King *in Capite*, or of the Honour of *Lancaſter*; but Iſſue Mail failing, *Iſabel* the Female Heir of the *Furnells*, carried one Moiety of this Manor to *Richard de Boſolingthorp*, whoſe Son *John* had a Charter of Free-warren here, 5 *Edw.* III. In after Times Sir *Ralph Braſebrig* had this Manor, and ſold it to *John de Mowbaen* and his Heirs, of whom Mr. *Williamſon* had it, whoſe Poſterity enjoy it, as they do *Lound-Hall*, which lies upon the River *Idle*, and was formerly the Eſtate of the *Shelleys*, and of the Foe of *Tikhill*.

The Rectory of this Place was given by *Richard de Furnells* to the Abbey of *Welbeck*, which had the Patronage of the Vicarage, then valued at eight Marks, 'till the Diſſolution; but after it the predial Tithes, and Glebe of the Rectory were granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 20. to *Edward* Earl of *Lincoln*, and *Chriſtopher Gaugh* Gent. and their Heirs in Fee Farm. If we gueſs aright, the Vicarage is in the Patronage of one of them.

Rudby, a Lordſhip belonging to the King's great Manor of *Manſfield*, as it ſtill continues, and conſiſts of ancient Demeſne Copy-holders of that Manor, being within that Pariſh. Since the Uſe of Lime is found out in the Parts in and near the Foreſt, this Place is become a pretty Town.

Carberton, an Hamlet belonging to the Pariſh of *Edenſtowe*, but the King's great Manor of *Manſfield* had one Carucate in it. The King was Lord of it, and on that Account the Town of *Carberton* was ancient Demeſne; but now the Royalty and Waſtes are the Inheritance of the Heirs of the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*. Captain *John Mazine* the Duke's Servant hath built ſome Houſes here, and Mr. *Moſeley* had a Seat here, which now is become Mr. *Flowers*, by the Marriage of Mr. *Moſeley*'s Daughter and Heir.

Carleton in *Lindrick*, belonged before the Conqueſt to ſix *Teynes*, who had each of them an Hall or Manor here, all which were given to *Roger de Buſli* by the Conqueror. *Turold de Chevercourt* was *Roger*'s Man, or Tenant. His Poſterity long flouriſhed in this Place; and *Ralph de Chevercourt* founded a Monaſtery in his Park here, which from its Dedication he called St. *Mary* in the Park; but ſince from its Situation among Wells, Fountains, and Streams, it bears the Name of *Walling-Wells*. *Thomas White* Eſq; hath his Seat in it. The Heirs Male of *Chevercourt* failing, their Eſtate was divided between the *Latimers* and *Fitz-Hughs*, who married the Co-heirs, and from them it came to the Lord *Dacres*, *Molineaux*, and in the Reign of King *Charles* II. was purchaſed by Major *Taylor*, who for ſome Time was entruſted by that Prince, with the Over-ſight of the Mole of *Tangier* in *Africa*. Sir *Gervaſe Clifton*, a Deſcendant from that Sir *Gervaſe*, whom King *James* II. created a Baronet, *May* 22, 1611, hath a fine Seat here.

The Abbey of *Welbeck* had divers Parcels of Land in this Lordſhip, given by, 1. *Ambrea* the Daughter of *Jordan de Chevercourt*, and ſometime Wife of *Robert St. Quintin*, who gave to it all her Land in the Territory of *Carleton*, held by *Roger Langbolt*, for the Health of the Souls of *Jordan* her Father, and *Ralph* her Brother. 2. *Iſabel*, alſo the Daughter of the ſaid *Jordan*, at the Requeſt of *Robert de Furnals*, gave to the ſaid Abbey her Lands in *Carlton*, held by *Henry Fitz-Waren*. 3. *Albreda de Chevercourt*, gave alſo to the ſaid Abbey, with her Body to be buried there, for the Health of *Turold de Karleton*, and *Rob. St. Quintin* her former Husband, the third Part of a Bovat in this Place. Some other religious Houſes had alſo Poſſeſſions here, *viz.* 1. The Priory of *Worksop*, had one Bovat of Land in *Carlton*. 2. *Roch* Abbey in *Yorkſhire*, had alſo 8 *l.* 6 *s.* Rent of Land in *Carlton*, of the Fee of *Tikhill*, the King's Demeſne, which was confirmed to the Abbot of *Roche*, 37 *Hen.* III. with twenty Acres of Meadow of the ſame Fee.

The Rectory of *Carleton* hath all along been in the Patronage of the Archbiſhop of *York*, and was formerly valued at 20 *l.* but now is in the King's Books but 15 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Clipſton, or *King's Clipſton*, becauſe it was the King's Demeſne ſoon after the Conqueſt. It was before *Osberne*'s, and *Ulſi*'s, and being taken from them was given to *Roger de Buſli*, after whom it came to the Crown, and was farmed out to diverſe Perſons, who paid their Rents to the Sheriffs for the time being. King *John* made a Park here to the Palace erected before his Time. In the Reign of King *Henry* VI this Manor, with *Mansfield* and *Lindeby*, was ſettled on *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond*, and *Jaſper* Earl of *Pembroke*; but being returned again to the Crown, King *Henry* VIII. granted it to *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, when he created him Duke of *Norfolk*. It continued not long in this Family, for King *Edward* VI. paſſed it to *John* Earl of *Warwick*, and *Henry Sidney*, as the Poſſeſſions of *Jaſper* Duke of *Bedford*, who having again forfeited it, it came again to the Crown, and remained there, 'till King *James*. I's Time, when it was made over to the Feoffees of *Gilbert* Earl of *Shrewsbury*. It is now, or lately was, the Inheritance of the Heirs of *William*, and *John* Dukes of *Newcaſtle*. The King's Houſe here is quite demoliſhed, and ſcare any Ruins are left of it. The Park abounded with many ſtately Oakes, 'till the Rebellion in King *Charles* I's Reign, when they were cut down and ſold.

Clumbre contained two Manors of *Roger de Buſli*'s, which before the Conqueſt were the Fee of *Adelsval*, and *Ulchil*, two *Saxons*; but were held by *Roger* of the King's Manor of *Mansfield*. Several Parts of this Town were given to the Abbies of *Newſtede* and *Worksop*, which at the Diſſolution were granted by King *Henry* VIII. Part to *Roger*, and *Robert Taverner*, *Reg.* 36. and Part to *John Bellow*, and *Robert Bigot*, *Reg.* 38.

Collingthwait, an Hamlet of *Cukeney*, Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Priory of *Welbeck*, which at the Diſſolution was ſold with the Manor of *Cukeney*, and Tithes, to Sir *George Pierpoint*, whoſe Poſterity, now Dukes of *Kingſton*, enjoy it.

Cukeney, or *Cakeney*, a Town famous for ſo many Hamlets; as *Bonbusk*, *Belgh*, or *Bellers*, *Collingthwait*, &c. of which we have already given an Account of ſome, and ſhall hereafter of the Reſt. The principal Part of it was the Freehold of *Swen* the *Saxon* before the Conqueſt, and the Fee of *Hugh Fitz-Baldric* after; but there were beſides two other Manors held by *Alric*, and *Ulſi*, *Saxons*, 'till the Conqueror gave them to *Roger de Buſli*. *Joceus de Flemang*, who came in with the Conqueror, obtained a third Part of a Knight's Fee here, and upon the Death of an old *Saxon*, *Dringhe*, or Knight, who held two Carucates of Land of the King *in Capite*, by the Service of ſhooing the King's Palfrey upon all four, and died without Heirs, his Son *Richard* obtained thoſe Lands, doing the like Service, and his Poſterity became chief Lords in this Place. Of this Family *Thomas de Flemingh*, or *de Cukeney*, built a Caſtle upon his Lands here, and founded the Abbey of *Welbeck* and endowed it; but leaving only one Daughter and Heir, *Iſabel*, who by *Simon Fitz-Simon* had three Daughters, Co-heirs, their Lands here and elſewhere, went by Marriage into the Family of *Fauconberge*, who confirmed the Gifts of *Thomas de Flemingh* to the Abbey of *Welbeck*, and procured a Market, and Fair (long ſince diſuſed) and Free-warren in this Manor, which Sir *Henry de Fauconbergh* at length ſettled, with ſeveral of its Hamlets, upon the ſaid Abbey, all which they enjoyed 'till the Diſſolution, when the Manor of *Cukeney* was ſold by the Crown, with all its Hamlets, and the Tithes of Corn, and Hay, and other the Appertenances, to Sir *George Pierpoint*, whoſe Poſterity, now Dukes of *Kingſton*, enjoy them.

The Church here is a Vicarage, and was valued at 10 *l.* when the Abbot of *Welbeck* was Patron. 'Tis now valued in the King's Books at 9 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* and the

Duke

Duke of *Kingſton*, we ſuppoſe, is Patron, though *Robert Pierpoint* Eſq; is an Owner in this Town.

Drayton Weſt had two Manors, of which the *Saxons*, *Suen*, and *Ulſtan* were Lords before the Conqueſt, and *Roger de Buſli* after, under whom two of his Men farmed it. *Roger* of *Poiſſon* had alſo Poſſeſſions here, which had been *Swain* the *Saxon*'s, 'till the *Normans* wreſted it from him. In after Times *Thomas Fitz-William* had here three Parts of a Knight's Fee, which he held of the Counteſs of *Ewe*; and the Family of *Mareſey* were Lords of ſome Parts of it.

Edenſtow, a Berue of the King's great Manor of *Mansfield*, of which the King was Lord; but the People had the Paſture and Hay of certain Lands of the King's, called *Billebag*, and *Birkland*. The Town being within the Foreſt of *Shirwood*, had a Fair granted it for two Days every Year, which was granted by King *Henry* IV. *Reg.* 4. and King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 13. and the People had a Licence to pull down their Houſes within the Foreſt, and carrying them out of it, ſet them up elſewhere. The Royalties and Waſtes of this Town, are at preſent the Inheritance of the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s Heirs, by a ſpecial Agreement with the Crown.

The Rectory of this Church belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, who alſo have the Patronage of the Vicarage, valued anciently at 5 *l.* but is now in the King's Books 14 *l.* *Henry de Edenſtow* gave, 14 *Edw.* III. one Meſſuage, and one Bovat of Land, to two Chaplains in this Church of St. *Mary* of *Edenſtow*, which were held of the Church of *Lincoln* at 14 *d.* *per Ann.*

Elkeſley, or *Ekbeſleig*, was held Part of it of the King's Manor of *Bodmeſchell*. Here was alſo a Manor of *Tayn*-land, held before the Conqueſt by *Ulchel* the *Saxon*, and after it by *Erwin* the Prieſt of King *William*. *Roger de Buſli* alſo had two Manors here, which before the Conqueſt were *Lecbus*'s, and *Ulchel*'s the *Saxons*. The *Bevercotes* in after Ages had a conſiderable Intereſt here, as had alſo the *Flemingbs*; but the chief Manors were the Poſſeſſions of the *Markhams*, and *Swifts*, for Sir *Robert Swift* died ſeized of it.

Here were divers Lands belonging to religious Houſes, given by, 1. *Adam de Wellum*, who with the Conſent of his Heirs, for the Health of his own, Wife's, Father's, Mother's and all his Anceſtors, Souls, ſettled on the Church of St. *Mary* of *Blithe*, the whole Meadow, ſituate on, or near the Mill in this Place, and *John de Flemingh* confirmed his Gift. *Jeffrey de Kirktone* alſo gave to the ſaid Church, one Selion in this Pariſh; and *Gerbert de Elkeſlay* gave three Dales of his Land here. The Abbey of *Rufford* had alſo three Tenements, and two Bovats in this Place, 35 *Edw.* III. then held by *John de Langvillers*. The Grange of this Town belonged to the Priory of *Matterſey*, and was granted at the Diſſolution by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 38. to *John Bellow*, and *Roger Bigot*, and their Heirs.

The Rectory, and Church of this Place with their Appertenances, belonged to the Monaſtery of *Welbeck*, which had alſo the Donation of the Vicarage, valued then at ten Marks; but after the Diſſolution was given to *Richard Wenlow*, and *Richard Field*, and their Heirs; but the Vicarage paſſed to the Earl of *Clare*, ſince Duke of *Newcaſtle*, in whoſe Heirs we ſuppoſe the Patronage to be ſtill. It is valued in the King's Books at this Time, at 3 *l.* 16 *s.* 0 *d.* ½.

Farworth, an Hamlet belonging to *Harworth*, the Fee of *Roger de Buſli*, of which we find no more, than theſe Things, *viz.* That *Hamo de Burton* gave to the Monks of *Blithe*, one Bovat of Land in this Place; and that *Elias de Moles* gave the ſaid Monks, ten Pence Rent out of his Lands here, and Paſture for two hundred Sheep in them, beſides the Commons. As alſo that *Elias de Farewad* gave them five Acres of Land here; and his Son *Elias* confirmed his Father's Gift, and gave them one Culture of Land, called *Heved-landi*, in this Place.

Finingley, was the Manor of *Swain* the *Saxon*'s before the Conqueſt, and *Giſlebert de Tyſons*'s

Tyſon's after it; and from him, or his Poſterity, paſſed to the Family of *Mowbray*. In after Times there were divers Claimants of this Manor, but at length it became veſted in *Sherburn*, and *Frobiſher*, which laſt had the Grange here, which had belonged to the Priory of *Matterſey*, granted him by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 34. Sir *Martin* left it to his Heir *Peter Frobiſher* Eſq; whoſe Poſterity were living in this Place, *Anno Dom.* 1612.

The Rectory of this Town was antiently valued at twenty Marks, when the Patronage was in the Family of *Wiats*, in the latter End of King *Henry* VII's Reign. 'Tis now valued in the King's Books at 13 *l.* 5 *s.* 7 *d.* and the Patronage is in Mr. *John Gibbons*, or *Robert Harvey* Eſq; 'Tis a good Living.

Gayteford is an Hamlet of *Workſop*, whoſe Manor was the Eſtate of *Thomas de Furnival*; but held of him by *Thomas de Gayteford*, by the Service of a fourth Part of one Knight's Fee, 40 *Edw.* III. The Family of *Gaytefords* held it ſeveral Succeſſions, 'till by the Heirs general it paſſed to the Knights, *Laſſels*, and *Rodes*, of whom Sir *Francis Rodes* Bar. Lord of it, was High Sheriff of this County in the Year 1671.

Gledthorp was an Hamlet of *Perlethorp*, the Fee of *Roger de Buſli*. *Gilbert de Archis*, Lord of *Grove*, who was a conſiderable Owner here, did by the Conſent of his Son and Heir, give to the Church of *Welbeck*, together with his Body, his whole Land here; as did alſo *Thomas*, the Son of *Ralph de River*, his, reſerving to himſelf and his Heirs, 8 *s. per Ann.* The Abbey of *Welbeck* had a Grange upon their Lands here, which is long ſince alienated from that Houſe; but the Place is now called *Gledthorp-Grange*. The Manor was the Inheritance of the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and we ſuppoſe is in his Heirs.

Harworth, or *Hartworth*, had three Manors in it, poſſeſſed by *Wade*, *Ulfiet*, and *Ulſtan*, three *Saxon* Lords before the Conqueſt; but all of them went to *Roger de Buſli* after it. *Fulco de Liſoriis* was *Roger*'s Tenant, or Man, whoſe Poſterity held it ſome Time, 'till it was given to the Counteſs of *Ewe*, of whom *Thomas Fitz-Williams*, and *Albreda de Baſſingburn* held it. In latter Times this Town and Hamlets were for many Years, the Inheritance of the *Moretons*, an ancient and worthy Family in theſe Parts; but it was much waſted by *Anthony Moreton* Eſq; whoſe Son *Robert* ſold it to Mr. *William Saunderſon*.

Some Lands in this Pariſh were given to religious Uſes. 1. By *Fulco de Liſoriis*, who gave to the Priory of *Blithe*, two Bovats of Land, and a Multure in this Place, which *Robert* his Son, and others of his Poſterity confirmed. 2. By *Ralph Fraſer*, the King's Marſhal, who gave to the Monks of the ſaid Houſe, two Bovats more.

The Church of this Place, with the Chapel of *Serleby*, and *Marton*, were granted by King *John* to the Church of *Roan* in *Normandy*, and a Vicarage thereupon inſtituted. At the Diſſolution this Rectory was given, 6 *Edw.* VI. to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*. The Vicarage was before the Suppreſſion in the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, and was then valued at 11 *l.* The Duke of *Norfolk* is now Patron, and the Value in the King's Books is 5 *l.* 9 *s.* 7 *d.*

The *Mortons* founded an Hoſpital near the utmoſt Borders of this Pariſh, juſt by *Bawtree*, with a Chapel to it, which is yet ſtanding, where the Family of *Moretons* had their burial Place. The laſt of them that was buried there, was *Katharine* the Widow of *George Moreton*, elder Brother of *Robert*, who ſold the Manor as above.

Hermeſton, or *Hermodeſton*, is an Hamlet of *Hodſok*, or *Hodſak*, of which we find. That in the Time of *William* Archbiſhop of *York*, 18 *Steph.* *William de Clariſagio* and *Avice* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *William de Tenaia*, gave to the Church of St. *Cuthbert* at *Radford*, three Bovats of Land in it, with the Common of the Town, for the Souls of the ſaid *William de Tenaia*, and *Hugh Lovetot*; and for the Redemption of their own Souls, and of all their Parents, and Friends, as well living as dead. And becauſe *Hugh de Creſſy*, Lord of *Hodſak*, gave ſome Uneaſineſs

eaſineſs to the Monks of *Radford*, in the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Bovats, King *Henry* II. commanded him to ſuffer the Monks to enjoy them in Peace, otherwiſe his Steward of *Tickhill* ſhould ſee Right done them; whereupon the Monks had no farther Diſturbance; but *Roger de Creſſy*, and his Son *William de Creſſy*, confirmed the ſaid three Bovats to them. The ſame *Avice*, Daughter of *William de Tenaia*, did alſo with the Conſent of *William de Chaſay* her Husband, give to the Monks of *Blithe*, the Hamlet of *Holm* in the Pariſh of *Hodſak*, and all Things belonging to it.

Heſle, or *Heſlay*, an Hamlet of *Harworth*, of which we obſerve nothing notable, but that *John Flandrenſis* of *Claverhow*, gave to God and the Monks of *Blithe*, *Ralph Fitz-bald*, and his whole Sequel, with all the Land, *viz.* nine Acres, which he held of him here.

Hodſok, or *Odeſache*, was the Manor of *Ulf* before the *Norman* King came, who gave it to *Roger de Buſli*. *Turold de Liſoriis* was his Tenant, and his Poſterity held this Manor a while; but the Family of *Creſſi* became Lords of it in King *Henry* II's, or his Son *Richard*'s Reign. They held it long, but Iſſue Male failing in *Hugh de Creſſi*, in the Reign of King *Henry* IV. their Eſtate was divided between the Heirs of the Female Line, the *Markhams*, and *Cliftons*, which laſt upon the Partition obtained this Manor, and their Poſterity enjoy it to this Day, or lately have parted with it.

Some Parcels of Land in this Pariſh were given to religious Uſes. 1. By *Fulk de Liſoriis*, who gave four Bovats to the Monaſtery of *Blithe*, out of his Lands here. 2. By *Ralph Coſſard*, who gave alſo to the ſame Monaſtery ſix Acres of his Demeſne in *Corſarthorp*, now called *Coſthorp*, an Hamlet of *Hodſok*. 3. *Roger de Creſſy*, alſo gave to God, St. *Mary*, and the Monks of *Blithe*, the Tithes of all his Mills belonging to his Manor of *Hodſok*, and the Monks there agreed to ſay perpetually four Maſſes a Week, for himſelf, Anceſtors, and Succeſſors, as well living as dead. 4. *Hugh de Creſſy*, alſo had a Licenſe, 9 *Rich.* II. to give ſeven Meſſuages, and four Bovats of Land, Part of them here, to three Chaplains in the Chapel of St. *John* the Evangeliſt near *Blythe*, becauſe the ſaid *Hugh* had been guilty of Felony. 5. *William de Creſſi*, Lord of *Hodſak*, and *Thomas de Hodeſack*, agreed concerning the Chapel of the Town, to releaſe it to the Commuity there.

Houghton, *Hoctone*, or *Hoctune*, the Fee of *Baldric* the *Saxon* before the Conqueſt; but of *Roger of Poictou* after, from whoſe Family it paſſed to the Earl of *Lancaſter*, and after him to *Thomas de Longvillers*, in whoſe Family having continued ſome Succeſſions, it came to be called *Houghton Longvillers*. The Female Heir of this Family, at length marrying *Mallovel* Lord of *Rampton*, brought this Manor, and ſeveral other Eſtates into his Family, and after his Death to the *Stanhops*, in which Family it continued, 'till *John Babington* and *Sanchia* his Wife, the Heireſs of the *Stanhops*, ſold it to Sir *William Hollis* the Anceſtor of the Earls of *Clare*; and ſince Dukes of *Newcaſtle*, in whoſe Heirs and Aſſigns it ſtill remaineth, unleſs lately alienated. *Denzil Hollis*, the firſt Lord of this Family, was created Baron of this Place, *July* 9, 16. *Jac.* I. and five Years after Earl of *Clare*, &c.

Near the Park Gate here, belonging to the ſaid Dukes of *Newcaſtle*, was erected in the Year 1692. by Mr. *Henry Walters*, late Steward to *Gilbert* and *John* Earls of *Clare*, a Free-School for the Benefit of this Pariſh, *Bothamſall*, *Elkſey*, *Gamſton*, *Weſt Drayton*, *Milton* and *Bevercotes*, Villages near adjoining to it. The School he thus endowed, *viz.* twenty five Pounds *per Ann.* to the Maſter twenty Shillings *per Ann.* for Coals, ten Shillings for Books for the pooreſt Children, and ten Shillings more for an Entertainment for the Viſitors, the Miniſters of *Eaſt* and *Weſt Markham*, and *Kirton*, who were once a Year to inſpect the Management of the School.

He alſo gave twenty Pounds a Year for ever, towards the Maintenance of four Miniſters Widows, each of them to have five Pounds a Year for Life, appointing

pointing 1. That the School-master, and Ministers Widows, shall be approved of, and admitted by the Visitors abovementioned, being first chosen and allowed by the Earl of *Clare*, Duke of *Newcastle*, and the Heirs and Successors of that Family. 2. That the Ministers and Church-Wardens of *Bothamsal*, shall receive the said Legacies, and Sums out of his Estate at *Swinton*, *Thorpe*, and *Hesly* in *Yorkshire*, from his Executor Mr. *Henry Shipton* of *Yoxall* in *Staffordshire*, and his Heirs for ever, and pay them to the School-Master and Widows annually, as is above ordered; and for their Trouble in so doing, shall have twenty Shillings paid by the same Hands.

Here was a Chapel belonging to the King's Manor of *Tikhill* in *Yorkshire*, as many other Churches and Chapels hereabout did.

Howbeck, or *Holbeck*, an Hamlet belonging to the Town of *Cukeney*, which being intermixed with the Manor of *Woodhouse*, was called *Holbeck-Woodhouse*. It was by the Bishop of *Ely* (as is abovementioned in *Cukeney*) settled with that head Manor upon the Abbot and Convent of *Walbeck*, according to the Intention of *Henry de Fawconberge*, who settled it on that Bishop for that End. It remained with the Abbey 'till the Dissolution, when it was granted by King *Henry* VIII. to *George Pierpoint* Esq; in whole Posterity, now Dukes of *Kingston*, it continues.

Kilton, the Manor and Estate of Sir *Tho. Furnival*, in 1361.

Langworth, an Hamlet of *Cukeney*, settled with the Head Manor on the Abbey of *Welbeck*, and after the Dissolution granted to the *Pierpoints*, as above is said in *Cukeney*, and the Hamlet of *Howbeck* and others.

Limpole, an Hamlet belonging to the Manor of *Harworth*, of which we find nothing more worth noting.

Lound, or *Lund*, a Berue of the Archbishop of *York*'s Manor of *Sutton*, yet some Part of it held of the King's Manors of *Bodmeschel*, and *Tikhill*. The Manor was *Roger de Busli*'s after the Conquest, and *Ulchel* the *Saxon*'s before. In latter Times the *Strelleys* had it; but who were Owners after them, we find not.

The Chantry of the Church of St. *John* of *Matteresey*, had here a Messuage, Tenement, and several Lands before the Dissolution, in the Tenure of *Cuthbert* the Clark, which after it King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 4. granted *March* 7. to *Walter Johnson* Gent. and his Heirs.

Marton, *Martune*, or *Marten*, a Berue of *Harworth*, *Roger de Busli*'s Fee, and held by *Fulk de Liseriis*. The *Martons* (who seem to have their Name from that Hamlet) had the Inheritance of this Hamlet. In after Times the Family of *de Marton* were Lords of this Place, but did Fealty to the Priory of *Blithe*, for two Bovats of their Manor here, paying a Rent of 4 *s. per Ann.*

Here was anciently a Chapel, which was given by King *John* to the Church of *Roan* in *Normandy*, as Part of the Chapelry of *Blithe*, and was possessed by the Monks, 'till the Dissolution, when it was given to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

Matteresey, *Meresey*, or *Madrissig*, the Manor of Earl *Tosti* before the Conquest, but holding of the King's Demesne at *Bodmeschel*, and after the Conquest *Roger de Busli*'s, holding one Bovat of the Manor of *Rampton*. Another Part of this Place was a Berue to the Archbishop of *York*'s Manor of *Sutton*. Here was a Family who took their Name from this Place, being called *de Matteresey*, or *Mareschey*, who were Lords also of *Gamelstone* in this Wapentake. One of them founded a Monastery here, for *Gilbertines*, before the Year 1190, and the Successors of that Family endowed it, as we shall more at large shew, when we come to our History of the Monasteries of this County. While this Place was in the Possession of the Monks (for it was given them by *Isabel de Chancey*, the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas de Mareseyl* the Prior had Free-warren here, and a Market and Fair.

Here are still some Remains of the Abbey, and a good Stone Bridge over the *Idle*.

The

The Church was appropriated to the Priory, 8 *Edw.* I. to repair the Losses the Monks had by a Fire, that then happened among them; but at the Dissolution it was given to *John Nevil* Esq; whose Heir being married to Sir *William Hickman*, carried this Manor, with divers other Estates, into that Family. Sir *Willoughby Hickman* Bar. his Descendant, hath a good Seat here. The Vicarage was then, as now it is, in the Archbishop of *York*'s Patronage, and was valued anciently at 8 *l.* but is now valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.*

Here was in this Church before the Dissolution, a Chantry dedicated to St. *John Baptist*, which after it was among other Things given, 7 *Edw.* VI. to *Thomas Reeves*, and *George Cotton*, with a Messuage, and Tenement in this Place, and another in *Heyton*, to it belonging.

Merriel Bridge, which lies at the Entrance of the small Township of *Merriel*, in *York* Road. The Town is esteemed in the Parish of *Elkesley*. *Thomas Fitz-William* gave to the Monks of *Blithe*, his Moiety of the Mill here, and all Things appertaining thereunto, for thirty Shillings, and half a Mark yearly, in which the Archbishop was bound for himself, and Successors, for a Tenement in *Plumbtree* Field. *Richard de Marcham* held the said Moiety of the Mill at 20 *s. per Ann.* In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, this Manor was the Inheritance of *William Swift* Gent.

Here was a Chapel, esteemed a Part of the King's Manor of *Tickhill*.

Milnethorp, an Hamlet of *Cukeney*, conveyed by the Archbishop of *York*, to the Abbot and Convent of *Welbeck*, as *Hembeck Woodhouse*, *Langwath*, &c. as above, and given to Mr. *Pierpoint* at the Dissolution, as they were.

Moreton Little, and *Northern*, both of them appendant to the King's great Manor of *Bodmeschell*, but *Roger de Busli*'s Fee, after *Alfrid*, and *Luschell* the *Saxon* Owners were outed of them by the *Normans*. The Families of St. *George*, and *Vavasors*, were considerable Owners in this Place.

Norton, an Hamlet of *Cukeney*, called from it *Norton Cukeney*, so settled and granted to the *Pierpoints*, as is abovementioned in *Cukeney*, &c.

Ordeshall, or *Ordesal*, Part of it belonging to the King's Manor of *Dunnam*, and that of *Grove*, yet *Roger Busli* had four Manors, which before the Conquest belonged to the *Saxons Osward*, *Turstaun*, *Oderic*, and *Thurstan*; but the principal Part of it went with *Grove*. In after Times the *Hercyes* were the chief Owners in this Place, and had Free-warren in it, and from them it passed to the *Mackworths*, and one of the Family of *Bevercote*, a Lawyer of good Note, Counsel for the City of *York*, and Feodary of this County. His Daughter marrying to *Tho. Cornwallis* Esq; brought it to him, who sold it to the Countess of *Devonshire*, who settled it upon Sir *Edward Wortley*, her second Son. Part of this Township belonged to, and went with, the Manor of *Eaton*. It hath a Paper mill in it.

Here was anciently (and probably may be still) a Parcel of Land of twenty four Perches, and twelve Perches of Marish, which are *Frank-Almoign*, belonging to the Church of *Eaton* in the *Clay*, and not a Lay-fee.

The Church here is a Rectory, and was valued at twenty four Pounds, when the Family of *Hercyes* were Patrons; but it is now in the King's Books but 19 *l.* 10 *s.* 7 *d.* ½. and Sir *Francis Wortley* is Patron. In the Church here is a Monument, with an Epitaph in Verse, for Mr. *Denman* Rector of this Place, describing him to be the Son of an Esquire by the Father's Side, and a Knight's Daughter, forced to fly in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, but restored by Queen *Elizabeth*. He built an Alms-House here, and established something at *Retford*, for the promoting Religion, but we find not what.

Osberton, or *Osbernestone*, an Hamlet of *Worksop* Parish, the Land of the *Taynes Elnaine*, and *Ulviet*, before the Conquest, and held of the King after it by *Swan*, and *Ulviet*. It was soon after the Estate of the Countess of *Ewe*, and held of her

by *Malveſin de Hercy*, by the Service of being her Diſpenſer. In after Ages, *Thomas Chaworth* became Lord of this Place, and his Poſterity held it divers Succeſſions, and had Free-warren in it. It was lately *William Leeke*'s, Son and Heir of *Herbert Leeke* of *Halam*, who had it by his Wife, who was of the Family of *Bolles* of this Place, by whom he hath left an Heir or two.

Here were ſome Lands given to religious Uſes by, 1. *Robert Fitz-Randulph*, who gave to God, and the Church of St. *Mary*, and St. *Cuthbert* at *Radford*, the Church of this Town, which *William* his Son, and *R bert* his Grandſon confirmed, and *Walter* Archbiſhop of *York* appropriated to the ſaid Monaſtery. 2. *Robert* Son of the ſaid *William*, who gave certain Lands lying near the Wood of *Osberton*. 3. *Thomas de Chaworth*, who gave, and granted to the Prior and Convent of *Worksop*, a Way in this Place, which lyes between the Church-yard of this Town on the Weſt, and the Manor of the Prior and Convent on the Eaſt. 4. The Priory of *Worksop* had here alſo a Grange, which was granted by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 32. to *Robert Dighton* Eſq; and his Heirs, paying for the ſaid Grange 7 *s.* yearly.

The Tithes of the Corn and Hay of this Hamlet, upon the Diſſolution of the Abbies, were by King *Edward* VI. ſettled upon the Biſhop of *Lincoln*; and as we ſuppoſe, ſtill belong to that See. The Church of *Worksop* is the Place of Worſhip for this Hamlet, and ſeveral others in that Pariſh.

Oulcotes, or *Ulecotes*, an Hamlet of the Manor of *Styrap*, held by *Fulk de Liſoriis*, *Roger de Buſli*'s Man, from whoſe Poſterity it came to the *Creſſyes*, who though *Hugh de Creſſi* ſettled it on *Robert Ruſſel* of *Tikhill*, and *Cicely* his Wife and their Heirs, yet ſtill were conſiderable Owners in this Place, to the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and probably yet may have ſome Poſſeſſions here. From them this Village hath long been called *Oulcotes-Creſſy*. From the *Ruſſels* this Manor paſſed to the *Sterapes*, whoſe Son firſt took the Name of *Oulcotes*. His Name was *Philip*, and was a great Man in his Time, being Sheriff of *Northumberland*, and a Judge Itinerant in *Cumberland*, *Weſtmorland*, and *Lancaſhire*. He left no Heirs, and ſo his five Siſters inherited his great Eſtate, and this Manor was the Lot of the Second, called *Margery*, who married *Hammelin de Bugthorp*, and begot on her *Jeffrey*, whoſe Son *Ingeram de Ulecotes*, gave it to *Roger D'Arci*, and his Heirs.

The Lands given to religious Uſes in this Pariſh, were 1. Four Bovats by *Fulk de Liſoriis*, to God, and St. *Mary* of *Blithe*, for the Love of God, and the Souls of himſelf, Wife, and all his Anceſtors; and two other Bovats he added to the Alms of the ſaid Monaſtery. 2. *Robert de Liſoriis* his Son confirmed his Father's Gift, and added one Bovat of Land more to it. 3. *John Conſtable* of *Cheſter*, gave alſo to God, and the Church of St. *James* at *Welbeck*, and the Monks ſerving God there, all the Lands of his Fee in this Town, held by *William Wytherſcote*, with all the Appertenances, as well in Wood, as in plain and arable Land, with all his Sarts, &c. all which *Roger* his Son, *William* his Brother, and *Thomas* his Son confirmed. 4. *Alan Caſtellan* alſo gave to the ſaid Church of *Welbeck*, four Acres of arable Lands in this Place, by the long Ford, which *William de Creſſy*, then Lord of the Manor confirmed; and ſeveral other Lands in this Place, given to the ſaid Houſe by ſeveral other Benefactors; and *Roger de Creſſy* gave to God, St. *Mary*, and the Monks of *Blythe*, half a Bovat of Land in this Place. 5. *John de Sterap* alſo gave ſome Lands here, to the Abbey of *Welbeck*. King *Edward* I. alſo by his Charters dated at *York*, *Reg.* 19. granted to the Abbey and Convent of *Welbeck*, and their Succeſſors, Free-warren in all their Demeſne Lands here. The Abbey of *Welbeck* had a Grange here, held by *Hugh de Creſſy*, which Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 5. granted to *Robert Hitchcock*, and *John Giffard*, and their Heirs.

Perletborp, or *Peverelthorp*, called in *Domeſday* Book (as Dr. *Thoroton* judgeth) *Thorp* only, had in it two Manors, poſſeſſed

ſed by *Thurſtan* and *Ulmer*, *Saxons*, before the Conqueſt; but both made *Roger de Buſli*'s Fee after it. This manor was by *Roger de Buſli*, or ſome of his Heirs, given to the Nuns of *Haverholme* in *Lincolnſhire*, and was by King *Henry* II. obtained of them by an Exchange, for 4 *l.* Land a Year in *Orſton*. King *John*, when he came to the Crown, granted this Manor to *Robert de Vetere Ponte*, or *Vipont*, who married *Idonia*, the Heir of the *Buſli*'s, or *Buſli*'s. *John de Vipont*, Grandſon of the aforeſaid *Robert*, had no Iſſue Male, and ſo his Eſtate was parted between his two Daughters, *Iſabell*, and *Idonia*, to which laſt, who was married to *Roger de Leyburn*, this Manor came upon a Partition. *John de Leyburn* was their Heir, and leaving only a Daughter for his Heir, named *Idonia*, ſhe married to *John de Orumbwell*, and carried this Manor into his Family, and he procured Free-warren upon it, and other his Manors, here and in *Derbyſhire*. From them this Manor paſſed to *Edward le Deſpencer* and his Poſterity; and after them to *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, *Richard Nevil*, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, and ſo to the Crown; yet of late Years, Sir *John Byron* Knt. Mr. *Lodge* an Alderman of *London*, and at length the Earl of *Kingſton*, in whoſe Family, now Dukes, it now reſteth. This Hamlet is in the Pariſh of *Edenſtow*, as *Carberton*, and ſome other Hamlets are.

Radford, an Hamlet belonging to *Workſop*, where *William de Lovetot* built a Monaſtery for Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtin*, and having dedicated it to God, St. *Mary*, and St. *Cuthbert*, endowed it with diverſe Tithes, Lands, and Rents (of which we ſhall give a full Account in our Hiſtory of the Monaſteries) from whence the Monks are ſometimes called Canons of *Radford*, and ſometimes *of Workſop*.

Ranby is an old decayed Town, annexed and joined to *Bilby*, but Part of it is in the Pariſh of *Blithe*, and Part in the Pariſh of *Babworth*. It was moſt of it Waſte in the Conqueror's Time; but ſome of it was held of the King's Manor of *Badmeſchel*, and another Part was *Roger de Buſli*'s Fee, which held of *Grove*. Here were lately certain Oaks, called *Ranby Oaks*, noted for their Tallneſs and Bigneſs. The Family of *Chaworths*, and *Babingtons* had ſome Poſſeſſions in this Place.

Ranſkill, or *Ranſchell*, was the Fee of *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *York* before the Conqueſt, when it was Waſte, and ſo continued all King *William*'s Time, *Godric* the *Saxon* was Tenant, but the Fee of it remained to the Archbiſhop after the *Norman* Settlement. The *Harcyes*, and *Darcyes*, had ſome Poſſeſſions here.

It is ſome Benefit to this Place, that it ſtands in the Coach Road from *London* to *York*. It is in the Pariſh of *Blithe*, as is alſo *Torworth*, which has the ſame Advantages.

Ratcliffe, was an Hamlet of *Workſop*, of which we find nothing more.

Rufford, or *Rugford*, upon the River *Maun*, the Manor of *Ulf* the *Saxon* before the *Norman* Invaſion, and the Fee of *Giſlebert de Gaunt* after, as all *Ulf*'s Lands in theſe Parts were. It had Lands in *Bildeſthorp* and *Wirchenfield*, belonging to it. *Giſlebert* died in the Reign of *William Ruſus*, and was buried in *Bardney* Abbey in *Lincolnſhire*. He had two Sons, *Walter* and *Robert*, *Walter* by *Maud* the Daughter of *Stephen* Earl of *Britanny*, had *Gilbert* his eldeſt Son, who marrying *Roeſia* Counteſs of *Lincoln*, became in her Right Earl of *Lincoln*. He founded an Abbey here, (called the Abbey of *Rufford*) for Monks of the *Ciſtertian* Order, in the Year 1148, and endowed them with this Manor, which they held with divers others to the Diſſolution, as we ſhall hereafter ſhew in our Hiſtory of the Monaſteries.

By the Act made 21 *Hen.* VIII. this Monaſtery was, with many others, diſſolved, and the Lands coming into the King's Hands, were firſt demiſed to Sir *John Markham* Knt. for twenty one Years, *Reg* 28. at 22 *l.* 8 *s. per Ann.* Rent; and afterward ſettled upon *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury* and *Waterford*, and his Heirs, of whom Sir *George Savile*, of *Barrowby* in *Lincolnſhire*, marrying *Mary* the Grand-

daughter of the ſaid Sir *George*, became Owner of the ſaid Monaſtery, and the Lands and Lordſhips thereunto belonging, and made it the Seat of his Family. The late Viſcount *Halifax*, *George Savile*, much enlarged and adorned it. It had the Honour often of entertaining ſeveral of our Kings, by Reaſon it ſtood ſo commodious for hunting in *Shirwood* Foreſt.

Rumwood, a Town belonging to the Foreſt of *Shirwood*, of which we ſhall give as full an Account, as we can, when we come to deſcribe that Foreſt.

Ryton, a Member of the King's great Manor of *Mansfield*, ſo that many of the Tenements are ancient Demeſne. It hath long been, and was in the Year 1674, the Place of Reſidence of a Family named *Eyre*, which probably may continue there ſtill.

Scofton, a ſmall Village, that holds of the King's great Manor of *Mansfield*, the prime capital Meſſuage whereof hath for ſome Time belonged to the *Jeſoppes*.

The Tithe of Corn and Hay, *&c.* ariſing in this Place, were given by King *Edward* VI. to *Henry Holbech* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and his Succeſſors.

Scroby, or *Scrooby*, a Berue, or Hamlet belonging to *Sutton*, the Manor of the Archbiſhop of *York*, who had Free-warren here 17 *Edw.* II. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, the Archbiſhops had here a very fair Palace, not only greater, and more capacious than their Seat at *Southwell*, but much more commodious for Proviſion, having a large Juriſdiction on the north Side, conſiſting of very many Towns thereabouts. It hath ſtill a fair Park belonging to it, but Archbiſhop *Sands*, having cauſed it to be demiſed to his Son Sir *Samuel Sands*, the Houſe has been ſo much neglected, that it is almoſt fain to the Ground. Mr. *Francis Sands* is the preſent Tenant. The Road from *London* to *York* goes through this Town.

The Church here was anciently a very fair one, but now is ruinous and decayed. The Rectory is appropriated to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*; and we do not find that there was a Vicarage inſtituted, and conſequently how it is ſupplied.

Serleby, the Manor of *Aluric* the *Saxon* before the Conqueſt, and Fee of *Roger de Buſli* after, of whom *Giſlebert* his Man held it. It came to the *Mowbrays* after the *Buſli*'s, and was by *Roger de Mowbray* given to *Maud de Moles*, who married *Hugh de Serleby*, in the Reign of King *John*, or before. The *Serlebys* enjoyed their Eſtate here many Succeſſions, and had Free-warren in all the Demeſne, until *Anthony Serleby* Lord of it, in the Beginning of the laſt Century, having no Iſſue, ſettled it upon *Gertrude* his Wife, the Daughter of *Ralph Leek* of *Haſland* Eſq; for her Life, and twenty one Years after, in which Time the Heir of the *Serlebys* being grown poor for want of it, ſold the Reverſion to Mr. *Saunderſon* of *Blyth*; but ſhe marrying Sir *George Chaworth*, the other Part of the *Serlebys* Eſtate was ſold to that Family and became their Inheritance. The *Serleby*'s Arms were, Gules a Croſſe Moline, Arg. charged with Mullets of ſix Points Sable, and over all a Bendlet counter-compony Argent, and Azure.

Hugh de Moles gave certain Lands in the Fields of this Place, and all the Rents of them, to God, and the Abbey of St. *Mary* of *Roch* in *Yorkſhire*, and the Monks there ſerving God, to whom they were after confirmed by *Maud de Serleby* his Siſter.

Shireokes, an Hamlet of *Worksop*, which *William de Lovetot* the Founder, and *Richard* his Son, gave almoſt all to the Monaſtery of *Worksop*, with the Mills, and ſeveral dwelling Houſes. The Diſſolution of the Abbey brought this Manor into King *Henry* VIII's Hands, who in the thirty eighth Year of his Reign, granted to *Robert Thornhill*, and *Hugh Thornhill* Gent. all the Manor, Demeſne, or Grange of *Worksop*, with the Appertenances of *Shireokes*, beneath the Hamlet of *Shireokes*, in the Pariſh of *Worksop*, as alſo all the Meſſuages, Lands, and Tenements in this Place, and all the Tithes of the ſaid Hamlet, lately belonging to the ſaid Monaſtery, to hold to them and their Heirs, at the yearly Rent of 1 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d. ob.*

Styrap,

Styrap, or *Eſtyrap*, had three Manors in it before the Conqueſt, poſſeſſed by *Leving*, *Torchill*, and *Leuric* the *Saxons*; but was the Fee of *Roger de Buſli* after, and *Bernard* was his Man, or Tenant. The Family *de Liſoriis* had this Manor after him. In taking an Inquiſition at *Newarke*, 2 *Hen.* V. *Styrap* was alledged, and pleaded to be an Hamlet of *Oulcotes*, but the Jury found it to be a Town of itſelf. In latter Times *Gerard de Styrap* was Lord of this Manor, and Father of *Philip de Oulcotes*, who leaving only three Siſters for his Heirs, among whom this Manor, and ſome other Eſtates was divided, it went by Marriage into divers Families; and in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. were veſted in *Matthew de Blythe*, and *Agnes* his Wife, who ſettled it by Fine upon Sir *John Talbot* Knt. Son and Heir of *John* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, whereby it is, or lately was, in the Family of the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, or their Heirs.

Some Lands in this Pariſh were given to religious Uſes by, 1. *Fulk de Liſoriis*, who gave to the Abbey of St. *Mary* of *Blithe*, in perpetual Alms, four Bovats of Land in this Pariſh. 2. Here was alſo a Meſſuage given to the Monaſtery of *Roche* in *Yorkſhire*, the Giver not known, which Q. *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 5. gave to *Roger Hitchcote*, and *John Gifford*, and their Heirs, being then in the Occupation of *Richard More*.

Suckholme, or *Sulkholm*, a Berue, or Hamlet of the Manor of *Worksop*, the Manor of which being in the Crown, King *Henry* I. gave it to the Priory of St. *Oſwald* at *Noſtel* in *Yorkſhire*, which King *Henry* II. confirmed; but the Priory held it of the Manor of *Worksop*, and paid two Marks yearly Rent to it. In the third Year of King *Edward* III. the ſaid Prior and Convent of St. *Oſwald*, claimed all Sorts of Privileges; but the Jury upon Inquiry could not find, that they ever had in this Manor Infangtheiſe, or Gallows, or Emendation of Aſſize, but only View of Frank-pledge. After the Diſſolution of the Abbies, this Demeſne and Manor late belonging to the ſaid Priory of *Oſwald*, was granted by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 37. with all their Appertenances, to *Margaret Leek*, the Widow of *John Leek* Gent. for Life, and the Remainder to her Son *Henry Leek* and his Heirs, Remainder to her right Heirs, paying the annual Rent of 11 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d. ob.* In the Year 1612. it was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Charles Cavendiſh*, and after him deſcended to his Poſterity, who at length became Dukes of *Newcaſtle*, and in their Heirs we ſuppoſe it continues. Mr. *Rolleſton*, Secretary to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, had a Seat here, which may ſtill be his Heirs.

Sutton, or *Sudton*, the Manor of the Archbiſhop of *York* before the Conqueſt, as it ſtill continueth, with the north Soke. In 16 *Rich.* II. *Thomas Palmer* Parſon of *Blaunkeney*, had a Writ called *Ad quod damnum*, allowing him to give to the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, two Meſſuages, one Toft, one Bovat, thirty five Acres of Land, and a Rood, two Acres of Meadow, and 5 *s.* Rent, with the Appertenances in this Place, which were then held by *Roger de Weſton*, Prebendary of the Prebend of *Clarghburgh*, by the Rent of 3 *s.* 6 *d.* and doing Suit at his Court in *Clarburgh*. It hath *Lound* in it.

The Vicarage of *Sutton*, when the Sacriſt of St. *Mary* at *York* was Patron, was valued at 10 *l.* and is now of the ſame Value in the King's Books, the Lady *Sarah South* being the Patroneſs.

Thoresby is Part in *Edenſtow*, and an equal Part hath uſually gone with *Peveltborp*. It hath for ſome Time been the Earl of *Kingſton*'s, and is now, or late was, the Place of Reſidence of the Honourable *William Pierpoint*, a younger Son of that Family.

Thorpe, an Hamlet of *Matterſey*, given by *Iſabel de Chancy*, with the head Manor to the Priory of *Matterſey*, which had Free-warren in both of them. Sir *Thomas Markham* Kt. had conſiderable Poſſeſſions here, 22 *Hen.* VIII. At the Diſſolution of the Abbies, King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 31. granted to *Anthony Nevil* Eſq; the Manor and Lands of *Thorp*, lately belonging to the Monaſtery of *Matterſey*, and his Heirs.

Torworth,

Torworth, *Torthewortbe*, or *Turdeword*, had two Manors before the Conqueſt, of which *Brixi*, and *Caſchi* were Lords, but after the Conqueſt they were *Roger de Buſli*'s Fee, but *Azo* the Prieſt had it of him. In 29 *Edw.* I. *Hugh de Serleby* was Lord of this Place, but held it of the Family of *Mowbray*, by the Service of a Knight's Fee. He claimed to have Free-warren in all his Lands here.

The Lands of this Hamlet given to religious Uſes are, 1. One Bovat of Land, with the Appertenances, given to the Abbey of *Roch* in *Yorkſhire*, by the Charter of *Maud de Moles*, held by *Alexander Craſſi*; as alſo one Culture of Land of thirty eight Acres, and Paſture for an Hundred Sheep on the Commons, all in this Place. She alſo gave to the ſaid Monks, all the Lands, which the Men of *Blithe* held of *Hugh de Moles* her Brother, and the Rents of thoſe Lands. 2. Five Bovats of Land and an half with all their Appertenances here, given by *Hugh de Moles*, for the Health of his own, his Father's, Mother's, and all his Predeceſſors Souls, to the Church of St. *Mary* of *Blith*. 3. The Rent of three Acres of Land, to be received yearly of *Roger Cnodis* and his Heirs, given by *William de Keleſalth*, to the Prior and Convent of *Blithe* aforeſaid.

Walesby, was the Fee of diverſe Perſons, and belonged to the Manor of *Grimſton*, which was the King's, *Tuxford*, which was *Roger Buſli*'s; *Laxington*, which was *Geiſfrid de Halſelin*'s; and *Hocton*, which was *Roger* of *Poicton*'s. In after Ages, this Manor uſually went along with *Kirkton*, and had the ſame Lords, as the *Bardulfs*, *Fitz-Ralphs*, *Mareſeys*, &c. but the Monks of *Rufford* met with ſo many Benefactors in this Place, that at length they became the moſt conſiderable Owners in it; for

Reginald Urſel gave them in pure Alms the Service, which *Robert de Lexington* was wont to do him for one Fovat of Land, which he held of him in this Place, *viz.* a Pair of Iron Spurs, and two Pence yearly, with all Reliefs, Wards, and Eſcheats. *Ralph de Wadeland* alſo gave them the whole Service, which *John de la Chauſe* and his Brother owed him for the Lands, and Tenements they held of him here, with their Homage, Rents, and Suits of Court. *Hugh de Fitz-Ralph* alſo for the Safety of his own, Wife's, and Sons Souls, gave them his whole Demeſne in *Kirkton*, and all his Fee in *Walesby*. *Robert de Laxton* alſo for the Health of his Father's, Mother's, and his own Souls, gave them one Bovat here. All theſe Lands at the Diſſolution of the Abbies, and many more, were given to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, as will more fully be ſhewn in our Hiſtory of the Monaſtery of *Rufford*.

The Church, or rather Chapelry of this Place, was a Part of the Chapelry of *Blythe*, given by King *John* to *Walter* Archbiſhop of *Roan*, and his Succeſſors, and the Canons of that Church; but afward became a Member of the King's free Chapel of *Tickhill*. The Vicarage then belonged to the Abbots of *Weſtminſter*, and was valued at 8 *l.* The late Lord Viſcount *Hallifax*'s Heirs, are now the Patrons, and it is valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.*

Wallingwells of the Place. See *Carleton* in *Lindrick*, and of the Monaſtery, ſee our Hiſtory of the Monaſteries of this County following.

Warſop, an Hamlet, Part of it belonging to the King's great Manor of *Mansfield*, and Part of it *Tain*-land, the Freehold of the *Saxons*, *Godric*, *Lemor* and *Ulchel*, before the Conqueſt, but *Roger de Buſli*'s Fee after. In later Times, the Manor here often changed Lords; for in the 17 *Hen.* III. *Robert de Lexington* had a Grant of it from that King, and in the 52d. Year, *Robert de Sutton* was Lord of it, but held it of that King *in Capite*. This Family held it to the ſecond Year of *Edward* III. when *John Nunnes* of *London* acquired it of *John de Sutton*, but he paſſed it the next Year to Sir *John Roos* Knt. of *Hemlak*, 11 *Edw.* III. from whoſe Family it deſcended to the Earls of *Rutland*.

Here were ſome Church Lands given by 1. *Oliva*, Daughter and Heir of *Alan Fitz-Jordan*, Lord of *Tuxford*, who being a Widow, and in her own Power, gave

to the Church of *Welbeck* and the Canons there, a Meadow in this Place, called *Bradberg*. 2. *Eva Mundac*, Wife of *Hugh Brett*, who gave to the ſaid Abbey and the Monks thereof, one Meſſuage, with a Toft, and one Bovat of Land, which was of her own Inheritance, deſcended to her from her Brother *William de London*.

The Rectory of *Warſop*, was valued at twenty Pounds, when the Lord *Roos* was Patron; but is now in the King's Books 22 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 *d. ob.* and *William Willoughby* is Patron.

Welbeck, famous for its Monaſtery only, which we ſhall account for in our Hiſtory of it hereafter, to which we refer our Reader; ſince the Diſſolution, the Monaſtery is become the Seat of the *Newcaſtle* Family, who have made it very fine. The River *Idle* hath its Riſe not far from this Place.

The Repreſentatives in Parliament for this County have been, for divers Succeſſions of our Kings, eight; but *Cromwell*, when he was inſtalled Protector, modelled them thus. For the County four, and Town two, leaving out *Newark* and *Eaſt Retford*, which now ſend.

We find none of our Nobility, who took their Titles of Honour from this Shire, but from the Town of Nottingham, *where we have given a Liſt of their Succeſſion, and therefore ſhall proceed to give an Account of the* BARONETS, *viz.*

SIR *Gervaſe Cliſton* of *Cliſton*, Knight of the *Bath*, created *May* 22, 1611. Bar. 13.

John Molineux of *Taverſal*, Eſq; created *ditto*. Bar. 38.

Hardolph Waſteneys of *Headon*, Eſq; created Dec. 11, 1622. Bar. 197.

Thomas Williamſon of *Eaſt Markham*, Eſq; created *June* 3, 1642. Bar. 393.

Edward Golding of *Colſton Baſſet*, Eſq; created *Sept.* 27, 1642. Bar. 416.

William Willoughby of *Willoughby*, Eſq; created *Aug.* 4, 1660. Bar. 544.

Francis Leeke of *Newarke* upon *Trent*, Eſq; then Governour of *Gravesend*, created *Dec.* 15, 1663. Bar. 733.

Sir *Edward Nevil* of *Grove*, Kt. created *Feb.* 24, 1674. Bar. 817.

Francis Willoughby of *Wollaton*, Eſq; with Remainder for want of Iſſue Male, to *Thomas* his Brother, and the Heirs Male of his Body, created *Apr.* 7, 1677. Bar. 832.

Thomas Parkins of *Bonney*, Eſq; created *May* 18, 1681. Bar. 859.

Perſons

Perſons of Note, who were born in, or inhabited this County, but the Places are not known.

THomas *Horn*, Son of *William Horn* of *Caſſal* in this Shire, was a Student in *Magdalen* Hall in *Oxford*, where he commenced Maſter of Arts in 1633. About that Time he took upon him the Employment of a School-maſter, and having taught as ſuch at *London*, *Leiceſter*, and *Tunbridge*, was, for his Merit, preferred to be the School-maſter of *Eaton* near *Windſor*, where he remained to his dying Day. He hath written ſeveral Books uſeful in his Art, *viz.*

Janua Linguarum, printed at *Lond.* 1634, taken moſtly out of *Comenius's Janua Linguarum*, corrected and amended by *John Robotharn*, and again reviewed by *Will: Dugard*, *Lond.* 1659.

Manuductio in edem Palladis, &c. *Lond.* 1641.

Rhetoricæ compendium Latino-Anglica, Lond. 1651.

William Holder, Doctor of Divinity of *Cambridge*, was a *Nottinghamſhire* Man, educated in *Pembroke*-Hall, where having commenced Maſter of Arts, he ſoon after became Rector of *Blechingdon* in *Oxfordſhire*. After King *Charles's* Reſtoration, he was made a Canon of *Ely*, and *St. Paul's*, Fellow of the *Royal Society*, Sub-dean of the Chapel, and Sub-almoner to that King. He was a great Virtuoſo, and got himſelf a great Name by his wonderful Art, in making a young Gentleman, *Alexander Popham*, Son of Coll. *Edward Popham*, who was born Deaf and Dumb to ſpeak; How he did it, he tells us in a Diſcourſe of the Elements of Speech, which he wrote for that Purpoſe, and to promote a publick Good. But the young Man being taken from him too young, or before he grew perfect in his Speech, loſt what he had been taught by this Doctor; and was ſent to Dr. *Wallis* of *Oxford*, (who had recovered the Speech of a young Gentleman, one Mr. *Whalley*) to reſtore his Speech again, which Dr. *Wallis* having effected, he vainly aſſumed the Glory of it to himſelf, without taking Notice of Dr. *Holder*, the firſt Inventor of it, be ſure in *England*, if not in the World. This provoked Dr. *Holder* to vindicate himſelf, againſt Dr. *Wallis*, in a Treatiſe which he calls,

A Supplement to the philoſophical Tranſactions of July, 1670. to which Dr. *Wallis* publiſhed an Anſwer ſoon after; and ſo the Controverſy ended. He has written alſo,

A Treatiſe of Muſick, in the Theoretick, and Practick Parts, of which Art he had good Skill.

Robert Baſton, born not far from *Nottingham*, a *Carmelite* Friar of *Scarborough*. King *Edward* II. took him with him into *Scotland*, to write ſome Memorials of his Expedition; but being taken by the *Scots*, was forced by *Robert Bruce* the *Scots* King, to frame a Ditty to a contrary Tune. *Hol.* 342.

Robert (beſt known by the Name of *Robin*) *Hood*, a Man perhaps as famous as any for his Villanies, and odd Kinds of Virtue. Few of our Hiſtorians paſſing him over without ſome notable Remarks, We could not omit him, though *nigro carbone notandus*, for his Robberies, yet ſomething to be regarded for his Kindneſs and Gentleneſs, being as Mr. *Cambden* deſcribes him (*North Riding Yorkſhire*) from *John Major* the *Scotch* Hiſtorian. A leading Robber indeed, but a moſt kind and obliging one, "*Prædo mitiſſimus*. We place him here, not for his Birth-place, nor ſcarcely for his Habitation (for we do not find he dwelt, or ſettled any where) but becauſe he had his common Abode with his roguiſh Companions in *Shirewood* Foreſt, though he had another Haunt near the Sea, in the *North-Riding* in *Yorkſhire*, where *Robin Hood's*

Hood's Bay ſtill retains his Name. Not that he uſed the Sea at all; but after his Robberies retreated to thoſe unſuſpected Places for Security. We ſhall not enter into a Detail of his Life and Actions, but ſhall give our Reader his Character from *Drayton* the Poet, in his *Poly-Olbion*, *p.* 123.

From wealthy Abbots Cheſts, and Churles abundant Store,
What often Times he took, he ſhar'd among the Poor:
No lordly Biſhop came, in luſty *Robin's* Way,
To him before he went, but for his Paſs muſt pay.
The Widow in Diſtreſs he generouſly releiv'd,
And remedied the Wrongs of many a Virgin griev'd.

Dr. Fuller's Reflection upon him is, who made him a Judge, or commiſſioned him, to take, where it could be ſpared, to give to them that wanted, *viz.* the Widow in Diſtreſs. None ſurely could, but for one Theif to extort from another, the Robber from the Oppreſſor, and to vindicate the injured helpleſs Virgin, hath ſuch a Shadow of Goodneſs, as rendered his Vices not ſo much condemnable; and for that Reaſon perhaps he eſcaped the Gallows, and for ought we know died in his Bed. He lived in the Reign of *Richard* I. about the Year 1100. 'Tis ſaid of him, that he never murdered any Man, but often killed Deer, with which he uſually feaſted the Neighbourhood, where he eat the Veniſon. He was merry, but never miſchievous; and when he took a Purſe, he civilly demanded it, reſpectfully uſed his Benefactors, and thankfully received it, diſmiſſing them with Compliments; for though he would not be denied, he ſcorned to be rude; from him theſe Proverbs were taken up in this Shire firſt, that are now uſed all *England* over.

Many talk of Robin Hood, *who never ſhot in his Bow.*

This Saying is uſed to decipher ſuch Perſons as diſcourſe (or prate) of Matters in which they have no Skill, or Experience.

To ſell Robin Hood's *Penny-worths.*

This is ſpoken of Things ſold half for nought, or for half their Worth. *Robin* came lightly by the Wares he ſold, and as eaſily parted with them; ſo that he'd afford to Meaſure a Yard of Velvet by his long Bow. Where-ever he went, he made a Fair, Plenty of Chapmen crowding upon him to buy his ſtolen Goods. Surely another Proverb was not then in Being, *The Receiver is as bad as the Theif*, or People would not have been ſo forward to buy of him; but then Pardons were cheap, and almoſt as freely diſpenſed, as *Robin's* Bargains, and both alike unlawful.

The Natural Hiſtory of this County.

NAture hath ſo well provided this County with Neceſſaries for human Life, as any in *England*. 'Tis not one of the biggeſt, but beſt, all the Elements here ſhewing themſelves in their Excellency. The Air is here moſt pure, clear and healthy, of which it might be a ſingular Demonſtration, that there are ſo many Noblemens Seats in it. It abounds with Waters in all Reſpects uſeful and profitable. The noble River *Trent* (which ſome Antiquaries of leſs Note have called in *Latin*, *Triginta*, from its Affinity with the *French* Word, which ſignifies that Number) after it hath entred this County at *Thrumpton*, almoſt at the Southern Limits of it, paſſeth quite through it, as far as the Northern utmoſt Bounds, being from *Dunham* in *Newark* Wapentake, the Boundary between this and *Lincolnſhire*. This River beſides, that it abounds with excellent Fiſh, and particularly Salmon, enriches the Country with fruitful and delightful Meadowing, and Paſture; and being repleniſhed continually with the Fall of twelve or thirteen conſiderable Rivers into it, bears a Stream big enough for Navigation. Mineral, and Chalybiate Waters are not ſo plentiful here, as in ſome other Countreys (or at leaſt have not been inquired into ſo nicely, as in *Northamptonſhire*, &c.) but it doth not want them; for about a Mile from *Eaſt Retford*, is a Well called St. *John*'s Well, famous of late for a great Number of Cures effected by the Waters, which are cold.

The Soil here is very fruitful in Grain, and Paſture, whereby all Sorts of Cattle are ſupported, and propagated; but it is generally reckoned of two very different Kinds, *viz.* ſandy and clayie, which the Inhabitants diſtinguiſh by the Sand, and Clay, the Southern Half being of the former Kind, and the Northern of the latter; but this Diviſion ſerves for the Eaſtern Side chiefly, the Weſtern being almoſt wholly taken up with *Shirewood* Forreſt, which we ſhall now deſcribe.

This Foreſt extends itſelf into three Wapentakes, *Bruſtow*, *Thurgarton* & *Lee*, and *Baſſetlaw*. When it was firſt made we do not find. It is mentioned in the Reign of King *Henry* II. but 'tis plain, it was a Foreſt before; for *William Peverel* in the Raign of King *Stephen*, *Reg.* 5. doth anſwer *de placitis Foreſtæ*, in this County, and he ſeems to have had the whole Profit, and Command of the Foreſt for his Eſtate. After him it devolved to the Crown, and was managed by the Shariffs for the Time being, who had an Allowance out of the Rents of 6 *l.* 5 *s.* paid to the Conſtable, eight Foreſters, and a Warrener, and 40 *l.* to the Canons of *Shirewood*, i. e. *Newſtede*, then newly founded by King *Hen.* II.

In the ancient Foreſt-Books, there is the Copy of a Charter made by King *John*, when he was Earl of *Morton*, to *Matilda de Caen*, and *Ralph Fitz-Stephens*, and the Heirs of the Former, of all the Liberties and free Cuſtoms, which any of her Anceſtors held, and enjoyed at any Time, in the Foreſt of *Nottinghamſhire*. *John Birkin* was her Heir, and *Thomas Birking* his Son, his. He left it to *Everingham*, whoſe Poſterity forfeited it to the Crown in King *Edward* I's Reign, ſince which Time it hath been granted by the Princes to Noblemen and Gentlemen, as a Mark of ſpecial Favour; but the State of the Foreſt remained according to the Diſpoſition of the *Everinghams*, which was this.

The Foreſt Officers of *Shirewood* were diſtributed into three Parts, under whom there were three Keepings, *viz.* 1. Between the *Linde* and *Doverbeck*, which was to have one Foreſter, riding with a Page, two Foreſters on Foot, two Verderers, and two Agiſters. In this Keeping there was three Hays, *Beskwood*, *Lindby*, and *Willay*. 2. The high Foreſt, which was

to

to have two Foresters riding with each of them a Page, two Foresters on Foot, two Verderers, and two Agisters. In this Keeping are two Hayes, *Birkland*, and *Billabay*, and the Park of *Clipston*; and in these Hayes and Park, two Verderers, and two Agisters. 3. *Rumwood*, which had two Foresters on Foot, one of *Carburton*, and another of *Budby*, two Verderers, and two Agisters. The Perambulation of the Forest was taken by Commission 16 *Hen.* III. and though there were some Disafforestations afterward, yet they were resumed, so that that Perambulation remains to this Day, without any considerable Alteration. Dr. *Thoroton* hath set down the Bounds of the Forest particularly, that Men may know, whether they are within, or without the Forest, as they please. *Vide Thor. Not.* 506.

The State of this Forest at present is this. It consists of a Warden, his Lieutenant and a Steward, a Bow-bearer, and a Ranger, four Verderers, twelve Regarders, four Agisters, and twelve Keepers, or Foresters in the main Forest; all of them reduced under the chief Forester the Earl of *Chesterfield* and his Heirs, whose Father Sir *John Stanhope* had the same granted in Fee, with Liberty to destroy, and kill at their Pleasure, reserving an hundred Deer in the whole Walk. The twelve Forest-keepers were these, one of *Mansfield*, one of *Mansfield Wood-House*, one of *Annesley-Hills* and *Newstede*, one of *Papplewick*, one of *Rumwood* and *Oswald*, one of *Rufford*, one of *Billabay*, one of *Birkeland*, one of *Calverton*, one of *Farnesfield*, one of *Langton-arbour* and *Blidworth*, and one of *Sutton* in *Ashfield*. The Duke of *Newcastle* was Warden of this Forest in King *Charles* II's Reign; and we suppose that Trust is continued to his Heirs. To him belongs the perpetual placing of the Keeper of *Rumwood* and *Oswald*. The Keeper of *Rufford*'s Place, is the Inheritance of Sir *William Savil* Lord of *Rufford*, or his Heirs. *Annesley-Hills*, *Papplewick* and *Newstede*, belong to the Family of *Byrons* Lords of *Newstede*. The Rest of the Walks are in the Disposal of the Warden of the Forest. There are besides, as Members of the Forests, several Woodwards for every Township within the Forest, and for every principal Wood, one.

On the same Western Side bordering upon *Derbyshire*, from which it is parted near half Way by the Rivers *Erwash*, and *Meden*, which runs into the *Idle* at *Perlthorp*, a River which waters almost all the Northern Parts; there is found in several Places a most excellent Sort of Coal, of the same Nature with the Pit-coal of *Lancashire*, and *Yorkshire*, but more unctious and sulphurous. The Soil here, especially about the Forest, is not so fertile; but was as pleasant as any Part of the Shire, till that abominable Destruction of the Woods, was made by the Connivance, or Negligence of the Woodwards, who like other Officers in most Places, love the Profits of their Places, more than the Pains, and seek to plunder more than preserve.

Quarries of Stone are not so plentiful as in some other Counties, but we are informed, that *Gotham* yields a Sort of rugged Stone, with such delicate Veins, as exceeds the Beauty of Marble. The Soil indeed is so rich in most Places, that the common Manure is sufficient, with the usual Tillage to keep up its Fruitfulness; but yet there hath been found in some Parts of the County, Marle of several Sorts, which is a great Improver of Lands, and may be very useful in the sandy Lands here.

This County hath some Herbs peculiar to it, or very rare elsewhere, *viz.*

Caryophillus minor repens nostras, *i. e.* The purple creeping Mountain Pink, on a sandy Hill by the Road going from *Lenton* to *Nottingham*, and in other sandy Places.

Gramen tremulum albis Glumis, a Plant not well known, but to be inquired after by the Curious, said to grow in an hollow Lane, between *Peasely* and *Mansfield*, by *P. B.*

Glycyrrhiza vulgaris common Liquorish, much planted and cultivated for Sale at *Worksop*, and other Places in this County, which we should not have mentioned,

because it is now planted in so many other Places, especially about *London*; but because, as *England* affords the best Liquorish in the World for some Uses, that of this County is thought the best in *England*.

Lychnis Silvestris Alba, white wild Catchfly, on the Walls of *Nottingham* Castle, and Grounds by them.

Verbasculum pulverulentum, &c. Hoary Mullein, about *Wollerton-Hall*.

The ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY *of this County.*

THIS County of *Nottingham* is Part of the Diocese of the most Reverend the Archbishop of *York*, and tho' it hath no Ecclesiastical Dignitary that bears its Name, but the Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, who is at present Mr. *Robert Marsden*, yet here seems to be another Cathedral as it were of the Archbishop of *York*'s, he being the Head and Patron of the ancient Cathedral Church of *Southwell*, or *Sudwell*, which had anciently a Dean, Archdeacon, several Prebendaries, and other Dignitaries, besides inferiour Officers, as in Cathedrals; though since the new Establishment by Queen *Elizabeth* (for in King *Henry* VIII's Reign, it was involved in the common Fate of the religious Houses, and so dissolved) it hath only sixteen Prebendaries, six Vicars Choral, an Organist, six singing Men, five Choristers, and one Verger. The best Account we have of it is this.

The Foundation of this Collegiate Church, which is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, is certainly very ancient, though there is a Difference among our Antiquaries about it. Mr. *Cambden*, and Sir *Edward Coke* the Learned Lord Chief Justice of *England*, are of Opinion, That *Paulinus*, the first Archbishop of *York*, having baptized the Inhabitants of the Countrey hereabouts in the River *Trent*, near *Tiowulfingacester*, *Anno* 627, (which is avouched by the private History of this Church) began this Structure, or College in that Place, which soon after changed its Name to *Southwell*, which it now bears from a Spring, or Well lying near it Southwards; but Dr. *Thoroton* tells us, that King *Edgar*, Brother and Successor of King *Eadwy*, in a Certificate in the Court of Augmentations, is said to be the Founder of it. However that be, it is on all Hands agreed, that the Foundation is ancient, *viz.* in the Beginning of the *Saxon* Times at least, though we find in our Histories little or no Mention of it, till King *Edward* the Confessor's Time, when *Aldred*, then Archbishop of *York* (as Bishop *Godwin*, *de Præsul. in Vitâ ejus*, tells us) built an Hall at *Southwell* for the Canons to dine in.

As to the Dean of this Collegiate Church (as Sir *William Dugdale* tells us, there was at the first Erection) we can give no Account, not finding him mentioned by any of our Antiquaries; but of the Prebendaries we have clearer Information, though not so full as might be wished. The Prebends of *Woodborough*, *Normanton*, the three of *Norwell*, two of *Oxton*, and two of *South*, and *North Muskhams*, with the Sacristan, or Sexton, we suppose them to be given long before the Conquest, probably by *Oscytel* Archbishop of *York*, to whom King *Eadwy*, *Anno* 958, granted twenty Farms here for an Heritage, with all the Appertenances, because in the white Book of *Southwell*, (still remaining with the Chapter, and containing the Antiquities of that Church) there is nothing said of the Foundation of those Prebends. Of the Rest it appeareth by that Book, how, and when they were founded, *viz.* *Henry* I. Son of King *William* I. gave to *Thurstan*

for Archbiſhop of *York*, the Church of *Dunham*, that he might make it a Prebend in the Church of *Southwell*: Archbiſhop *Thurſtan* himſelf made, of the Churches of his Manors of *North Leverton*, and *Bekingham*, another Prebend in the ſame Church; but this Prebend was divided, and made two after this Manner. *William Rotherfield*, then Prebendary of *Leverton*, and *Bekingham*, reſigning for that purpoſe, *Anno* 1291, *John* Archbiſhop of *York*, by and with the Conſent of the Chapters of *York* and *Southwell*, did ordain the Church of *North Laverton* to be a diſtinct Prebend, and to have a Stall in the Quire next to the Sacriſt, and a Place in the Chapter-Houſe; and *William Rotherfield* to enjoy *Bekingham*, ſo divided, for his Life, after which it has ſince continued a diſtinct Prebend. *William* the Steward of Archbiſhop *Thurſtan*, gave his Land in *Halton*, which he held of the ſaid Archbiſhop, to the Church of *Southwell*, and *Roger* Archbiſhop of *York* made it a Prebend. *Pavia* alſo the Daughter of *Nigellus de Rampton*, by and with the Conſent of *Robert Malovel* her Son, not long after gave the Church of *Rampton*, with the Appertenances, to make another Prebend in this Church. To which the aforementioned *John Romanus*, adding the Church of *Eaton* to make another Prebend, *Anno Dom.* 1289, brought the Number to ſixteen, thus valued of old, and now,

			l.		l.	s.	d.	qd.
1.	*Norwell Overhall*, pars I.	42	now worth	48	1	3		
2.	*Norwell Palace-Hall*, pars II,	30	now	27	19	7		
3.	*Norwell* pars III.	6	now	9	0	2	1	2
4.	*Normanton*	20	now	22	6	0	1	2
5.	*Halton*, or *Hallowghton*	10	now	8	17	6		
6.	*Dunham*	45 Marks,	now	23	11	5		
7.	*Rampton*	24 Marks,	now	15	17	11		
8.	*Woodborough*		now	9	17	11		
9.	*Eaton*	10 *l.*	now	2	11	3		
10.	*Muskham South*	20 Marks,	now	13	4	7		
11.	*Muskham North*	34 *l.*	now	32	5	0		
12.	*Oxton* pars I.	40 Marks,	now	22	19	7		
13.	*Oxton* pars II.	40 Marks,	now	24	10	0		
14.	*Beckingham*	20 *l.*	now	16	15	10		
15.	*North Laverton*	5	now	4	17	11		
16.	The Sacriſt	11 *l.* 10 *s.*	now	1	3	4		

Many Privileges were granted to this Church of *Southwell* by ſeveral Kings, Archbiſhops, and Chapters of *York*; all which Pope *Alexander* III. by his Brief confirmed in 1171. 1. That their ancient Liberties and Cuſtoms ſhould be reſerved to them inviolable. 2. That the Churches of the Prebends, and thoſe belonging to the Chapter, ſhould be free from Epiſcopal Juriſdiction, and that the Prebendaries may inſtitute fit Vicars in them, as they have done long. 3. That both Clergy and Laity ſhould come to their Church in ſolemn Proceſſion. 4. That every Year a Synod ſhould be there celebrated. 5. That the Chriſm ſhould be brought to it by the Deans of the County from the Church of *York*, to be diſtributed to other Churches. 6. That at *Whitſuntide*, a certain ſmall Penſion called *Pentecoſtals*, ſhall be paid from every Pariſh, and Hamlet of the County to this Church, to be divided, to the Sacriſtan the tenth Part, and the Reſt to be divided between the Commons of the Canons Reſident, and the Prebendary of *Normanton*. Theſe *Penticoſtals* were thus paid, by the Pariſhes, in

The

	l.	s.	d.
The Deanery of *Nottingham*	3	9	0
The Deanery of *Bingham*	3	2	4 1/2
The Deanery of *Newarke*	3	16	7
The Deanery of *Redford*	3	10	2
The Deanery of *Southwell*	2	0	6
In all	15	18	7 1/2

7. That the Chapter ſhould have a View of Frank-pledge, of all their Tenants in *Southwell*, &c. and a Court-Leet twice a Year at the ſame Place, and that every Prebendary ſhould have the like View of all his Tenants; but that the Courts of the Prebendaries ſhould be ſubject to that of the Chapter, and Cauſes upon Error, or other lawful Reaſons, ſhould be removed thither, and there determined.

The Lands, and Tenements of this Church, beſides what made up the ſeveral Prebends abovementioned, belonged to the Reſidentiaries, called the Commons of the Church, to the Vicars Choral, or Fabrick.

1. The Reſidentiaries Commons were ſhort, and therefore *Walter* Archbiſhop of *York*, for the Augmentation of them, conferred on them the Church of *Rolleſton*, which he procured of the Prior and Convent of *Thurgarton*; but ſtill their Proviſion was but ſlender; and therefore *John* Archbiſhop of *York*, with the Conſent of ſome of the Canons, decreed and ordained, That the Portions of Corn and Hay in the Pariſh of *Upton* near *Southwell*, ſhall for the future be for the Commons of the Canons Reſident, the Chapter of *York*, as well as *Southwell*, conſenting to it, and King *Edward* I. confirming it.

2. The Vicars Choral had alſo Lands of good Value in *Southwell*, &c. beſides *Rawmerſh* in *Yorkſhire*, and the Priory alien of *Weſt Ravendale* in *Lincolnſhire*, which being a Priory alien, was purchaſed, by *John* Archbiſhop of *York* for three hundred Marks, of King *Henry* VI. and given to this Church to relieve the Poverty of it, which at that Time was great, for of about ſixty Perſons, Canons, Vicars, Chaplains, Chantry-Prieſts, Deacons, Subdeacons, and Choriſters, with other ſubordinate Officers belonging to it, there was ſcarce a Subſiſtence for forty, which moved the Archbiſhop to make a larger Proviſion for them. They had alſo the Rectory of *Cuſal*, to which that of *Boughton* was united, and the Union confirmed by the Chapter of *York* in 1403, beſides 4 *l.* a Year from the reſpective Prebendaries. *John* Archbiſhop of *York* alſo appropriated the Rectory of *Barneby* near *Newarke*, for the more plentiful Suſtentation of theſe Choriſters. Alſo the Church of St. *Elen* of *Wheatley*, was given by *Jeffrey* Archbiſhop of *York*, to find Lights in this Church, and confirmed by Pope *Innocent*, and the Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, *Walter Thaney*.

3. To the Fabrick, called our *Lady's Works*, there were given divers Parcels of Land, to keep it in decent Repair, in *Southwell*, and *Normanton*, beſides which *Henry de Southwell* gave a Rent-charge of forty Shillings a Year, which he received for Lands in *Stretton* in the *Clay*; and Sir *Walter Mallet* of *Willoughby* Knt. gave ſeven Acres on the Weſt Side of his Wood, *Thirnclive*, twenty four Foot to the Perch. *Thomas de Radclive*, Rector of *Flintham*, gave one Oxgang in *Flintham*. Many other Parcels of Land in other Places, were given by ſeveral other pious Perſons, for this End, too many in Number, and too ſmall in Quantity to be recited.

In this Church were many Chantries founded by,

1. Mr. *Robert Lexington*, who founded three, *viz.* two at the Altar of St. *Thomas* the Marter, for his Own, Anceſtors, King *John's*, *Brian de Inſula's*, his Father's, Mother's, Brothers, and Siſters, Souls, *&c.* and all his Friends, and Benefactors, of whom he had received any Thing willingly or unwillingly, for the Performance of which he gave the Church of *Barneburgh* near *Doncaſter*, and ſome Lands there to maintain two Deacons, or Prieſts to Miniſter, and to provide Lights and Ornaments for the Altar. The third was likewiſe at the Altar of St.

St. Thomas the Martyr in the *new Work*, for the Souls of himſelf, Parents, Anceſtors, Benefactors, and all the Faithful; for which he gave the Chapter of *Southwell*, fifty five Shillings of yearly Rent, out of eleven Oxgangs of Land in *Newton*, and one in *Sarendale*, together with the Homages, Reliefs, &c. The Prieſt that did the Service, to have all the Rents, and half the Reliefs.

2. *Richard de Sutton* Canon here, and at *Lincoln*, which he founded at the Altar of St. *Peter* in this Church, about the Year 1260, when the Vicars granted under their Seal, for themſelves and Succeſſors, that ſo often as Maſs for the dead Brethren, and Benefactors of their Church, ſhould be celebrated, there ſhould be a ſpecial Prayer ſaid for the ſaid *Richard Sutton*, his Father *Robert*, and his Mother *Alice*; and that they ſhould find a Wax-Light to burn for his Soul, at the Maſs of our Lady, daily there celebrated for ever.

3. Sir *William de Wydrington* Kt. founded a Chantry alſo in this Church, at the Altar of St. *Nicholas*, to which he gave ſix Pounds of Rents, out of Lands thereabouts, to be paid yearly.

4. *Andrew* the Bailiff of *Southwell*, in the Time of *Walter* Archbiſhop of *York*, founded a Chantry at the Altar of St. *Stephen* here, and gave many Parcels of Land to it, in ſeveral Townſhips.

5. *Henry Vavaſor*, Prebendary of *Norwell-Palace-hall*, founded a Chantry in this Church, at the Altar of St. *John Baptiſt*.

6. *Robert de Lexington*, after the Death of Sir *Henry de Nottingham*, founded a Chantry at the Altar of St. *John* the *Evangeliſt*, where the Body of the ſaid Sir *Henry* was buried, to pray for his Soul, and ſettled Lands in *Lincolnſhire*, on the Monaſtery of *Sixil*, which he obliged to pay ten Marks yearly to the Chapter of *Southwell*, for that purpoſe; and *William de Gunthorp* Prebendary of *Southwell*, prevailed with the Chapter to give four Marks of the *Sixil* Rent, to a Chaplain to celebrate the Maſs of our Lady, for the Souls of Sir *Henry Huntington*, King *Edward* II. &c. his own when he died, and all the faithful Departed; to which he added of his own free Will, three Meſſuages, eighty Acres, of Land, fifteen and an half of Meadow, twenty of Paſture, a Fiſhing in *Trent*, and four Shillings Rent, with the Appertenances in *North Carlton*, and *Sutton* upon *Trent*.

7. Mr. *Robert de Orton* founded another Chantry at the Altar of St. *Mary Magdalen*, charging five Pounds *per Ann.* to be paid for the Support of it, by the Monaſtery of *Welbeck*, out of ſome Lands he had endowed that Priory with-all.

8. *Thomas Haxey*, one of the Prebendaries, alſo founded a Chantry here, in King *Henry* IV's Reign, and endowed it with Lands in *Bokingham*, *Bole*, and in the Burgage in *Southwell*.

9. Laſtly. *Laurence Booth* Archbiſhop of *York*, founded a Chantry at the Altar of St. *Cuthbert* for two Prieſts, who were to have twenty Marks *per. Ann.* out of *Batterſey*, to be paid by his Succeſſors, the Archbiſhops of *York* for the Time Being.

At, or after the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, by the two Acts of Parliament made, *Ann.* 1535, and 1538, giving King *Henry* VIII. the Revenues of them, this Collegiate Church of *Southwell* ſtood in great Repute, being eſteemed, and taken for the Head, or Mother Church of the Town, and County of *Nottingham*, wherein was the *Sedes Archiepiſcopalis*, and ſo was allowed by that King himſelf in an Act of Parliament, made *Ann.* 1543. *Reg.* 34. But afterwards there was another Act granted King *Henry* VIII. in 1545, by the Parliament, for the ſuppreſſing Colleges, Chantries, and Free-chapels, which without any juſt Cauſe frighted the Univerſities, but much endangered this; however it eſcaped for the preſent, by the Death of that Prince the next Year, as moſt of the other Colleges and Chantries did. King *Edward* VI. his Son ſucceeded him, and then this College felt the Power of the former Act, being diſſolved. 2 *Edw.* VI. among other Colleges, and the Manor, and Prebends granted to *John Dudley*, then Earl of *Warwick*, and after-

afterward Duke of *Northumberland*, who not long after ſold them all to *John Beaumont* Maſter of the Rolls, Father of *Francis Beaumont*, who was Judge of the *Common Pleas*, 5 *Edw.* VI. From the aforeſaid *John Beaumont* they were brought again to the Crown, by Conveyance or otherwiſe, and ſo came into the Hands of the Duke of *Northumberland* again, in whoſe Poſſeſſion being found, when he was attainted, 1 *Mar.* I. they fell to the Crown, and were by Queen *Mary* reſtored to the Archbiſhop and Chapter again, as they remained, when Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Crown.

What favourable Intentions King *Henry* VIII. had to eſtabliſh this College, and found it a-new, or whether he had made any ſuch Charter for that End, which was ſuppreſſed in the ſucceeding Reign, we know not, but ought to believe it probable, becauſe Queen *Elizabeth*, when ſhe made Statutes for this College, *Reg.* 27. ſaith that this College was founded by her Father, and as of a Royal Foundation confirmed it, and eſtabliſhed certain Statutes, and Orders for the good Government of it, conſiſting of twenty ſix Chapters, by which it is provided,

That Divine Service in this College be performed, as it is celebrated in the Metropolitan Church of *York*, thrice every Day.

That Sermons be preached there by the Canons, or Prebenaries every Sunday, and Holy-day throughout the Year.

That there be at leaſt ſix Vicars Choral, ſix ſinging Men, and ſix Boys.

That the Receiver of the Rents of the College, ſhall come yearly to an Account upon the third, and fourth of *November*.

That the Canons ſhall conſtantly reſide, and take Care that the Debts of the College be annually paid.

That there be a Sacriſtan, Verger, Bell-ringer, and Porter; a Maſter, and a Rector of the Quire, and a Maſter of the Grammer-School.

That to make a Chapter, there muſt be at leaſt three Canons preſent.

That there be a Warden, or Clerk of the Fabrick, who is to take Care, that all neceſſary Repairs be timely, and ſubſtantially done.

That the Seal of the College be kept under three Keys, which ſhall be entruſted in the Hands of three ſeveral Prebendaries.

That there be Divinity-Lectures thrice, or at leaſt twice a Week, and catechizing on every Sunday in the Afternoon.

That the Chapter do conſtitute under them a Vicar General, for the Exerciſe of their Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, and a Regiſter.

That every Canon before his Inſtalment take an Oath, whereby he declareth his Abhorrence, and Renunciation of all papiſtical Doctrines and Worſhip, and engageth to embrace the Doctrine and Worſhip eſtabliſhed by Regal Authority, and to obſerve the Statutes of this Church, as by her Majeſty then ſettled.

That the Vicars and all the under Officers, ſhall take the ſame Oath, *&c.*

Sir *William Dugdale* in his Hiſtory of this Collegiate Church, tells us, That the Bodies of *Thomas Corbridge*, *William Booth*, and *Laurence* his Brother, as alſo of *Edwyn Sandes* Archbiſhop of *York*, lie interred in it. The two *Boothes* in a private Chapel on the South Side thereof, where they had fair Monuments with their Pourtraitures thereon, mitred, and veſted for the Altar; but they were much defaced, even in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, among the Popiſh Shrines and Images. Archbiſhop *Sandes* died long after, and his Monument, which ſtands on the North Side of the Quire near the Altar, remains whole with a long Epitaph expreſſing his Virtues, and Sufferings, of which we think it not neceſſary to ſet down any more, than this Part.

Edwinus Sandes, &c. Doctor of Divinity, after he had been Biſhop of *Worceſter* eleven Years, and as long within three Months Biſhop of *London*, died in the twelfth Year of his being Archbiſhop of *York*, in the ſixty-ninth Year of his Age, and on *July* the Tenth, in the Year of our Lord, one thouſand, five hundred, eighty and eight.

Valued at 161*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* *Dugd.* 391*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* ½. *Speed ex Leland*; but the more true Value may be taken from the Rents of the Prebends above ſet down.

Of the Monaſteries of this County.

NOTTINGHAM, where were Houſes for the Monks of divers Orders, as there were in moſt Towns of Note in *England*, *viz.*

1. Friars *Carmelites*, ſo called from *Mount Carmel* in *Paleſtine*, the Place where *Elias* the great Prophet of the old *Teſtament* is ſaid to live, whom they pretended to imitate in the Strictneſs of an holy Life. They were commonly called White Friars. The Site of their Monaſtery was betwixt St. *James's-Lane* and *Friar-Lane*, and denominates a Row of Building towards the Market-Place, *Friar-Row*. This was a religious Houſe for Monks before King *Henry* II's Time, for 5 *Steph.* we find Mention made of *Monachi de Nottingham*, which muſt be either meant of the Monks of *Lenton*, or ſome religious Perſons here, (which is moſt probable) who after became Friars *Carmelites*, which Order was inſtituted, *Anno Dom.* 1161, and was 7 *Hen.* II.

2. Friars *Minors*, otherwiſe called *Grey Friars* from their Habit, as the former were, *White Friars*, who profeſſed after the Rule of St. *Francis*. To underſtand this Rule, we are to obſerve, that there were three Rules of this St. *Francis*, two of *Minors*, and the third of *Capuchins*. The two *Minors* did not differ in their Rule, nor otherwiſe, till there happened a Difference among them, which was this. Some of them would needs have a Diſpenſation from the Pope, to take Lands and Poſſeſſions, as the Abbies, and other Priories had; and the Reſt would not Conſent to it; whereupon Part of them took Diſpenſations, and were therefore called *Fratres Gaudentiæ*, and thoſe that were againſt them, and did not, were called *Fratres Obſervantiæ*. Theſe Friars had an Houſe here at *Nottingham*, near the *Leene*, in a Place, called the *Broad Marſh*.

3. An Houſe called St. *John Baptiſt's*, on the North Side of the Town, Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, who were Knights of a religious Order vowing Chaſtity; and moſt of their younger Time living in Wars againſt the *Turks*, and *Saracens*, before the *Turks* grew ſo powerful, as afterwards they were. 'Twas for theſe Hoſpitalers (for we find no other religious Order here, called St. *John's*, but them) that *Walter Grey* Archbiſhop of *York*, made in the Year 1241, the following Orders, and Rules to be obſerved by the Brothers and Siſters of it, *viz.* 1. That the Maſter, or Cuſtos provide two Chaplains, or more, to celebrate divine Service there for ever. 2. That all the Brethren riſe together to Matins, ſo early in the Morning, that they be finiſhed before Break of Day, from the Feaſt of St. *Michael* to *Eaſter*; which done, then ſhall follow Prime and Terce, and then Maſs, and After-Maſs, Sext, and None. 3. That the Brothers ſhall mind their Buſineſs in the Houſe, and if not hindred by neceſſary Occaſions, ſhall hear

Veſpers, and Complins. 4. That they ſhall be all obedient to their Cuſtos, and none ſhall have any Property for ſeven Days, under Pain of Excommunication. 5. That they ſhall be all cloathed and fed in common, and eat Fleſh but three Days in a Week, *viz.* on *Sunday*, *Tueſday*, and *Thurſday*. 6. That the Brothers ſhall all lye in one Dormitory, be chaſte, and ſober, and wear a ruſſet and black Habit, and ſome others of little Moment not worth mentioning.

4. *Plumptree* Hoſpital, ſo called from the Founder, Mr. *John Plumptree*, who built it (ſays Dr. *Thoroton*, about *Edward* III's Time; but as Sir *William Dugdale* more truly and exactly tells us) by the Licence of King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 16. for two Chaplains, being Prieſts, one of which to be the Maſter or Cuſtos, and for thirteen poor Widows (*Senio confractis, & Paupertate depreſſis*;) but (Dr. *Thoroton* ſays) for divers poor Men, endowing the ſame for their Maintenance with ten Meſſuages, and ten Tofts in *Nottingham*, and ordaining, that the Corporation of the Town of *Nottingham*, and the Prior of *Lenton* ſhould preſent to the Chantry in the Chapel of this Hoſpital; and the two Chantry Prieſts ſhould receive for their Stipends, an hundred Shillings each, yearly, which Orders were dated *Anno Dom.* 1400. The Site of this Hoſpital was near the Bridge of *Nottingham*, called the *Town-Bridge*, or *Leen-Bridge*, which is to be repaired at the Charge of the Town and the whole County, as appears from the *Eyre-Rolls*, called *Ragman*, where is this Preſentment given in 3 *Edw.* III. *Pons de Nottingham, vocat. Tunebridge, in defect. Ville, & totius comitatus.*

5. There was alſo in the Church of St. *Mary* a Guild, or Fraternity of ſix Prieſts dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, and their Houſe in the High Pavement, is called *Trinity-Houſe* at this Day. In the ſame Church was a Chantry of St. *Mary*, the Chantry of St. *James*, and *Amyas* Chantry, who was a Man of great Eſteem in this Town, about King *Edward* III's Time. His Houſe was in the *Long Row*, and from him it is ſtill called *Amyas*'s *Place*. From him it came to Mr. *Alleſtree*, a Merchant of the Staple, and is now the Inheritance of *Henry Sherwin* Gent.

6. There was alſo in St. *Peter*'s Church a Guild of St. *George*, and a Chantry of St. *Mary*, and another there; and in the Church of St. *Nicholas* there was a Guild, or Fraternity of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*. Of all theſe religious Houſes we have an Account in *Thoroton*, the *Monaſticon*, and in Mr. *Speed*, that they were in *Nottingham*; but when they were diſſolved, we find not, nor what was their Revenue at their Diſſolution.

N. B. We have this Account of theſe Foundations from Dr. *Thoroton*, (Sir *William Dugdale* in his *Monaſticon*, and Mr. *Speed* from *Leland*, ſpeaking nothing of moſt of them) and ſince that learned Antiquary hath taken ſo much Pains to give a full Hiſtory of the Monaſteries of this County, we ſhall follow his Steps in abridging it.

Rawtree is mentioned by Mr. *Speed*, as having a religious Houſe, or Hoſpital in this County; but he tells us nothing of the Founder, Revenue, &c. but that at the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries it was valued at 6 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

Beauvale, or *Beval*, a Monaſtery of *Carthuſian* Monks founded by *Nicholas de Cantilupe*, and dedicated to God, and the bleſſed *Trinity*, in his Park of *Greſley*, for a Prior and twelve Monks, to whom he gave ten Pounds *per Ann.* Rents, in the Towns of *Greſley* and *Selleſton*, together with the Advowſons of both Churches there, which he got appropriated. And this he did for the Glory of God, the Increaſe of Religion and divine Worſhip, and for the healthful State of King *Edward* III. *William de la Zouch* Archbiſhop of *York*, *Henry* Duke of *York*, himſelf, Wife, *William* his Son and Heir, &c. To which Revenue he after added his Park, three hundred Acres of Land, ten Meſſuages, and twelve Bovats in *Greſley*, and Common of Paſture through all his Manors of *Greſley* and *Selleſton*, for all Manner of Cattle. His Son and Heir *William*, further endowed theſe Monks, obtaining by his earneſt Supplication, a Licence of the ſaid

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King *Edward* III. to ſettle 20 *l. per Ann.* Lands, and Rents in the Towns of *Greiſly*, *Selleſton*, *Watnow*, &c. upon the ſaid Prior and Convent, and their Succeſſors, as alſo five Meſſuages, one Mill, and forty Acres of Land in the ſaid Pariſhes, beſides Villeins and their Sequels. This Family of *Cantilupes* was lineally deſcended from *Robert de Muskham*, Seneſchal, or Steward to *Gilbert de Gaunt*, that famous Soldier in the Army of *William* the Conqueror, from which *Gilbert* the ſaid *Robert de Muſcham* inherited the Lordſhip of *Ilkeſton* in *Derbyſhire*, being conferred on him in the Reign of King *Henry* I. and there *Nicholas de Cantilupe* dwelt when he founded this Monaſtery.

Other Benefactors to this Houſe were, 1. *Elizabeth* the Widow of Sir *Brian Stapleton*, as alſo *William Ribbot* and *Sibill* his Wife, who had a Licence of King *Richard* II. to give to the Prior and Convent of this Houſe, each of them forty Shillings a Year, out of their Manors of *Kirkby*, *Orblawers*, and *Kerby*, for two Monks to celebrate Maſs in the Church of *Beauvale*, for the Souls of *William de Aldburgh* the Elder, and *Elizabeth* his Wife; *William de Aldburgh* the Younger, and *Margery* his Wife; Sir *Edward Balid*, *William Ribbot* and *Sibill* his Wife. 2. Sir *William de Aldburgh*, who for the Soul of his Lord, *Edward de Balliol* King of *Scotland*, and *Elizabeth* his own Wife, and that himſelf might be as one of the Founders, and the King of *Scotland* as a principal Benefactor, in the Participation of the ſpecial Benefits of that Houſe, with ſome others of his near Kindred, did give and confirm by Deed, the Hay of *Willey*, and ten Pounds *per Ann.* Fee-farm Rent, which he had in Partnerſhip with *Edward Balliol* King of *Scotland*. 3. *Nicholas Cantilupe* the Founder, alſo ſettled upon this Houſe at the firſt Foundation, the Rectory of *Farnham*. 4. *John* of *Gaunt*, alſo granted Licence to Sir *William Fitzherbert* Knt. *Richard de Ravenſer* Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, &c. to give the Manor of *Etwel* in *Derbyſhire*, to this Priory to pray for him while he lived, and his, and his Wife *Blanch*'s Souls after their Death, which he accordingly releaſed to the Monks of it. 5. Many other Benefactors this Priory had, inſomuch that their Revenue at the Diſſolution was valued at 196 *l.* 6 *s. per Ann. Thor.* 227 *l.* 8 *s. Speed ex Lel.* Moſt of their Eſtates were after the Diſſolution given to Sir *William Huſſey*, and his Heirs Male, at 21 *l.* 11 *s.* 9 *d. ob.* a yearly Rent, 33 *Hen.* VIII. but we ſuppoſe upon the Death of Sir *William* without ſuch Heirs, they reverted to the Crown; and were given with the Manor of *Selſton*, 4 *Edw.* VI. to *Richard Morifon* and *Bridget* his Wife, and the Heirs of *Richard*, at 168 *l.* 10 *s.* 7 *d.* Rent yearly. The Lord *Capel* married the Heir of *Morifon*, and with his Poſterity, now Earls of *Eſſex*, they remain.

Bingham; Mr. *Speed* calls it a College; but Dr. *Thoroton* tells us it was a Guild, to which Sir *William de Albroke*, and *Edward Baliol* King of *Scots*, were Benefactors. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, but who was the Founder we cannot find. It was diſſolved in King *Edward* VI's Reign, *Ann.* 6. and granted to *Thomas Reeve*, and *George Cotton*; but ſome of the Lands were reſerved in the King's Hands, and given by Queen *Elizabeth* afterwards, *Reg.* 17. to *John Sankey*, and *Purcival Grimſton*. Here was alſo a Chapel dedicated to St. *Helen*, to which *Richard de Bingham* gave five Marks yearly Rent in *Nottingham*, a Meſſuage, and one Acre of Land, for the Maintenance of a Chaplain to celebrate divine Service therein, which were given to the ſame Perſons at the Diſſolution. Sir *William Dugdale* does not mention this College in his *Monaſticon*, nor doth Dr. *Thoroton* tell us, what the Revenue was valued at, when it was ſuppreſſed; but Mr. *Speed* from *Leland* ſays, it was worth 40 *l.* 11 *s. per Ann.*

Blithe, a Monaſtery of *Benedictine* Monks dedicated to God, and St. *Mary*; and founded by *Roger de Buſli* and his Wife *Muriel*, who gave them entirely the Church and whole Town of *Blithe*, with all its Appendages, as is obſerved in *Blithe* above. Over and above thoſe Things, he gave them *Elleton*, and its Appertenances; *Beſton*, and whatever

belonged to it; and what he had in *Barneby*, as alſo the Tithes of divers Lands in *Wateley*, *Marnham*, *Appleby*, &c. for the Building of the Houſe, and Maintenance of the Monks there ſerving God, and his Mother, excepting, that out of all theſe, every Year ſhould be given to the Church of *Holy Trinity* at *Roan*, forty Shillings. *Idonea de Vipont*, Daughter and Heir of *John de Buiſli*, did by her Deed dated 1232, confirm to the Monks, all her Anceſtors Gifts, as did King *Henry* II. alſo, who granted beſides to the Monks here, this Privilege to plead in no Hundred, Shire, or Wapentake Court, but in the Caſtle of *Blithe* only. *Alice*, Counteſs of *Augi*, or *Ew*, releaſed to God, St. *Mary*, and the Monks of *Blithe*, the Price of Oxen, and Cows at *Blithe* Fairs, upon the Feaſt of St. *Dionyſe*. The Monks had alſo five Bovats of Land in *Bevercotes*, given them by *John de Bevercotes*, in pure Alms, &c. They had many other Benefactors, inſomuch that this Priory was valued at the Diſſolution, at 126 *l.* 8 *s.* 2 *d.* ¼. *per Ann. Speed.*

Some of the Family of the *Creſſyes* built an Hoſpital at *Blithe*, which is now called *Blithe Spittle*; and is in the Gift, and Diſpoſal of the Lord of *Hodſak*. Mr. *Speed* tells us, that it was valued at the Diſſolution, at 8 *l.* 14 *s.* *per Ann.*

Brodholm, a Monaſtery of the *Pramonſtratenſes*, but the Founder is unknown. King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 12. confirmed the Gifts and Grants of divers Benefactors to this Houſe, as *Ralph de Albeniaco*, who gave the Siſters there a certain Plain of Ground in *Saxelby*; of *Sarra* the Daughter of *Peter Gouſlin*, who gave the ſaid Siſters ſeveral Lands and Tenements, as alſo of her Father, Brother, and Mother, which *Peter de Chaumpaigne* Knt. confirmed; of *Peter* the Son of the ſaid *Peter de Champaign*, who gave them a Toft in *Saxelby*; and of *Walter de Clifford*, *Agnes* his Wife, and *Walter* their Son, who gave it the Church of St. *Helen* at *Thorney*, and thirty Acres of Land, with divers others. The Advowſon of this Priory uſually went with the Manor of *Saxelby*, which was the Eſtate of the *Normantons*, and from them paſſed to Sir *John de Lyſeux* Lord of *Fledburgh*, with that Manor; from whom they deſcended to the *Baſſets* of *Normanton*, who removed to *Fledburgh*, and remained with them till the Diſſolution, when it was valued at 16 *l.* 5 *s.* 2 *d.* *per Ann. Dugd. Speed.*

Mr. *Weaver*, exemplifying the Vices and Corruptions of the Clergy, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. relates, how that *William Fox*, Parſon of *Lee* near *Gainsborough* in *Lincolnſhire*, and *John Fox* and *Thomas Lingeſton*, Friars *Minors* of *Lincoln*, were indicted before *Gilbert Umfrevil*, and other Juſtices *in partibus Lindſey*, *Anno Reg.* 24. 1360, for that they came to this Abbey, and violently took and carried away from thence, a certain Nun, named *Margaret de Everingham* a Siſter there, and ſtripping her of her religious Habit, put upon her a green Gown of a ſecular Faſhion, and with her divers Goods, to the Value of forty Shillings.

Clifton, a College, began to be founded by Sir *Robert Clifton*, who married *Alice* the Siſter of *William Boothe* Archbiſhop of *York*. He dedicated it to the *Holy Trinity*; but died before he had finiſhed his Deſign, 18 *Edw.* IV. His Son Sir *Gervaſe* religiouſly performed what his Father intended, and not only confirmed his Father's Endowment, but added ſomething of his own; for at the Diſſolution, it was valued at 20 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* *per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

Felley, was firſt given by *Radulph Brito* of *Anneſley*, by the Conſent of his Heirs, to God, the bleſſed *Mary*, and St. *Helen*, and *Robert* the Hermite, and his Succeſſors, and does ſeem then to have been nothing but an Hermitage for one ſingle devout Man; but being afterward increaſed by *Reginald* his Son, who not only confirmed his Father's Gift, but added five Canons, they profeſſed the Rule of Canons of St. *Auguſtin*, and were by this their Founder made to be a Cell to the Priory of *Radford* by *Workſop*. In the following Ages they found many other Benefactors, inſomuch that they deſiring to have their Deeds regiſtred in *perpetuam Memoriam*, were found in Poſſeſ-

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ſion of theſe Eſtates; The Pariſh Church of *Annesley*, given them by *Leonia de Raimes* and *Henry de Stutevil*, her Son and Heir, for the Health of King *Henry* II. her ſelf, Son, and all her, and their Anceſtors, which Pope *Celeſtine* III. confirmed to them, with divers other Poſſeſſions in *Bradley*, *Lamberſtorth*, given them by divers Benefactors, allowing them by the ſame Bull to receive, whatever Poſſeſſions they could get by the Bounty of Princes, or Offerings of faithful People, forbidding any Parſon to exact Tithes of their Arable Lands, which were in their own Hands, and Paſtures for their Cattle; giving them Leave to receive all Perſons fleeing from the World to Converſion, and ſuffering none to depart, except to a ſtricter Rule; and if at any Time there ſhould be a general Interdict of the Land, making it lawful for them to celebrate divine Offices with a low Voice, their Gates being ſhut, and all excommunicated Perſons excluded.

In the Year 1260, there was an Agreement made by the Advice, and Conſent of *Jeffrey* Archbiſhop of *York*, between the Prior and Convent of *Workſop*, and the Prior and Convent of *Felley*, whereby the Prior of *Workſop* releaſed to the Prior of *Felley*, all Pretences to the Subjection and Obedience of his Houſe, and all Intereſt in their Elections for the yearly Payment of thirty Shillings, which the Archbiſhop confirmed. After this, this Houſe became more flouriſhing, and had many more Benefactors, eſpecially of the Family of *Heriz*, of whom *Ivo de Heriz*, gave them for the Health of his Brother *William*'s Soul, twenty Acres of Land in *Oggeſton*, and *Brachinſeit*, and *John de Heriz* for the Health of his own Soul, and *Sarra* his Wife's, eighteen Bovats of Land in *Tibbiſelf* to ſuſtain two Canons in that Convent. *Jeffrey de Langley*, alſo for the Health of his own, Wife's, and Anceſtors Souls, gave to the Prior and Canons here, his whole Land in *Eſſover*, on Condition, that his, and their Names ſhould be daily mentioned in the Maſs for their Benefactors; and every Year one Maſs ſhould be celebrated with *placebo*, and *dirige*, on the Day of his Death, as Prior of their Houſe, and on the ſame Day for his, and their Souls, thirteen poor People ſhould be fed, and have one white Loaf, a good Meſs, and a Flagon of Ale; and another Maſs for *Maud* his Wife, and then five poor to be fed as before.

In the Year 1343, *William* Archbiſhop of *York* appropriated the Church of *Attingburgh* to this Priory of *Felley*, for the Increaſe of four Canons more, reſerving out of the Fruits and Profits of the ſaid Church, a ſufficient Subſiſtence for a perpetual Vicar, who was to be preſented by the Prior and Canons of this Monaſtery. The Canons here had many other Benefactors too numerous for us to mention; only we muſt not omit, that King *Henry* III. by his Charter, gave theſe Canons the Privilege of being quit of Toll, and all Cuſtoms throughout *England*; and King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 34. granted them the Tithes of his Eſſarts in the *Hayes* of *Lindby*, *Ramwood* and *Willey*, which are within the Bounds of no Pariſh whatſoever. Theſe Revenues and Privileges theſe Canons enjoyed till the Diſſolution, when their Eſtates together were valued at 40*l.* 19*s.* 1*d. per Ann. Dugd.* 61*l.* 4*s.* 8*d. Speed ex Lel.*

The Houſe and Site of this Priory, with all the Meſſuages, Lands, and Tenements, being forty Acres of Arable, twenty of Meadow, three hundred fifty ſix of Paſture, one Barn, and one Water-Mill, were granted by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 30. to *William Bolles* and *Lucy* his Wife; but reverting again to the Crown, were given 4 & 5 *Phil. & Mar.* to Sir *Anthony Strelley* Knt. and *Joan* his Wife, and their Heirs; but it again came to the Crown, and was conferred upon *Anthony Millington* and his Heirs, by King *James* I. at the Rent of 17*l.* 3*s.* who now enjoy it.

Lenton, a Monaſtery of *Cluniac* Monks (ſays *Dugdale*) but Mr. *Speed* ſays they were *Ciſtertians*, founded by *William Peverel* Earl of *Nottingham*, natural Son of *William* the Conqueror and *Adelina* his Wife, in Honour of the *Holy Trinity*, and

Love

Love of the Worſhip of God, and the common Good of the Souls of King *William* and Queen *Maud*, their own Souls, and their Parents; and by him given to the Church of *Cluni* in *France*, yet on Condition, that it ſhould be free, paying yearly a Mark of Silver as an Acknowledgement. To this Monaſtery the ſaid *William* gave this Town of *Lenton*, except four Mills, and divers other Towns and Eſtates, as the Tithes, not only of Corn in his Demeſnes in ſeveral Places, but of his Lead, Veniſon as well Skins, as Fleſh and Fiſh in his Fiſhery at *Nottingham*. He likewiſe granted them whatſoever his Men ſhould beſtow on it, for the Remedy of their Souls, *viz.* two Parts of the Tithes of their Demeſnes for ever, which they all conſented, and yielded to, and he ratified it in the Preſence of the Archbiſhop of *York*, &c.

King *Henry* I. confirmed all theſe Gifts to this Monaſtery, and further granted them, a Fair of eight Days, at the Feaſt of St. *Martin*, and commanded that no Man ſhould buy or ſell at *Nottingham* during this Fair, and that all Perſons coming, or going to this Fair, ſhould be free from all Proceſſes of Law. He alſo granted them Royal Liberties and Cuſtoms, *viz.* Sac, Soc, Tol, Them, and Ingfanthoif, Quittance from Seize, Hundred, and Wapentake, Treding, Army, and every ſecular Exaction, except Murder, and Danc-geld. King *Stephen* alſo at the Intreaty of *William Peverel*, the Younger, confirmed what *William Peverel* the Elder, or himſelf, and other Benefactors had given; of whom *Robert* Earl of *Mallent*, gave the Churches of *Wigſton*, and *Withingſton* in *Leiceſterſhire* to them. *Hugh de Buron* with the Conſent of his Sons, gave them the Church of *Horſeley* in *Derbyſhire*, and *Cotgrave* in this County, with a Virgat of Land there, and ſome in *Almton*; and *Odo de Boney* who gave two Parts of his Demeſne, and the Churches of *Barton*, and *Adinburgh*. The ſucceeding Kings were not wanting both to confirm theſe Donations, and to add more, eſpecially King *Henry* II. and his Son King *John*, who granted them the Tithes of his Hunting (*Decimam venationis Noſtræ*) in the Counties of *Nottingham* and *Derby*. All whoſe Grants were confirmed by King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 10. inſomuch that this Priory was reckoned among the rich Ones, as the Revenues at the Diſſolution ſhew, being then valued at 329*l.* 15*s.* 10*s. ob. per. Ann. Dugd. Thor.* 417*l.* 19*s.* 3*d. Speed en Del.*

The Lands and Site of this Monaſtery came into King *Henry* VIII's Hands, by the Attainder of *Nicholas Heath* for denying the King's Supremacy, and not reſigning his Monaſtery, and the Lands thereunto belonging at his Pleaſure, upon the Account of the Act of Parliament, which had granted King *Henry* VIII. all the Abbies and their Revenues, contrary to the Doctrine then held, that the Secular Power had a Juriſdiction over Eccleſiaſticks in Things Spiritual. However that Prior was attainted, and all the Lands, and Houſe confiſcated to the King, who gave the Demeſne of this Abbey to *William Hicks* Eſq; the Anceſtor of Sir *William*, and now Sir *Henry Hicks* Bar. but many of the Lands and Tithes in *Home*, *Duſton*, *Whitwell* and *Ledmore*, in the *Peak* of *Derbyſhire*, were in Conſideration of the good and faithful Services of Sir *Francis Leeke* Kt. before that Time performed, given to him with many other Lands and Tithes in *Derbyſhire*, belonging to Monaſteries; but out of the aforeſaid Manors and Lands, there was originally reſerved to the Crown a Fee-Farm Rent of 94*l.* 5*s.* which King *Charles* II. gave to the Right Honourable *James Stuart* Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, who ſold it to *John Gregory* of *Nottingham*, whoſe Poſterity enjoy it, and *George Gregory* the preſent Owner hath obtained a Fair at *Lenton* for eight Days, beginning the *Wedneſday* after *Whitſun-Week*.

In Mariſco, i. e. *In the Marſh*, in the Chapel of St. *Thomas* of *York*, a Cell of a conſiderable Value, mentioned by Mr. *Speed* out of *Leland*, without any Account of the Founder, Dedication, or Benefactors; or to what Monaſtery, Domeſtick or Foreign, it was a Cell, of which we find not any Thing in other Writers; yet as he tells us, it was valued at the Diſſolu-

Diſſolution at 63 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a great Revenue in thoſe Times.

Matterſey, or *Mareſey*, a Monaſtery of *Gilbertines*, founded (as Mr. *Speed* tells us) by the Anceſtors of *Edward Tirland*; but Dr. *Thoroton*, who hath ſearched deeper into theſe Things, ſays, that the *Mareſeys*, or *Matterſeys*, founded this Monaſtery of *Gilbertines*, to which at the Foundation they gave the Church of *Gamelſton*, before the Year 1192. The *Monaſticon* attributes the Foundation of this Monaſtery to *Iſabel de Chaucy*, Daughter of *Thomas de Mareſey*; but this muſt be a Miſtake, becauſe we find (*in Teſt. de Nev.*) that the Prior of *Mareſey* held two Bovats of Land in pure Alms, of the Fee of *Thomas* the Heir of *Roger de Mareſey*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. Indeed *Iſabel de Chaucy*, the Wife of Sir *Philip Chaucy* Knt. and Daughter of *Thomas de Mareſey*, may be called the Founder, if any Benefactor may deſerve that Name, (as we find ſome allowed it) for her great Generoſity to theſe Monks. For ſhe in her Widowhood after Sir *Philip's* Death, for the Safety of her own, and her late Husband's Souls, and thoſe of all her Anceſtors remiſed, confirmed and for ever quit-claimed to God, and St. *Helen* of *Mareſey*, and the Prior and Convent of that Houſe ſerving God, her whole Demeſne, with all the Homages, and Services, of the Towns of *Mareſey*, and *Thorp*, and all the Lands, Poſſeſſions, and Tenements which they had of the Gifts of her Anceſtors in the ſaid Towns, and elſewhere, with the Advowſons of the Churches of *Mareſey*, *Gamelſton*, *Myſin*, and *Bouſton*, with free Court of her Tenants in thoſe Towns; but then ſhe not only in this her Feoffment, acknowledges her Anceſtors to have given many Lands to this Priory, before this Settlement, but by the Deed it ſelf it appears, that ſhe made it in the later Part of the Reign of King *Edward* I. or Beginning of King *Edward* II. We find no other Benefactors to this Houſe; but that the Prior 3 *Edw.* III. claimed to have for himſelf and his Men, Quittance in City, and Borough in Markets and Fairs, in Paſſage of Bridges and Ports of the Sea, and in all Places through *England* from Toll and Pontage, and that King *Edward* III. by his Charter, which is in the *Monaſticon*, confirmed all theſe Donations and Privileges, which they retained till the Diſſolution, when it was ſurrendred by *Thomas Woodcock* the Prior, and four Monks, into the Hands of King *Henry* VIII. being then valued at 130 *l.* 13 *s.* 0 *d. ob. Dugd.* 61 *l.* 17 *s.* 7 *d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.* but we ſuſpect, that the former Monaſtery, *De Mariſco*, and this, are by Miſtake divided by Mr. *Speed*, not only for the Likeneſs of the Name, but Nearneſs of the Revenues, which put together, near equal *Dugdale's* Sum. The Prior after Reſignation of his Houſe, had 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* ſettled on him for Life.

Newark, a certain Houſe of Friars of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*, which after the Diſſolution was granted by King *Henry* VIII. to *Richard Andrews*, and *Nicholas Temple*, and their Heirs. Sir *John Markham* had it afterwards, and it became at length Sir *Francis Leek's* dwelling Houſe, and the Lord *Deincourt* his Sons; but when it came to his Son, who was made Earl of *Scarſdale*, he ſold it to Mr. *Matthew Jenniſon* the preſent Owner. *Ther.* We do not find the Value.

Newſted, or *Novus locus* in *Shirewood* Foreſt, a Monaſtery of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*, dedicated to God and the Virgin *Mary*, was founded by King *Henry* II. who at the firſt Erecting, endowed it with the Church and Town of *Papalwick*, the Mill and Meadow of *Beſkwood*, with all their Appertenances. He gave alſo to the Monks there, long and large Waſtes lying about the Monaſtery within the Foreſt, called *Kigel*, and *Ravenſhede*, and a Park of ten Acres to be incloſed as they pleaſed, out of the View of the Verderers, and other Officers of the Foreſt; and a Field of Arable Land called *Abby-field*, to hold incloſed with Hedge and Ditch, where they built a Grange and kept it in their own Tillage as their proper Demeſne. The ſaid King alſo gave them an hundred Shillings in Land in *Shepwick* and *Walkringham*, with the Appertenances in *Miſterton* and *Walk-*

rith,

with; and confirmed to them what *Robert de Caux*, and *John Cook* gave them in *Nottingham*. King *John* alſo, when he was Earl of *Moreton*, gave them other Lands, *viz.* ſeven Pounds a Year in *Walkingham*, *Miſterton*, &c. which he confirmed to them when he was King, *Regni 6.*

This Monaſtery being of a Royal Foundation had many Benefactors, as 1. Sir *William Coſſale* Baron of the *Exchequer*, ſettled by a Fine taken at *York*, twelve Meſſuages, one Mill, eight Bovats, and ſixty Acres of Land, twenty of Meadow, eighty of Waſte, and twenty Shillings Rent, with the Appertenances in *Coſſale*, *Nottingham*, and *Bulwell*, to find three Chaplains, two in the Church of St. *Katharine* of *Caſſal*, and one at the Priory of *Newſtede*, to celebrate divine Service for the Souls of himſelf, his Anceſtors and Succeſſors. 2. *Robert de Lexington* alſo enfeoffed the Town of *Sterthorp*, with the Service of the Freemen and Villeins, upon the Prior and Convent here, to whom alſo he gave *Rowthorne* in *Scardcliffe*, with the Appertenances in *Darbyſhire*. 3. *John de Eyvil* gave to the Priory of *Newſtede* the Advowſon of the Church of *Egmanton*, and Pope *John* XXII. appropriated it to them by the Licence of King *Edward* II. 4. The Monks of this Houſe, had alſo Lands and Houſes in *Nottingham*. All which they enjoyed till the Diſſolution, when the Revenues together were valued at 167 *l.* 16 *s.* 7 *d. ob. per Ann. Dugd. Thor.* 219 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d. ob. Speed ex Leland.*

Rufford, or *Rugford on the Mawn*, a Monaſtery of *Ciſtertian* Monks, founded by *Gilbert de Gaunt* Earl of *Lincoln*, 13 *Steph.* 1148, for the Health of the Souls of King *Henry* his Uncle, his other Anceſtors, his own, his Wife *Maud*'s, and Son *Euſtace*'s, dedicated to God, and the Church of the bleſſed *Mary* at *Rievals*, and the Monks there ſerving God, and in the Manor of *Rufford*. He endowed it with his Lands in *Cratela*, and King *Stephen*, and his Son *Gilbert*, confirmed all he had done. They had alſo Lands in *Kelum*, given by *Hugh de Muſcam*, a Wood called *Rabage* given them by *Jeffrey Eicring*, and Land called *Wudebu.* given by *Ralph de Hocreton*; all which King *Henry* II. confirmed to them, and further granted them all free Cuſtoms and Liberties, as Sac, Soc, Toll, &c.

This Houſe had many other ſmall Benefactors, too tedious to name particularly; but the Gift of *John de Veſcy* not to be forgotten. He gave the Monk here, eight Bovats of Land in *Rotherham* in *Yorkſhire*, and the whole Demeſne of his Manor there, with all the Appertenances, and the Advowſon of the Moiety of the Church of that Manor, with the Homage and Service of his Tenants, a Mill, half the Market and Fair. The other Moiety was *Ralph Tilly*'s; but having forfeited it to King *Henry* I. *John de Lexington* had a Grant of it, and gave it to this Abbey of *Rufford*, and they became Owners of the whole Manor of *Rotheram*. The Abbot of *Rufford* had the Liberty of Free-warren in ſeveral Pariſhes in this County, and ſome in *Darbyſhire*, and *Yorkſhire*, and was free from paying of Tenths in 1159, by the Archbiſhop of *York*, and his Power Legatine. King *Henry* III. granted the Monks here, a Privilege of freely and peaceably taking off the Foreſt, what Wood ſoever was neceſſary for their own uſe, and that no Man ſhould give, or ſell his own Wood, without their Licence, as it was in the Time of King Henry II. This Abbey at the Diſſolution was valued at 176 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d. per Ann. Dugd.* 61 *s.* 8 *d. Speed ex Lel.*

Mr. *Weever* in his Book of Funeral Monuments, *pag.* 65. tells us, that he found in the *Lieger Book* of this Abbey a certain memorable Verſes about the conſtant Sufferings of divers Virgins, which we have thought fit to ſubjoin.

Quid de Virginibus dignum loquere, aſpice finem
Fides ob veram fert mala multa fidem.
Huic ardens lectus ſolidam ſubvertere fidem
Nec mors ipſa poteſt, cui Deus ardor ineſt.
Tecla feras, Agathes Ergaſtula, vulnera vicit
Margarita, truces Virgo Lucia Duces
Balnea Ceciliæ ferventia, nil nocuere.
Agneti nocuit flamma furorq; nihil
Nil ætas, nil mundus eis, nil obfuit hoſtis,
Cuncta domant, ſuperant infima, ſumma tenent,
His Ornamentis fulget domus Omnipotentis.

And under the Picture of the bleſſed Trinity, in the Abbey Church here, theſe, *pag.* 117.

Sede Pater ſummâ diſponit ſæcula cuncta,
Patre Deo genitus creat, & Regit omnia natus
Omnia vivificat procedens Spiritus Almus.
Flamma, calor, pruna, tria ſunt hæc, res ſed & una.
Sic ab igne calor non dividitur, neque fulgor
Aſt his unitis unus ſubſiſtit & ignis;
Sic pater, & natus, & Spiritus ſed Deus unus
Huic laude munus, qui regnat trinus & unus,
Huic laus & Doxa, nunc & per ſæcula cuncta.

Shelford, a Monaſtery of Canons Regular of St. *Auſtin*, erected by *Ralph Anſelin*, whoſe Anceſtor *Goisfrid* had made this Place the Head, or principal Seat of his Barony. He endowed it with a Moiety of all, or moſt of his Churches belonging to his Eſtate, as of *Gedling* in this County, and *Weſtborough*, and *Doddington* in *Lincolnſhire*, &c. all his Lands in *Shelford*, and divers others. *Thomas Bardolfe* married the Heireſs of the *Hanſelins*, and ſo became Patron of this Monaſtery; but the Manor of *Shelford* being divided between the Families of *Hanſelin* and *Cauz*, *Adam de Everingham*, the Heir of the *Cauz*'s claimed a Share in the Patronage of it, and a Suit being commenced before *Hugh Bigod*, Juſticiary of *England*, about it, the Jury found for *William Bardolf*, that he was the true Patron, and that the Monaſtery was founded by *Ralph Hanſelin*, of which the forementioned Donations were a good Proof: whereupon the Archbiſhop of *York* was commanded to admit a fit Perſon to be Prior there, at the Preſentation of the ſaid *William Bardolfe*. *Everingham* however had ſome Ground for his Plea, for his Anceſtor *John de Birkin*, had once preſented upon the Application of the Canons. This Priory at the Diſſolution was valued at 116 *l. per Ann. Dugd.* 151 *l.* 14 *s.* 1 *d. Speed ex Lel.*

The Houſe and Site of this Priory, with the Alms-Houſes, and other Things within it, and one hundred ſixty four Acres of Land, thirty of Meadow, and ſixty of Paſture, with the Appertenances, were granted by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 29, to *Michael Stanhope* Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife, and the Heirs of *Michael*, to whom the Manor was given, as above.

Stoke by *Newark*, an Hoſpital dedicated to St. *Leonard*, but the Founder is not known, nor how many it was to maintain. It is certainly very ancient, and was well endowed; for in the Time of King *Henry* I. *Ralph Deincourt* when he founded the Priory of *Thurgarton*, excepted ten Shillings *per Ann.* of his Gift to the Infirm in the Hoſpital of *Stoke*. It had many other Benefactors, though their Gifts were not great; for *Henry de*

St. Liz gave ten Acres and an half of Land to the Maſter of this Hoſpital of St. *Leonard*, and his Succeſſors. It had Lands alſo in *Newarke*, and many other Towns within that Soc, given by ſeveral Benefactors. *Henry de Stoke* gave a Meſſuage; *John le Veynour*, and *Roger Moge*, ſome Acres of Land; *Simon Sibthorp* ten Shillings Rent; and *Thomas Ogle* Clark, a Meſſuage, and half an Acre, all in this Town; and *Gilbert Fitz-Lene* of *Holm* gave a Meſſuage, three Acres of Land, and five Acres of Meadow in *Holm* by *Newarke*, to this Hoſpital. After the Diſſolution, Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 18, granted this Houſe and Site to *John Marſh* Eſq; and *Francis Greenham* Gent. among other Things, as obſerved in *Stoke* above.

In the Reign of King *Edward* III. *John Chauſon* Maſter of this Hoſpital of St. *Leonard* in *Stoke*, and others, Brethren in the ſaid Hoſpital, ſettled by their Deed, dated *An.* 1332, forty Acres of Land, and thirty Shillings of Rent, which they had obtained of their Friends, for the Profit of the ſaid Hoſpital, and provided, that the Maſter of the ſame ſhould cauſe ſixty Maſſes to be celebrated yearly for ever, for the ſaid Benefactors, *&c.* To this, every Maſter afterward was ſworn at his Admiſſion. This Deed was ratified and confirmed in the ſame Year, by *William* Archbiſhop of *York*. What the Value at the Diſſolution was, we find not; *Speed* does not mention it.

Thurgarton, a Priory for Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*, founded by *Ralph de Aincourt*, for the Health of the Souls of himſelf, Wife, Sons and Daughters, his Parents, and all his Anceſtors; and at the Foundation thereof endowed by him at the Intreaty, and by the Counſel of *Thurſtan* Archbiſhop of *York*, in pure Alms, with the Manors of *Thurgarton*, and *Fiskerton*, the Parks of *Thurgarton*, and all the Churches of his whole Eſtate at *Granby*, and *Cotes* in *Nottinghamſhire*, *Swaffield*, *Hanecworth*, *Scampwick*, *Kirkby*, *Braunceton*, *Timberland*, and *Blankeney* in *Lincolnſhire*, and *Elmton*, and *Langwath* in *Darbyſhire*. He dedicated this Houſe to St. *Peter*, and prayed all the Sons of the Holy Church to maintain it, and left God's Favour to his Heirs, if they preſerved it; but God's Anger, and Curſe, if they did not, except they repented. King *Henry* II. confirmed all theſe Gifts of *Ralph* to the Canons ſerving God in it, and ſeveral others, given about the ſame Time by divers Benefactors; and among them the Churches of *Blackwell*, *Titheby*, *Sutton* in *Aſhwell*, &c. in this County, and *Warrington* in *Lancaſhire*, and the Mills of *Clive*, *Doverbeck*, *Kirtlington*, and *Spelling*; giving himſelf forty Acres of Land in *Tetkely*, then to be eſſarted, and ten already eſſarted, free from all Regard, and Cuſtoms of the Foreſters, with ſeveral other Privileges.

The Gifts of very many other Benefactors too numerous to be particularly mentioned, becauſe moſt of them were ſmall, were confirmed by King *Henry* III. and other ſucceeding Kings, eſpecially K. *Edw.* III. in whoſe Time *Robert de Vilers* gave his capital Meſſuage, and whole Demeſne in *Uvetborp* to the ſaid Monks; and *Gerhard de Phanecurt* his capital Meſſuage and whole Demeſne, Homages, and Services of his Free-holders, with Wards, Reliefs, Eſcheats, Villeins, Coterells, and their Catalls, Sequels, Lands, and Tenements, which certain Villeins and Natives held of him, a Wind-mill with Suit to it, as alſo all the Meadows, Woods, Fiſh-ponds, and Tenements in *Hikeling*, and *Kinalton*, and all the Homages and Services of all the Free-holders of his Land, and Fee in *Kirkby*, and *Scapwick*, in *Lincolnſhire*, with many others.

The Prior of this Monaſtery claimed View of Frank-pledge, 3 *Edw.* III. in his Manors of *Thurgarton*, *Fiskerton*, *Cropbill*, *Outhorp*, *Hickling*, *Granby*, and *Sutton*, and Aſſize of Bread and Ale in *Hickling*, and *Hoxworth*, and that the Villeins belonging to their Houſe in the ſaid Places, ſhould not do any Suit to the King's Wapentake of *Bingham*, for which they produced King *Henry* III's Charter dated at *Marleborough*, *Reg.* 18. Theſe Eſtates and Privileges were enjoyed by the Prior and Canons till the Diſſolution, when their Houſe was reſigned into the King's Hands

Hands by *John Berwick*, the laſt Prior, and eight Canons, being then valued at 259 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann. Dugd.* 359 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d. Speed ex Lel.*

The Site and Demeſne of the Priory, after the Diſſolution, was given to *William Cooper*, the King's Servant, and *Cicely* his Wife and their Heirs, 30 *Henry* VIII. as is above obſerved; but the Lands and Rents in *Hickling* in this County, were by Letters Patent 6 *Edw.* VI. granted to *Lionel Duckes*, and *Edward Whitchurch*, excepting the Tithes which belonged to this Monaſtery, which 5 *Eliz.* were granted to Sir *Thomas Greſham* and his Heirs.

Tuxford, a College, for which *John de Langeilers* obtained a Licence of King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 31, as found it in the Parſonage Houſe of *Tuxford* for five Chaplains, of whom one ſhould be Warden, and to give them and their Succeſſors the Advowſon of the Church (which was held of the King *in Capite*) to pray for the healthy Eſtate of the ſaid *John*, while he lived, and of his Soul when he was dead, as alſo for the Souls of his Father *Thomas de Langeilles*, and all the faithful departed, daily for ever; but the ſaid *John*, not perſuing his Foundation in that Manner, the ſaid King upon his Petition, granted him a Licence the ſame Year, to give the ſaid Advowſon to the Prior and Canons of *Newſtede* in *Shirewood*, for their finding five Chaplains, *viz.* three in the Church of *Tuxford*, and two in the Church of the Convent of *Newſtede*, to celebrate divine Service for the Souls of the ſaid *John de Langeilers*, &c. as was appointed in the former Grant, having Liberty to receive the ſaid Advowſon, and appropriate it to themſelves, and their Succeſſors for ever, for the ſaid Uſes. The Rectory after the Diſſolution, was ſettled by King *Henry* VIII. on *Trinity* Coll. *Cambridge*.

Wallingwells, a *Benedictine* Nunnery founded by *Ralph de Chaworth*, who with the Conſent of his Heirs, gave and granted, and by his Charter confirmed to Almighty God, and the Virgin *Mary*, his glorious Mother, a Place in his Park at *Carleton* by the Wells, and River ſtreaming from the Wells, which ſhould be called St. *Mary* of the Park, to make and build there an Habitation for holy Religion, ſo free, that it ſhould not depend on any other Place; and for all religiouſly ſerving God and St. *Mary*, and living regularly in that Place, for the Remiſſion of all his Sins, and the Safety of his own, Father's, and Mother's Souls, and for all them who for the Love of God ſhall help and maintain this Place. He gave the River of the Wells to them to make Mills upon it for their Profit; Paſture in the Park for all their Beaſts; Paunage for their Swine; and a Way for their Carts through it, to bring in and carry out their Corn; and Lands in *Ruſtock*, *Weſt-Holm*, &c. with a great Bleſſing upon his Heirs, that they ſhould maintain his Alms, and a Curſe, if they ſhould diminiſh it.

From this Founder it deſcended by the Female Heir, to the Family of *Furneux*, the Male Line of which Family is now in Being in *Derbyſhire*, bearing the Name of *Roper*. This Monaſtery fell in the general Deſolation of the Abbies, and the Revenues were valued at 58 *l.* 9 *s.* 10 *d. per Ann. Dugd.* 87 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d. Speed.*

The Site of this Nunnery was granted to *Richard Pipe* of *London*, Leather-ſeller, and *Francis Bowyer* Grocer, with other Things for twenty-one Years, 6 *Eliz.*

Welbeck, a Monaſtery of *white Monks*, or *Præmonſtratenſes*, founded by *Thomas de Cukeney*, whoſe Anceſtors *Focens de Flemange* having obtained the Inheritance of an old *Saxon* Knight, or *Drenge*, named *Gamelbere*. His Son *Richard* became Lord of *Cukeney*; and then being a Man of great Wealth, married the Couſin of Earl *Ferrers*, and ſettled the two Carucats, which had been *Gamelbere*'s Land, upon her. *Thomas de Cukeney* was their Son, and having been educated at Court, ſerved the King in Peace and in War, built him a Caſtle at *Cukney* in Wan, and being reſtored, founded this Abbey of *Welbeck*, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. He began it in the Reign of King *Stephen*, but did not finiſh it, till *Henry* obtained the Crown. He dedicated it to

St. *James*, and by his Charter directed to *Roger* Archbiſhop of *York*, gave and granted to St. *Berengarius* Abbot of *Welbeck*, and to all his Succeſſors, and the Brethren of that Place regularly ſerving God, according to the Order of the *Premonſtratenſes*, by the Counſel of St. *Serlo*, Abbot of *Newhus* in *Lincolnſhire*, in free, quiet, and perpetual Alms, the Site of the Abbey, and all the Lands between the Abbey, and a Place called *Belgh*, conſiſting in Meadows, Paſtures, Woods, tilled Lands, and the whole Sart nigh it; as alſo his Intereſt in the Church of St. *Mary* of *Cukeney*, in which the ſaid Abbey ſtood; the Churches of *Etwell* in *Darbyſhire*, and *Whitene*, which were in his Fee; the Mill of *Languet*, and the whole Land of *Hirſt* with the Common of Paſture. All which he gave to the Church of *Welbeck*, and the Monks ſerving God there, for his own, Father's, Mother's, and Anceſtors Souls, and theirs, from whom he had unjuſtly taken any Goods.

King *Henry* II. confirmed all theſe Gifts of the Founder, and many others, as of *Ralph de Bellafago* of the Land of *Clun*, which he gave when the firſt Foundation was laid; of *Ralph Silvan* of a Wood near *Belgh*, and Common of Paſture of his Land; of *Leuric de Hurſt* two Bovats, and an Houſe in *Norton*; of *Peter de Cotes* of the Church of *Cotes*, and certain Lands and Meadows there; and of *Simon Fitz Simon* and *Iſabel* his Wife, who gave the Church of *Hertewell*, and two Bovats of Land there, and a Space of Wood. In the following Reigns theſe Canons found many Benefactors, as *Robert de Manill* Lord of *Whitewell*, gave them a Quarry in his Land to build their Church, and Offices of their Abbey; *Ralph Beſſet* gave them ſome Mills at *Languat*; *Oliver Deincourt* gave them the Tithes of his Multure of his whole Mill of *Creſſewell*; *Roger Deincourt* to ſuſtain three Canons to celebrate divine Service in this Convent, gave his whole Land and Meadows in *Wineſield*, with Common of Paſture in *Logbagh*; but excepted the Church and ſome Lands belonging to the Bovat of *Parkhus*; and Sir *Richard de Wiverton* gave them th of *Dokmanton* in *Derbyſhire*, wh confirmed by Sir *Richard Baſſet*, a *ry Stutevill*, of whoſe Barony held.

King *Edward* I. by his Charter Date, *Apr.* 5. *Reg.* 19. granted Abbey and Convent of *Welbeck*, Succeſſors, Free-warren in all t meſne Lands, conſiſting of twen Manors in this County, *Lincoln* *Darbyſhire*; and afterwards gran his Part of the Wood, and *Roumwood*, being ſixty Acres Perch of the Foreſt, and his *Carberton-Storth* by the ſaid Wo ing 28 *s.* a Year for all Service laſt the Abbot had Licence t Park of. But the moſt remark nation to theſe Monks, was tha *Hotham* Biſhop of *Ely*, and th ſition made thereupon betwee Biſhop, and *John de Nottingha* of *Welbeck*, and his Convent, for the Manor of *Cukeney*, with pertenances, and two Meſſua Hundred twenty Acres of La of Meadow, and ſix of Wood, Appertenances in *Holbeck* by *Cu* ſaid Abbot and Convent, and ceſſors, ſhould find eight Canon Abbey, to celebrate divine C the good Eſtate of King *Edwar* his Queen, and Children, the Souls of his Anceſtors, a ſhop's Father, Mother, Brothe eſpecially for the Health of Lord Biſhop, while he lived, his Death for his Soul, and for that had faithfully ſerved hi him any good, and all the fa parted; as alſo to celebrate his ſary as the Founders, and on t of commemorating the Dead his Soul by Name, and ſwear would never diminiſh the N eight Canons, but maintain th lebration for ever; and neve any Diſpenſation from the P of *England*, or Superior of th or any other to ſubſtract from if their Order ſhould be the Biſhops ſhould quietly o

peaceably enjoy the ſaid Manor, Meſſuages, and Lands; but the Act of Parliament prevented it, by giving all the Abbies, and their Lands to the King, and among them this, which at the Diſſolution was reſigned into King *Henry*'s Hands, by the Prior *Richard Richmond* (alias *Benty*) and ſeven Canons, who had Allowances for Life, 50 *l. per Ann.* the Prior and the Canons ſmall Sums, being valued at 249 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d. per Ann. Dugd.* 298 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d. Speed ex Lel.*

King *Henry* VIII. having this Houſe, and the Lands thereunto belonging in his Hands, did, *Reg.* 30, grant to *Richard Whalley* and his Heirs, the Site of the Abbey of *Welbeck*, and all the Houſes and Lands adjoining to it; with the two Granges called *Bellers* and *Hirſts*, and ſeveral Cloſes and Groves to them belonging, which Queen *Elizabeth Reg.* 1. gave him a Licence to ſell by the Name of the Demeſne of the Manor of *Welbeck*, to *Edward Osborn* Citizen and Cloathworker of *London*. But it reverted to the Crown in the later End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and ſhe granted it to *Robert Booth* Eſq; and *Ranulph Cotterel* Gent. It was late the Manſion-Houſe of the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and is probably his Heirs. The Buildings of the Manſion-Houſe are noble and magnificent; but Dr. *Thoroton* tells us, that the Chapel lay deſolate, being buried in the Ruins of its own Roof, in 1674, and no Wonder his Grace can over-look the Deſtruction of a Chapel, when King and Parliament made ſuch Havock and Deſolations in the Church in all Parts.

Wirkſop, or *Workſop*, a Monaſtery for Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtin*, founded by *William de Luvetot*, a principal Man in *Huntindonſhire*, in the Church of St. *Cuthbert* of *Wirkſop*. To it, afterwards by the Conceſſion and Conſideration of *Emme* and his Children, He granted and confirmed by his Deed, his Gift which he had made to God, holy Church, and the Canons of St. *Cuthbert* at *Workſop*, in perpetual Alms. 1. The whole Chapelry of his whole Houſe, with the Tithes, and Oblations. 2. The Church of *Workſop*, in which the Canons were, with the Lands and Tithes, and all Things belonging to the Church; and the Fiſh-pond, and Mill near the Church, and a Meadow adjoining to them. 3. All the Tithes of the Pence of all his Set-rents, as well in *Normandy*, as in *England*. 4. One Carucate of Land in the Field of *Workſop*, and the Meadow of *Cratela*. 5. All his Churches of his Demeſne in the Honour of *Blithe*, with all the Lands, Tithes, and Things belonging to thoſe Churches. 6. The Tithe of Paunage, Honey, Veniſon, Fiſh, Fowl, Malt, and Mills, and all other Things, of which Tithes were wont, or ought to be given, which Gifts were confirmed by King *Henry* I.

The Benefactors to this Abbey were moſt of them of this Family of *Lovetot*, for *Richard de Luvetot* not only confirmed his Father's Gifts, but added his Part of the Church of *Claverburgh*, and two Bovats of Land in *Herthwik*. *Cecilia de Lovetot* alſo gave the Church of *Diniſley* in *Hartfordſhire*, which Pope *Alexander* III. confirmed to the Convent. *William de Luvetot* alſo the Son of *Richard*, gave and confirmed to them the Tithes of all his Rents, which he then had, or ever ſhould have, and whereſoever on this Side or beyond the Sea. *Gerard de Furnival*, alſo at the Requeſt of his Wife *Matilda de Luvetot*, granted to the Church of St. *Mary*, and St. *Cuthbert* of *Radford*, (alias *Workſop*) and the Canons there, for the Health of his Soul, and his Wife's, their Anceſtors, and Succeſſors, Paſture for forty Cattle in the Park of *Workſop*, every Year from the Cloſe of *Eaſter*, to the Feaſt of St. *Michael*. The ſaid *Matilda*, Wife of Sir *Gerard de Furnival*, gave a Mark of yearly Rent out of her Mill at *Workſop*, to be received yearly upon St. *Luke*'s Day, *Octob.* 18, for the Uſe of this Convent, who are then to celebrate the Anniverſary of her Husband. Sir *Gerard Furnival* was buried in this Monaſtery, and with his Body gave the third Part of the Mills of *Bradfield*, with the Suit of his Men of that Soke. *Bertha* alſo, the Wife of Sir *Thomas Furnival*, in her Widowhood, for the Health of her own, and Husband's Souls, and her

her Brother *Gerard's*, gave and confirmed four Pounds of Silver, to be taken out of her Mill at *Bradfield* during her Life. Others of this Family of *Luvetot*, from whom the *Furnivals*, and *Talbots* are deſcended, were Benefactors to this Houſe in a lower Degree.

Pope *Alexander* III. by his Bull dated *An. Dom.* 1161, confirmed the ſeveral Eſtates of theſe Canons, and moreover granted to them divers Privileges, as to pay no Tithes of the Cattle, and Lands in their own Occupation; to preſent Prieſts from among their own Brethren to the Biſhop, to be inſtituted in the Pariſh Churches, which belonged to their Houſe, who ſhall be anſwerable to the Biſhop for the Cure of the People's Souls, and to the Priory, for the Profit of the Livings; to have a Cemetary free for the Burial of ſuch as deſire to be buried with them, ſaving the Rights and Dues of the Pariſh Churches, from whence the Dead are brought; and to celebrate divine Offices privately in the Time of a general Interdict. All theſe their Lands and Liberties were confirmed by King *Henry* II. and the Canons enjoyed them quietly, till it was diſſolved by Act of Parliament with other Abbies, when *Thomas Stocks* Prior, and fifteen of the Canons, ſurrendered this Convent to King *Henry* VIII's Commiſſioners, and had Allowances for Life, *viz.* 50 *l.* the Prior, and the Canons ſmall ones, as five or ſix Pounds each. It was then valued at 239 *l.* 10 *s.* 5 *d. per Ann. Dugd.* 302 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d. Speed ex Lel.*

King *Henry* VIII. having the Monaſteries and their rich Endowments at his Diſpoſal by Act of Parliament, granted the whole Site and Precinct of this Monaſtery, and all the Meſſuages and Houſes, and ſeveral Cloſes and Fields, and four Acres of Arable, to *Francis* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, *Reg.* 33. to hold to him and his Heirs, of the King *in Capite*, by the Service of the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee, and by the Royal Service of finding the King a Right-Hand Glove, at his Coronation; and to ſupport his Right Hand that Day, as long as he holds the Sceptre in it, paying yearly 23 *l.* 8 *s.* 0 *d. ob.* Rent; but King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 1. gave the Rectory of *Workſop*, and all the Tithes of Corn and Hay in the ſeveral Hamlets of this Pariſh thereunto belonging, to *Henry* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and the Rent of 35 *l.* a Year reſerved upon the Demiſe made to *William Chaſtelin* Merchant of *London*, to hold to him and his Succeſſors in perpetual Alms.

The Church, or Rectory of *Wiſſal*, alias *Wiſhawe*, late belonging to this Priory, and all the Lands and Tenements thereunto appertaining, King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 6. granted to *Thomas Reeve* and *George Cotton* Gent.

The

The MARTYRS of this County.

IN all our Histories about the tragical Sufferings for Religion, either in the Reigns before Queen *Mary*, from the preaching of *Wickliffe* to her Time, or in her fiery Reign we do not meet with any Martyrs in this County, which last we suppose may justly be imputed to the Goodness and Mildness of the Diocesan, Archbishop *Heath*, who was a meek and conscientious Man, of a moderate and compassionate Temper, hating all violent and persecuting Principles and Practises; but though we find no Martyr in this County, we have a very remarkable One of it, viz. Archbishop *Cranmer*, who was a Native of it, and of whom we choose to speak as such in this County, not only from the Authority of Dr. *Fuller* (in his Worthies of this County) but because in *Oxfordshire*, where he suffered Martyrdom, we shall have many that will require Enlargement. We have already in *Kent* spoken of him as an Archbishop, and may perhaps in *Oxfordshire* have Occasion to mention, and relate his Steadiness and Courage, in opposing the erroneous Doctrines of his Times, and his learned Vindication of the Truth; but here we will confine our selves to his Sufferings, which at length concluded in his Burning at *Oxford*.

Thomas Cranmer was born at *Arselacton* in this County, of an ancient and gentile Family; and being educated in good Learning, was chosen Fellow of *Jesus* College in *Cambridge*, where being Tutor to two Sons of Mr. *Cressy* of *Waltham Abbey* in *Essex*, he resorted with his Pupils to their Father's House, and stayed there some Months, because the Plague was then at *Cambridge*. While he remained here, King *Henry* VIII. came down to *Waltham*, and two of his Harbingers, Dr. *Stephans* (says *Fox*, but others Dr. *Stephan Gardiner*) and Dr. *Fox* lodged in Mr. *Cressy*'s House. The King's Divorce was then going on, tho' so slowly, that the King was much troubled about it, and these two Persons being great Promoters of it, and knowing that Dr. *Cranmer* was a Person of great Learning and Judgment, thought it a very happy Accident, that they came to the House where he was, and were very desirous to have his Judgment about the King's Divorce, which had met with so many Obstacles in the Court of *Rome*, and was opposed as unlawful by many of the Hierarchy. Having then gotten a good Opportunity of discoursing with him one Night at Supper, they requested of him to give them his Opinion about the King's Cause. To which he answered at first, that he could say little to the Matter, because he had never studied the Case, nor bestowed many Thoughts upon it; but at length said, That in his Opinion there was too much ado made in prosecuting it by the ecclesiastical Law. It would be much better, as he supposed, That the Question, Whether it be lawful to marry a Brother's Wife, or no, be discussed, and decided by Divines, and by the Authority of the Word of God, whereby the King's Conscience may be satisfied, and quieted, and the King eased of these frustratory Delays. And this may be done in the Universities of *England*, as well, or better than any foreign Nation; for the Authority of Scripture will compel any Judge soon to come to a definitive Sentence, which being once passed, the Bishop of *Rome* has no such Authority, as to dispense with the Word of God, and the Scripture; and so the Cause will have a certain and speedy End. The Harbinger Doctors mightily approved of this Advice of *Cranmer*'s, and having reported it to the King, he was greatly pleased with it, saying, *This Man hath the Sow by the right Ear*, and sending for him, employed him in Writing, and Embassies to

the Pope, and other Princes, till his Divorce was compleated, through the Judgment of the Univerſities at Home and Abroad; who unanimouſly concluded, That no ſuch Matrimony was lawful by the Word of God, and *Cranmer* was ſent to *Rome* to defend it on the King's Behalf, and maintain to the Pope's Face, that he ought not by any Means to diſpenſe with the Contrary.

From this Time Dr. *Cranmer*, indeed, ſettled himſelf ſo firmly in the King's Love and Favour, that by all the Artifices of his Enemies, he never could be rooted out of it, (which hardly could ever be ſaid of any Perſon elſe) but yet by this Advice, and his Activity in defending it, he got ſo many Enemies, that his Martyrdom may be commenced from hence; for his Enemies never left perſecuting him, till they brought him to the Stake, as will appear from ſome few Inſtances out of a Multitude, which we ſhall produce.

1. The firſt Proof of the King's ſpecial Regard and Favour was, that upon the Death of Archbiſhop *Warham*, who was a great Patron of Learning, a good Canoniſt, and a wiſe States-man; but a cruel Perſecutor of Hereticks. He would think upon no Perſon to ſucceed him, but Dr. *Cranmer*. The Doctor was then in *Germany*, maintaining the King's Cauſe againſt the Emperor's Divines, who were deeply engaged on Queen *Katharine*'s Side, upon the Account of the Relation ſhe had to their Maſter; but notwithſtanding the Importance of the Embaſſy, the King ſent a Meſſage to him to haſten his Return; *Cranmer* received it rather with Surprize than Thankfulneſs, ſuch a Promotion being above his Thoughts, and ſo had an Effect on him much different from what it would have had upon moſt others; for he had a true and primitive Senſe of ſo mighty a Charge, and inſtead of embracing it with Joy and Satisfaction, he was really afraid of it, and uſed all his Endeavours to be excuſed from ſo great an Advancement: and becauſe he hoped, that if he kept himſelf out of the King's Preſence, his Majeſty would think upon ſome other, he upon Pretence of his Majeſty's neceſſary Affairs in *Germany*, ſtaid ſeveral Weeks there longer than he intended, or would have done, but for that Reaſon; but King *Henry*'s Reſolutions were immovable, and he knew, that it would be as fatal to refuſe his Favours, as to incur his Diſpleaſure; and ſo came over and accepted of it.

Having accepted it, he was in great Trouble of Mind about the Oaths, and many ſuperſtitious Ceremonies, which he was to paſs through, holding it unlawful any Manner of Way to ſubmit to the Pope's Juriſdiction, which when the King underſtood, he not only ſent for the Pall, and paid the Fees for it, but allowed him to take the Oath with what Exceptions and Reſervations he thought fit, which he did, with this ſolemn Proteſtation. *In Nomine Dei*, Amen. *Coram vobis*, &c. i. e. *In the Preſence of God I declare to you*, (viz. the Biſhops of *Lincoln*, *Exeter*, and St. *Aſaph*, by whom he was Conſecrated, and the Congregation then preſent) *That it is not my Intention or Will by this Oath* (however the Words may ſound) *to oblige my ſelf to any Thing, to be ſaid or done hereafter, that either ſhall be, or ſhall ſeem contrary to the Law of God, the Honour and Dignity of the King, the Laws, Liberties, and Privileges of* England; *nor to tye up my ſelf from ſpeaking freely of, and conſulting about the Reformation of Religion, Government of the Church, and Prerogatives of the Crown, and Good of the Kingdom*, &c. And this he did not by any inward Reſervation in his own Mind, but openly, and publickly in three ſeveral Places, *viz.* 1. In his Chapter-Houſe. 2. At the High Altar on his Knees, when he was conſecrated. 3. At the ſame Place when he received his Pall.

But though he came to the Archiepiſcopal Dignity with the King's hearty good Will, Envy and Calumny perſued him, even from the very Beginning, not only becauſe he had appeared Chief in the Queen's Divorce, which ſet all her Friends, and ſuch as were for upholding the Pope's Authority againſt him; but almoſt all the reſt of the Nation,

ſion, who favoured the old Religion, and cared not for a Change, or found their Gain in Popiſh Trinkets, as Roods, Altars, Tapers, and many other Things. Theſe Men, both Prieſts and Lay-men, racked their Invention to find out ſcandalous Stories, which might in common Vogue render him uncapable, or unworthy of ſo great an Honour. Thus he was ſlandered.

1. As an Hoſtler, and a Perſon of no Literature, or ingenuous Education. The Ground of this Calumny was this, That after his Marriage, when he left his Fellowſhip, he placed his Wife at the *Dolphin* in *Cambridge*, with a Relation of hers, who was the Wife of the Maſter of that Inn, or Tavern, and on that Account was often there, though at the ſame Time he was Divinity Reader in *Buckingham* College. Of this Slander a Parſon in the northern Parts was convicted, and being informed of to the Lord *Cromwell*, was apprehended, impriſoned, and ſhould have been ſeverely puniſhed; but the Archbiſhop's Grocer being his Kinſman, made ſuch Application to him, that upon humbling himſelf, and begging Pardon, he was forgiven, though *Cromwell* was not pleaſed with the Archbiſhop for doing it.

2. Others alledged againſt him, that he was altogether uncapable of a Biſhoprick, becauſe he was guilty of *Bigamy*, or marrying of two Wives, contrary to the Apoſtle's Conſtitution, 1 *Tim.* iii. 2. which ſays, *A Biſhop muſt be the Husband but of one Wife.* This Objection ſeems weighty, becauſe it is founded upon a divine Authority, but 'tis no leſs ſlanderous, becauſe the Objectors could not but know, that the Text is meant of one Wife at a Time, contrary to the Uſages of the Age the Apoſtle lived in, of having many Wives at once. It is not *Bigamy* to have two or more Wives ſucceſſively; for as St. *Paul* ſays of the Woman, it is true of the Man, *If the Wife be dead, the Husband is at Liberty to marry another Wife without Blame*, Rom. vii. 3. Indeed by the popiſh Canons of thoſe Times, ſingle Matrimony did unqualify a Perſon, though never ſo good or learned, from a Biſhopriek, but Dr. *Cranmer* did not think himſelf debarred from Marriage by any Authority of the Pope, or Councils, having the Scripture to juſtify him in ſo doing; and being perſuaded, that it was one Sign that the Church of *Rome* was departed from the Faith, that it fordids a whole Order of Men, of like Paſſions with others, to marry; and had rather they ſhould commit Fornication. But ſince theſe falſe Reports could not hinder the King's good Intentions, another Report was ſet on Foot, to render him contemptible, and his Authority null, *viz.*

3. That he was not conſecrated by any Biſhop, but was thruſt into the See by the King alone, but the Falſhood of this Calumny appears from the publick Regiſtry of the Tranſactions of *Cranmer*'s Time now in *Doctors Commons*, wherein it is recorded, that he was conſecrated ſolemnly by *John Longland* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *John Voyſey*, alias *Harman* Biſhop of *Exeter*, and *Henry Standiſh* Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, whom none, that are converſant in the Canon-Law, can deny to be a ſufficient Number for ſuch a Performance; which the *Romaniſts* muſt allow, becauſe he conſecrated ſome of their Biſhops, as *Thirlby*, *Kitchin*, &c.

But ſince the King's Affections were ſo linked to *Cranmer*, that he would not accept of any Excuſe from the Archbiſhop himſelf, nor take Notice of the Objections of his Enemies, but he was ſettled in the Archbiſhoprick againſt their Wills; they found there was no other way to ſatiate their Malice in his Ruin, but ſome way or other to root him out of the King's Favour, and to that End they framed many Accuſations againſt him, chiefly by the Inſtigation of the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, Dr. *Stephen Gardiner*, his inveterate Enemy, of which we ſhall give two or three Inſtances.

1. The firſt Accuſation againſt him was brought to the King by his Privy Council to this Effect. That the Nation was ſo infected with Hereſies, and Hereticks, that it was dangerous for his Majeſty to leave them unreformed, leaſt they ſhould be the Cauſe of ſuch Tu-

mults, as had lately been ſtirred up in *Germany* by their Means; and that the Archbiſhop and his Chaplains, by their Preaching had filled the Realm with them. The King, being ſenſible of the Deſign, demanded of them, who were his Accuſers; but they replied, That the Archbiſhop being a Privy Councellor, no Man dare appear againſt him; but if his Majeſty give them Liberty to impriſon him in the Tower, there would be Proofs, and Accuſations enough againſt him.

The King ſeeing them earneſt to have the Archbiſhop impriſoned, granted their Requeſt, and allowed them to commit him, the next Day; but in the Night ſent him Word of it, and told him of his Accuſers. The Archbiſhop anſwered. *He was well content, becauſe by a Trial he could ſhew that he was not worthy of the many Slanders, that are caſt upon him. Lord*, ſays the King, when he heard his Anſwer, *how ſimple a Man art thou? Do you not know how you are hated by all the World, and how great Enemies you have? I ſee, you'd run Head-long into your own Ruin, if I'd ſuffer you. Do you conſider how many falſe Knaves may eaſily be procured to bear Witneſs againſt you? But your Enemies ſhall not prevail. However, when the Council ſits to Morrow and ſends for you, wait on them; and if they charge you with that Matter, and threaten to commit you to the* Tower, *require of them, as one of the Council, to have thy Accuſers brought before them, and hear thy Defence; and if they will not be ſatisfied, but will ſend you to the* Tower, *take my Ring* (which the King pulled off and gave him) *and ſay, I Appeal to the King's own Perſon, and leave my Cauſe to him; and thereupon ſhew them the Ring, as a Token of the King's diſcharging them from any further Proceeding againſt him.* The Council meeting the next Day, ſent a Gentleman Uſher for the Archbiſhop, who preſently came; but when he came to the Council-Chamber could not be let in, but was forced a While to wait among Pages, and Lacquies; and being called in, nothing would avail him, but he muſt go to the *Tower*; whereupon he produced the King's Ring, to the great Amazement of the Council, and put a Stop to their Deſigns. The Earl of *Bedford* was not ſurprized, but ſpake aloud. *Did not I tell you, that the King would not ſuffer the Archbiſhop's Finger to Ake, much leſs his Life to be touched, and adviſed you not to regard Tales and Fables againſt him.* The King being thus delivered, the whole Council aroſe, and carried the Ring to the King, who received them with an angry Countenance, and ſaid, *He thought he had had wiſer Men of his Council, than he found them to be, who made the Primate of the Realm to wait at their Door, as a ſerving Man*; He was content they ſhould try him as a Counſellor, but not as a mean Subject; He perceived that they acted maliciouſly againſt him, and would have tryed him to the uttermoſt, could they have had their Wills. At theſe Words, one of the Council excuſed them, declaring, *what they did was not out of any Malice to him, but for his Purgation.* Whereupon the King replied, *Well, well, my Lords, make no more Ado, Go and be Friends with him*; and ſo they ſhook Hands with him and departed; for the Archbiſhop was of a moſt forgiving Temper.

2. The Accuſation brought againſt the Archbiſhop by the Privy Council having met with ſuch ill Succeſs, his Enemies thought to effect their Purpoſe by bringing an Accuſation againſt him to the Parliament, and to that End cauſed Sir *John Goſtwike* Knt. to charge the Archbiſhop openly in the Parliament Houſe, with preaching certain Sermons at *Sandwich*, and reading ſeveral Lectures at *Canterbury*, wherein were contained manifeſt Hereſies againſt the Sacrament of the Altar, and other Points. The King was ſoon acquainted with this Accuſation, and ſaid, *How comes* Goſtwike, *who dwells in* Bedfordſhire, *or* Buckinghamſhire, *to hear my Lord of* Canterbury's *preaching in* Kent? *I known him well enough. Go to him*, ſaid the King to a Gentleman of his Privy Chamber, *and tell him, that if he does not go to the Archbiſhop, and reconcile himſelf to him, I'll pluck his Goſſlin's Feathers ſo, that he ſhall never again have an Heart to ſlander our Metropolitan, or any other*

other learned Man. Sir John made no Delay to obtain a Reconciliation from the Archbishop, by himself (confessing, who set him on work, and begging Pardon) and by his Friends Intercession, which being granted, the Archbishop pacified the King, and so this Matter was concluded without any Trouble to the Parliament.

3. But neither of these Disappointments discouraged his Enemies so far, as to lay aside their Designs; but rather to lay their Plots deeper, which after some Time they thought they had so framed, that his Ruin would be unavoidable. His antient Enemies procured, that not only the Prebendaries of his Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*, but also the most famous Justices of Peace in the County of *Kent* should accuse him, and article against him and his Chaplains, for preaching erroneous Doctrines, within his Diocese. The Articles were well drawn up, and subscribed, and being presented to his Majesty by Men of such Credit, there was no Doubt (as they thought) but the King would conceive an high Indignation against him, and cause him to have condign Punishment. When the King had received them, he read them, and putting them into his Sleeve, crossed over to *Lambeth*, to shew them the Archbishop. The Archbishop having read them, on his Knees begged of the King to appoint a Commission to examine into the Truth of them, which he accordingly did; and by the Activity and Contrivance of Dr. *Lee*, one of them, the whole Conspiracy was detected to proceed from the Bishop of *Winchester*, Dr. *London*, some Justices of *Kent*, the Suffragan of *Dover*, and Dr. *Burbe* a Civilian. These two last the Archbishop had both well promoted, and much delighted in their Company, and Conversation; whereupon having gotten their Letters, He called them into his Study under a Shew of taking their Advice, as he had often done before, and said to them, *You are Men, in whom I have had great Confidence and Trust; and now I must consult with you in a Matter of Importance. I am greatly abused, by certain Persons to whom I have communicated my Secrets from Time to Time; for they have not only revealed my Secrets, but accused me of Heresy, and set up themselves Witnesses against me: I desire you to tell me, how I shall behave my self towards them; and what ought to be done to them? Why*, says Dr. *Barber*, *they deserve to be hanged. Nay*, says the Suffragan, *hanging is too good for them, and if there wanted an Executioner, I'd be the Hangman.* At these Words the Archbishop lifted up his Hands, and said, *Merciful God, whom can a Man trust? There is no Faith in Man, never Man was handled, as I am; but thou, Lord, hast always defended me, and lent me one good Friend the King, without whose Protection I could not live one Day*, &c. *I praise thy Name, and therefore.* And then pulling their Letters out of his Bosom, said to them, *Know ye these Letters, my Masters?* With that they fell down on their Knees, and desiring Forgiveness, discovered by whom they were tempted to it. The gentle Archbishop replied, *God forgive you, and make you both good Men, I perceive their is no Fidelity among them. If such Men as you cannot be trusted, what should I do alive?* And so dismissed them. The other Letters were preserved in order to the punishing the rest of the Conspirators; but a Parliament soon after met, and a general Pardon issuing out, nothing more was done.

4. Other Calumnies were also brought to the King against him, to lessen his Esteem with his Majesty, *viz.* That the Archbishop being intent upon making a Provision for his Wife, and Children, did keep a slender and niggardly Table, not worthy to be accounted the Hospitality of a mean Gentleman, much more of an Archbishop, who has so great a Revenue. This Accusation they procured Sir *Thomas Seymour*, a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, whose Sister the King had married, to relate to the King, as a fair Opportunity should offer, which he accordingly did; and the King having heard it, said only, *We'll talk of this Matter another Time.* About a Fortnight after, the King was washing his Hands a little before Dinner, and Sr *Thomas*

held the Ewer, and when he had done, He bad Sir *Thomas* go forthwith to my Lord of *Canterbury*, and bid him not fail to be with me at two in the Afternoon. Sir *Thomas* went away presently, and found the Archbishop at Dinner, the Hall full of Strangers, and Servants at four Tables, and being conducted to the Chamber, where the Archbishop was, delivered his Message, dined with him, and returned immediately to the King. Being come into the Presence, His Majesty asked him, whether he had been with the Archbishop? And he said, *yes*, and that he would wait on him at the Time appointed. *And did not you dine with him?* said the King; *Yes*, said Sir *Thomas*, and fell down on his Knees, and begged the King's Pardon for the great Untruth he had lately told him about my Lord of *Canterbury's* House-keeping; *for I assure your Highness, I never saw so honourable an Hall in this Realm (excepting your Majesty's) in all my life, in better Order, and so well furnished, which I could not have believed, except I had seen it.* *Ah*, saith the King, *have you at last espied the Truth? He was a very Varlet that told you this false Story. Good Man he spendeth all that he hath in House-keeping.* The Archbishop after this quietly enjoyed himself during the Rest of King *Henry's* Reign, and all his Son's King *Edward's*; but being over-persuaded to subscribe King *Edward's* Will, by which Queen *Mary* was deprived of her Succession to the Throne, and the Lady *Jane Gray*, the Daughter of *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk*, of the Royal Line by Mother's Side, established Queen after his Death; He with many other Nobles fell under Queen *Mary's* Displeasure, as soon as she, by the Help of the Commons, especially those of *Suffolk*, obtained the Crown; for

5. The Archbishop, with all the said Peers, except the Dukes of *Northumberland* and *Suffolk*, &c. were attainted of High Treason for the said Subscription; but upon better Advice, she discharged all the Rest upon their paying certain Fines; but the Archbishop could not, by all the Intercessions his Friends could make for him, get the like Pardon, the Queen having an old Grudge against him, for the Divorcement of her Mother, which was heightened by his Opposition to her Religion in her Father's Days, and the Abolition almost of it in her Brother's. The Archbishop being thus condemned for High Treason, was kept in the *Tower* a While; but the Queen being well assured that he unwillingly subscribed, and that on that Account deserved a Pardon as much, if not more than the other Subscribers, who did it more willingly, she pardoned the Treason, but laid a Charge of Heresy upon him, which with the Bishops she had contrived to work his Destruction; but under some Shews of Obstinacy and Incorrigibleness, and therefore removed him to *Oxford*, to undergo some Disputations with the learned Men there by which if he were not convinced, he should dye.

About the tenth of *April* 1554, the Archbishop, Dr. *Cranmer*, was carried down to *Oxford*, Prisoner with Dr. *Ridley* Bishop of *London*, and Dr. *Latimer* Bishop of *Worcester*, where divers Doctors, and other Graduates, were appointed by the Queen's Majesty out of both Universities, to dispute against him upon these Questions, viz.

I. Whether the true and natural Body of Christ, be really in the Sacrament, after the Words of Consecration spoken by the Priest, or no?

II. Whether in the Sacrament, after the Words of Consecration, any other Substance doth remain, than the Substance of the Body and Blood of Christ?

III. Whether in the Mass be a Sacrifice propitiatory for the Sins, both of the Quick, or Living, and Dead?

On the fourteenth of the same Month these Doctors, and other learned Men, began their Disputations with *Cranmer*, and the Prolocutor, after a short Speech, offered the aforesaid Questions to the Archbishop, and asked him to subscribe them. The Archbishop took them and read them over three or four Times, and

and then answered *negatively*. That they were all false, and against God's holy Word. The Disputants urged many Arguments against his Assertion to prove the Affirmative, *viz.* That the natural Body of Christ, which was conceived, and born of the *Virgin Mary*, was really present in the Sacrament, by virtue of God's Word pronounced by the Priest; That the Substance of the Bread and Wine did not remain after that Consecration; and that the Sacrifice of the Church in the Mass is propitiatory, as well for the Quick as Dead; but the Archbishop had too much Learning to be won by Sophisms, and too much Christian Courage to be born down by Authority; and therefore, after many Meetings, remained firm to his Judgment of the Nature of the Sacrament, which he delivered in answer to the three Questions thus, *viz.*

1. In the first Conclusion, if ye understand by this Word really, *reipsa*, i. e. in very Deed, and effectually; so Christ by the Grace, and Efficacy of his Passion, is indeed, and truly present to all his true and holy Members; but then the Sacrament ought to be celebrated according to divine Institution in the Bread, and the Wine, as a Memorial of the Body slain, and Blood shed, and then whosoever, for Man's Tradition, denieth the Cup of Christ's Blood to Lay-men, they manifestly resist the Command of Christ, forbidding that, which he hath appointed to be done, and are like those Scribes, and Pharisees of whom our Lord speaks, *Mat.* xv. 6, 7. *Ye Hypocrites, ye have rejected the Commandments of God for your Traditions. In vain you worship me, teaching for Doctrine the Commandments of Men*, ver. 9.

But if ye understand by this Word really, *corporaliter*, i. e. corporally, so that by the Body of Christ, is understood his natural and organical Body, this Proposition doth vary not only from the usual Phrase of Scripture, but is clean contrary to the holy Word of God, and the Christian Profession for the Scripture doth testify, and the Catholick Church hath ever believed, that Christ at his Ascension did leave the World, and being seated at the Right Hand of God, doth and shall there remain till he comes to Judgment.

2. His Answer to the Second was, That true Bread, and true Wine, remained in the Eucharist after Consecration, as Signs, and Seals to us of God's Promises, making us certain of God's Gifts towards us. Of the Bread indeed, Christ spake these Words, *Eat, for this is my Body*; and of the Wine, *Drink, for this is my Blood.* But the Fathers call this Speaking of Christ, tropical, figurative, anagogical, and allegorical; and thus expressed their Meaning. That although the Substance of Bread and Wine do remain, and are received by the Faithful, yet Christ hath changed the Appellation thereof, and called Bread by the Name of his Flesh, and Wine of his Blood, *non rei veritate, sed significante mysterio*, not that they are so in very Deed, but that they signify them in a Mystery, and are so not carnally, but spiritually; and being administred, after the Institution of Christ, and received by Faith, are to the Communicants a Memorial, a Pledge, a Token, a Sacrament, and Seal of the Death and Passion of Christ, and all the Benefits of it; and on that Account the Receivers are not to look at the Bread and Wine, but raise their Minds to Christ, who sits at the Right Hand of God.

3. To this he replied, That the Oblation of Christ, which he offered to God the Father upon the Altar of the Cross, for our Redemption was of such Efficacy, that there is no more need of any other Sacrifice for the Redemption of the whole World; for all the Sacrifices of the old Law he wholly took away, performing that in very Deed, which they did signify and promise: Whosoever therefore shall fix the Hope of his Salvation upon any other Sacrifice, he is fain from the Grace of Christ, and doth an Injury to Christ's Blood; for God laid upon him the Iniquities of us all. *He entred into the Holy Place once by his own Blood, having obtained eternal Redemption for us; Once in the End of the World he appear-*

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ed to put away Sin by the Sacrifice of himself; He was but once offered to bear the Sins of many, Heb. ix. Whosoever therefore shall seek and depend upon any other Sacrifice for Sin, maketh the Sacrifice of Christ of no Validity, Force, or Efficacy; for if that be sufficient to procure the Remission of Sins, what need is there for any other? And if there be a Necessity for any other, this is not sufficient. The Christian Sacrifices are Thanks and Praise, confessing Christ's Name, Amendment of Life, Repentance, and Mercifulness to the Poor.

After this, many learned Men entred into discourse with the Archbishop, but could effect nothing, that they aimed at by Disputation; wherefore having kept him in Prison three Years almost, the Doctors and other Divines sought all Means to bring him to a Recantation, first carrying him to the Dean of *Christ Church*'s Lodgings, and entertaining him there with Respect and Plenty, allowed him much Liberty, and some Recreations, yet procuring some in the mean Time to allure him by Promises, or frighten him by Threatenings to depart from his Steadfastness. These Men represented it to him, 1. That it would be so acceptable a Thing to the Queen, as well as for his Soul's Health, that she would not only restore him to his former Dignity, but grant him whatever he desired to augment his Estate, or Honour. 2. That he might prolong his Life by it, and live in Estimation and Ease, Wealth and Prosperity all the rest of his Days, much profiting the Age he lived in by his Learning and Virtues. 3. That if the Desire of Life did not affect him, yet he ought to consider, how grievous it is to dye in the Flower almost of his Age, and Height of Dignity, and that under the most grievous Torments in the Fire. These Flatteries and Insinuations he long Time withstood, but at length was overcome. He subscribed a Recantation to this Effect. That he renounced the Heresies of *Luther* and *Zuinglius*, and all other Doctrines contrary to God's Word; That he did confess one Holy Catholick, visible Church, out of which is no Salvation, and of which the Bishop of *Rome* is the Head; That he believed the Sacrament of the Altar to be the very Body and Blood of Christ, under the Forms of Bread and Wine; That as to the other six Sacraments, and Purgatory, he held, as the Church of *Rome* judgeth, and was sorry, that he ever held or thought otherwise; and concluded, That he did submit to the Catholick Church, and Head of it, and also to the King and Queen, and would ever obey them, as a faithful Subject. This Recantation was first printed and published through the whole Nation, and was gladly received by the Queen, who had now gotten a fair Opportunity to revenge her old Grudge, and was resolved to put him to Death; and as if she had resolved to damn his Soul, as well as destroy his Body, got all Things ready for his Execution, and he never so much as acquainted with it; but he by some Indications spelling out the Design, was in a Readiness for it. Dr. *Cole* was appointed to preach the Sermon on that fatal Day, and in it told him. *That as God's Mercy was such, that he did not punish Offenders according to their Merits, yet it was mixed so with Justice, that he did not suffer some Offenders to go unpunished, tho' they repented, as he did* David's *Adultery, and Numbering the People. The same Thing* (said he) *hath happened to this Doctor, to whom, though Pardon and Reconciliation is due according to the Canons, seeing he hath repented of his Errors; yet there are Causes, why the Queen and her Council have adjudged him to Death, of which these are some:*

1. That as a Traitor, He dissolved the lawful Matrimony of the King her Father, and her Mother, and banished the Pope's Authority out of the Realm, while he was Metropolitan, by persuading her Father to assume the Title, and Jurisdiction, of the supream Head of the Church of *England*.

2. That he had been an Heretick, from whom, as from the Author, and only Fountain, all the heretical Doctrines, and schismatical Opinions, that have of many Years past prevailed in

England, have firſt ariſen and ſprung up; and of which he had been not a ſecret Favourer, but an open Defender almoſt all his Life, both by writing and preaching, to the great Detriment of the Catholick Church.

3. That the Law of Equality did require it, that as the Death of the Earl of *Northumberland* of late, did make a juſt Retribution for the Death of Sir *Thomas More* the Lord Chancellor, who died for the Church; ſo there ſhould be one to make even for Dr. *Fiſher* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s Sufferings, for which none was ſo fit as Archbiſhop *Cranmer*. Other Reaſons (he ſaid) the Queen and Council had for this Execution, but they did not think meet to communicate them to the People.

The Archbiſhop all this While ſtood upon a Stage of a moderate Height, over againſt the Pulpit, and when Dr. *Cole* had ended his Sermon, and the People were going out of Church, he called upon them to return, and that they might not doubt of the Archbiſhop's Converſion, hear what he will declare to them, according to his Promiſe. The Archbiſhop hereupon began his Speech, firſt deſiring their Prayers to God for the Pardon of his many and great Sins; and then having given them ſeveral Exhortations to ſet their Minds upon God, and the World to come, and not dote on this World; to obey the King and Queen willingly, and gladly, as God's Miniſters; to love as Brethren; and laſtly, to be very charitable to the Poor at this Time, when the Poor were ſo numerous, and Proviſions ſo dear. And having thus done, he farther added,

That being now come to the End of his Life, after which he muſt live for ever, with Chriſt, or Devils, it was now Time not to diſſemble; and therefore whatever he had ſaid, or written in his foregoing Life, he would declare his Faith without any Colour, or Hypocriſy, and thus began. *I believe in God the Father Almighty*, &c. and ſo recited the whole Creed, *And I believe every Word, and Sentence taught by our Saviour Chriſt, his Apoſtles, and the Prophets of the old and new Teſtament*, and then ſaid, *I come now to the great Thing, that hath troubled me more than any Thing I ever did, and that is, Setting forth a Writing in the Form of a Recantation contrary to the Truth, which here I renounce, as written by my Hand for Fear of Death, but contrary to my Thoughts, or Conſcience, and foraſmuch as my Hand hath firſt offended, when I come to the Fire, it ſhall be firſt burnt. And as to the Pope, I refuſe him, as Chriſt's Enemy, or Antichriſt, with all his falſe Doctrines. And as to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, I believe as I have taught in my Book written againſt the Biſhop of* Wincheſter, *and other Explications of mine delivered in Writing, in the Diſputations at* Oxford.

At theſe Words, all the Standers-by were aſtoniſhed, and amazed, as being notably deceived in their Expectation, but above all the Doctors, who were beguiled of their Hopes, began to fret, rage, and fume. Some accuſed him of Hypocriſy and Falſhood, which not denying, he ſaid, *He ever loved Simplicity, and had never diſſembled till now, which he lamented with Floods of Tears*; and beginning to ſpeak more of the Sacrament, and Pope, *Cole* from the Pulpit cried out, *Stop the Heretick's Mouth, and take him away.* Whereupon certain Friars pulled him down from his Stage, and poſted him to the Fire, where being tied to the Stake with an Iron Chain, he thus demeaned himſelf when the Wood was kindled, and the Fire began to come near him, he ſtretched out his Arm, and put his Right Hand into the Flame, which he held ſo ſtedfaſt and immovable (ſaving that he wiped his Face with it once) that all the Spectators might diſcern it to be burnt off before his Body was touched; when the Fire came to his Body, he endured it with ſuch Conſtancy and Stedfaſtneſs, that he ſeemed to move no more, than the Stake to which he was bound. His Eyes were lifted up to Heaven, and all he was heard to ſay was, *O my unworthy Right Hand*, and, *Lord Jeſus receive my Spirit*, and ſo in the midſt of devouring Flames gave up the Ghoſt.

Biſhop

Biſhop *Godwin* (*De Præſul.* p. 203) relates this further memorable of his Death, that after his whole Body was reduced to Aſhes, his Heart was found entire, and untouched, which by ſome is alledged as an Argument of his hearty Love to the Truth; though Fear prevailed ſo much over him in his outward Actions, that he was guilty of many and great Failings. His Foes indeed made it a Sign of the Obduration and Hardneſs of his Heart; but though an hard Heart is indeed a ſpiritual Judgment, yet every Heart is of Fleſh, and ſubject as much to outward Accidents, as the reſt of the Body. And why it was not conſumed by Fire with *Cranmer*'s Body, 'tis probable, God preſerved it whole for its Sincerity.

The Sufferers for their Loyalty, and the Conſtitution of the Church, may worthily have a Place here, next after the MARTYRS.

DR. *Humphry Babbington* was a Fellow of *Trinity College Cambridge*, and Miniſter of *Keyworth* in this County, of which Places he was deprived by the uſurping Powers, being ejected from the firſt by Violence, as the other Fellows in moſt Colleges in *Cambridge* were, and ſequeſtred from the Latter; one *Philip Ormeſton* being put in by the Sequeſtrators. He lived to be reſtored to his Fellowſhip, (and as we ſuppoſe to his Living) and became Vice-Maſter of his College. He was a Writer againſt Popery in the Reign of King *James* II. and died a Benefactor to his College, as alſo to the Building of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, to which he gave fifty Pounds.

Edward Bigland, B. D. Rector of *Great* and *Little Leak* in this County, beſides his Living, which was ſequeſtred, was plundered of all his Perſonal Eſtate to a great Value, and had a Temporal Eſtate of an hundred Pounds *per Ann.* which lay ſome Years under Sequeſtration. He was alſo ſeized and carried Priſoner towards *Nottingham*; at which Time being forced to lye in a Waggon in the Field, he got ſo much cold, as it ſtruck him into a Palſy, of which he died. He was ſucceeded by Mr. *Moor*, who conformed at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. and ſo kept the Living to his Death.

Dr. *Marmaduke Moor*, Rector of *Ordſal*, was ſequeſtred from his Living, for playing at Cards three ſeveral Times with his own Wife; and afterwards his Eſtate was declared forfeited for Treaſon, by an Act of the Rump, *Nov.* 18, 1652.

Roger Ruſted, Rector of *Holm-Pierpoint*, and Brother of *Tobias Ruſted*, that charitable Gentleman, who founded ſeveral Scholarſhips in *Jeſus College Cambridge*, for Clergymen's Sons, of a good Value, and did many other pious Acts, had this Rectory ſequeſtred, and taken from him, but lived to the Reſtoration, and being again poſſeſſed of this Living, enjoyed it many Years after.

The Eſtates of many Gentleman of this County were ſequeſtred, and they were forced to pay large Compoſitions, almoſt to their Undoing, before they could come again into the Poſſeſſion of them; for the Maintenance of their Family, *viz.* Sir *John Digby* of *Mansfield Woodhouſe* who paid a Compoſition of one Thouſand fifty eight Pounds; *Gervaſe Le* of *Norwell* Eſq; who paid five Hundred

sixty Pounds and Charges; Sir *Gervase Clifton* of *Clifton*, who paid seven thousand six hundred twenty-five Pounds; *Robert Butler* of *Southwell* Esq; who paid six hundred seventy-nine Pounds; *Richard Mollineux* of *Tweshall* Esq; who paid two hundred fifty Pounds; *Robert Mollish* of *Bugnall* Esq; who by Losses, and Sequestrations was damaged in his Estate three thousand nine hundred eighty-six Pounds, with many others not come to our Knowledge.

The Ministers ejected by the *Bartholomew* Act for Non-conformity in this County, were many more, than those of the Church of *England*, being twenty-nine to twelve; but 'twill be hard to understand how so many could be possessed of the Livings of this County, unless the established Ministers were turned out; but however that be, the ejected Clergy, (though many of them were learned, pious, and deserving Men, in this, and other Counties) had no Reason to expect better Fare, nor perhaps so good, as they found, being many of them the Trumpets of the late Rebellion, and having no other Titles to their Livings and Preferments, than what the usurping Powers had given them, which being removed, they could not but be sensible they lay open to the Enemy, *i. e.* the contrary Party, and could hope to enjoy nothing they were in Possession of, but by their Permission, and upon their Terms. And did the King, and the episcopal Men turn them out with Plunderings, Sequestrations, Imprisonments and Compositions for their temporal Estates, as those Persons were, into whose Places they were put? No, They might many of them have kept their Livings, if they would have accepted them on the Terms offered by the Government, and if they would not they still kept their temporal States, and might have ever after lived in Peace, if they had not disturbed the Government with their private Conventicles, under a Pretence of preaching the Gospel, of which there could be no Need, when it was (as praised be God it still is, and we hope ever shall be) preached in every Parish sincerely, out of which their Congregations were; and are gathered to the great Discontent of the Incumbents, and Disunion of the People of the Nation in Christian Love, and Neighbourhood one with another.

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Cotham	Newark	V. Newark	7	18	1½	18	0	0
Coulston Baſſet	Bingham	V. Bingham	8	7	4			
Cropwell Biſhop	Bingham	V. Southwell	5	3	4	25	13	0
Crumwell	Thurgarton	R. Newark	13	2	3½			
Darlton	South Clay	a free Chapel	now in uſe					
Drayton Eaſt, *cum membris*	South Clay	V. Redford	9	3	4			
Dunham	South Clay	V. Southwell	4	13	4	49	10	0
Eaton	South Clay	V. Southwell	4	13	4	49	5	10
Edingley	Thurgarton	V. Southwell	4	0	0	20	00	0
Edwinſtow or Edenſtow	Hatfield	V. Redford	14	0	0			
Egmanton	South Clay	V. Redford	4	6	0½	25	00	0
Elkering	Newark	R. Newark	9	16	0	14	00	0
Elkeſley	Hatfield	V. Redford	3	15	0½	16	00	0
Elſton	Newark	R. Newark	9	8	9			
Elton	Bingham	R. Bingham	8	0	5			
Eperſton	Thurgarton	R. Nottingha.	13	1	8			
Eaſtwood or Eaſtwayte	Broxtow	R. Nottingha.	4	13	1½	30	5	0
Everton	North Clay	V. Redford	7	1	10½	30	0	0
Exton *alias* Oxton	Thurgarton	V. Southwell	6	00	0	23	10	0
Exton in Cropwell, a Preb.	Thurgarton	Southwell	22	19	7			
Exton *altera* Preb.	Thurgarton	Southwell	24	10	0			
Farrington	Newark	V. Newark	6	13	4			
Farnſield	Thurgarton	V. Southwell	4	00	0	26	15	0
Finningfield	Hatfield	R. Redford	13	4	9½			
Fledborough	Thurgarton	R. Newark	9	7	6			
Flintham	Bingham	V. Bingham	6	2	6	32	0	0
Gamſton	South Clay	R. Redford	11	16	5½			
Gedling	Thurgarton	R. Notting.	14	6	0½			
		V. Notting.	6	16	8			
Gonalſton	Thurgarton	R. Nottingha.	7	19	2			
Gotham	Ruſhcliffe	R. Bingham	19	8	6½			
Granby	Bingham	V. Bingham	6	3	6½	26	14	6
Gryeſley	Broxtow	V. Nottingha.	8	5	0	11	0	0
Gringley on the Hill	North Clay	V. Redford	7	18	4			
Grove	South Clay	R. Redford	11	14	2	15	0	0
Hableſthorp	North Clay	had a Chapel	anciently.					
Halmiſton *alias* Hallaughton	Thurgarton	Preb. Southw.	8	17	6			
Hartworth *alias* Harworth *cum membris*	Hatfield	V. Radford	5	9	7			
Hawkſworth	Bingham	R. Bingham	8	13	8			
Hawton	Newark	R. Newark	17	13	4			
Hayton	North Clay	V. Redford	4	15	5	26	0	0

Hea-

Parishes.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Headon	South Clay	R. Redford	15	12	6			
		V. Redford	4	3	4	36	16	8
Hickling	Bingham	R. Bingham	18	8	4			
Hockerton	Thurgarton	R. Newark	9	9	4			
Holle	North Clay	V. Retford	4	13	4			
Holm Pierpoint	Bingham	R. Bingham	15	7	6			
Horringham	Thurgarton	a Church without any settled Revenue.						
Houghton	Hatfield	a Chapel anciently belonging to Tickhill.						
Hucknall Torcard	Broxtow	V. Nottingha.	4	18	8½	20	0	0
Kelham	Thurgarton	V. Newark	19	8	4			
Keyworth	Rushcliffe	R. Bingham	7	5	0			
Kilvington, or Chelvington	Newark	R. Newark	6	12	1	48	7	0
Kirkby in Ashfield	Broxtow	R. Nottingha.						
Kirklington	Thurgarton	V. Southwell	3	13	4	20	0	0
Kirton	South Clay	V. Redford	7	14	9½			
Kneſal	Thurgarton	V. Newark	10	00	0	44	0	0
Kneton or Kneveton	Bingham	V. Bingham	4	9	4½	8	0	0
Kynolton	Bingham	V. Bingham	7	18	11½			
Kynſton	Rushcliffe	an unendowed Chapel.						
Lambley	Thurgarton	R. Nottingha.	19	18	3			
Langar	Bingham	R. Bingham	40	7	11			
Lanam or Lancham	South Clay	V. Redford	5	5	4	22	11	6
Laxton, *alias* Lexinton	South Clay	V. Newark	11	0	0	38	10	6
Leak East	Rushcliffe	R. Bingham	25	4	7			
Lenton	Broxtow	V. Nottingha.	9	2	6	12	16	1
Leverton South	North Clay	R. Redford	6	18	4			
Leverton North	North Clay	V. Southwell	5	0	0	12	14	5
Limbey	Broxtow	R. Nottingha.	4	9	9½			
Linby	Broxtow	R. Nottingha.	4	9	9½	43	0	0
Littleborough	North Clay	hath a Chapel for divine Service in uſe.						
Lowdham	Thurgarton	V. Nottingha.	4	18	4	41	9	6
Mansfield	Broxtow	V. Nottingha.	2	7	6			
Marton	Hatfield	here was anciently a Chapel.						
Markham East cum W. Drayton	South Clay	V. Redford	11	18	11½			
Markham West cum Clever-cotes	South Clay	V. Redford	7	12	1			
Marnham	Thurgarton	V. Newark	8	19	2	40	0	0
Matterſey, *alias* Merſey	Hatfield	V. Redford	6	8	9	34	2	0
Merriel, or Merriel-bridge	Hatfield	here was a Chapelry of old.						
Miſſen	North Clay	V. Redford	6	4	4½	47	10	0
Milnerton	North Clay	V. Redford	10	5	0	17	10	0

More-

Parishes.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
More-house	South Clay	had anciently a small Chapel.						
Muskham South	Ditto	V. Southw.	40	0	0	38	15	0
		R. Southw.	13	4	7			
Muskham North	Ditto	V. Redford	4	19	7	7	10	0
Muskham Preb.	Ditto	Preb. Southw.	32	5	0			
Netheley South	Thurgarton	R. Southwell	8	14	0			
Newark M.	Newark	V. Newarke	21	5	1			
Normanton by Gresthorp	Thurgarton	Ditto	4	5	0	35	14	0
Normanton upon Sore	Rushcliffe	R. Bingham	7	11	0 ½			
Northwell	Thurgarton	V. Southwell	4	12	11	35	0	0
Northwell Overhall	Ditto	V. Southw.	4	12	11	17	10	0
		Pr. Southw.	48	1	5			
Northwell *pars Secunda*	Ditto	Ditto	27	19	7			
Northwell *pars Tertia*	Ditto	Preb. Southw.	5	0	2 ½			
Nottingham St. —Mary's	Town of Nottingham.	V. Nottingha.	10	5	0			
——St. Nicholas	*Ibid.*	R. Nottingha.	2	16	8	19	7	9
——St. Peter	*Ibid.*	Ditto	8	7	6	13	19	6
Nuthal	Broxtow	Ditto	3	14	9 ½	31	0	6
Ordfal	Hatfield	R. Redford	19	10	7 ½			
Orston	Bingham	V. Bingham	12	4	6	44	6	9
Ossington	Thurgarton	R. but Church not endowed.						
Owthorp	Bingham	R. Bingham				25	4	0
Oxton. *See* Exton above								
Plumbtree	Rushcliff	R. Bingham	19	19	4			
Radford	Broxtow	V. Nottingha.	3	9	4	23	0	0
Rampton	South Clay	V. Southwell	10	0	5	36	17	2
Ratcliff upon Sore	Rushcliff	V. Bingham	6	13	4			
Ratcliff upon Trent	Bingham	Ditto	4	12	0			
Rayton West	Hatfield	V. Redford	19	18	1 *ob*			
Redford East	North Clay	Ditto	5	5	0			
Redford West	Ditto	R. Redford	9	13	4			
Remston	Rushcliff	R. Bingham	13	2	6			
Rossington	North Clay	R. Redford	11	1	4			
Roulston	Thurgarton	V. Newark	10	1	3			
Ruddington	Rushcliff	V. Bingham	60	13	4	14	3	4
Flawford the Mother-Church is turned into a Burial-Place.								
Saunby	North Clay	R. Retford	14	1	8	6 *ob*		
Scarle South	Newark	V. Newark	5	2	6	29	2	0
Screiton or Screveton	Bingham	R. Bingham	6	19	2	43	3	0
Shelton	Newark	R. Newark	6	14	4			
Selston	Broxton	V. Nottingha.	9	0	0	6	0	0
Sireston	Newark	Chap. Newark				18	15	5

Shen-

Parishes.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Sucaton	Thurgarton	Chapelry				20	0	0
Southwell	Ditto	V. Southwell	7	13	4	9	3	4
Stanford	Rushcliffe	R. Bingham	9	7	6			
Stanley	North Clay	R. Redford	24	8	6			
Stanton	Newark	R. Newark	16	13	1 ob			
Stanton on the Would	Rushcliffe	V. Bingham	8	13	3 ob	43	0	0
Stoke	Newark	V. Newark	8	0	0	36	8	11
Strelley	Broxtow	R. Nottingha.	6	4	9	17	10	0
Sturton	North Clay	V. Redford	5	1	3 ob			
Sutton upon Ashfield	Broxtow	R. Nottingha.				14	7	0
Sutton upon Trent	Thurgarton	V. Newark	5	6	8	29	12	8
Sutton Bonnington S. Michael	Rushcliffe	R. Bingham	15	2	1			
St. Ann	Ditto	Ditto	4	17	6			
Sutton upon Lound cum Scroby	Hatfield	V. Redford	10	0	0			
Teversal or Tersal	Broxtow	R. Nottingha.	9	19	2			
Thorney	Newark	V. Newark	4	7	6	15	1	6
Thorp in the Glods	Rushcliffe	R. Bingham	12	9	4 ob			
Thorp by Newark	Newark	R. Newark	8	0	0			
Tilnes South and North	North Clay	R. Bingham				14	11	1
Thurgarton	Thurgarton	a free Chapel.						
Tithby cum Cropwell	Bingham	R. Bingham	15	9	4 ob			
Trowel, one Moy.	Broxtow	R. Nottingha.	4	14	4 ob	40	0	0
the other Moy.			4	14	4 ob	45	0	0
Truswell East	South Clay	R. Redford	8	1	5 ob	40	16	4
Truswell West	Ditto	Ditto	9	16	0 ob	40	3	4
Turford M.	Ditto	V. Redford	4	14	9	28	13	11
Upton	Ditto	Headon is the Parish-Church to it.						
Upton	Thurgarton	V. Southwell	4	11	5 ob	35	14	0
Walesby	Hatfield	V. Redford	6	1	3	29	13	9
Walkeringham	North Clay	Ditto	3	11	5 ob	32	0	0
Warsop	Hatfield	R. Redford	22	18	2 ob			
Welton Hercy and Normanvile	Thurgarton	R. Newark	19	2	11			
Wharton	Bingham	V. Bingham	5	6	8	28	10	0
Wheatley South	North Clay	R. Southwell	6	14	2	23	13	4
Wheatley North	Ditto	V. Redford	3	18	11 ob	49	0	0
Widmerpole	Rushcliffe	R. Bingham	14	16	0 ob			
Wilford	Ditto	Ditto	18	17	6			
Willoughby on the Would	Ditto	V. Bingham	6	18	6 ob	21	7	4
Winthorp	Newark	R. Newark	7	11	0 ob			
Wiverton	Rushcliffe	V. Bingham	4	11	0 ob	20	0	0
Wollaton	Broxtow	R. Nottingha.	14	2	6	44	13	0
Woodborough	Thurgarton	V. Southwell	4	0	0	13	0	0
Worksop	Hatfield	V. Redford	12	4	2			

N. B. That all such Livings, as do not in their real Value exceed fifty Pounds are exempted for ever from paying Tenths, by Act of Parliament made in the Reign of Queen ANNE.

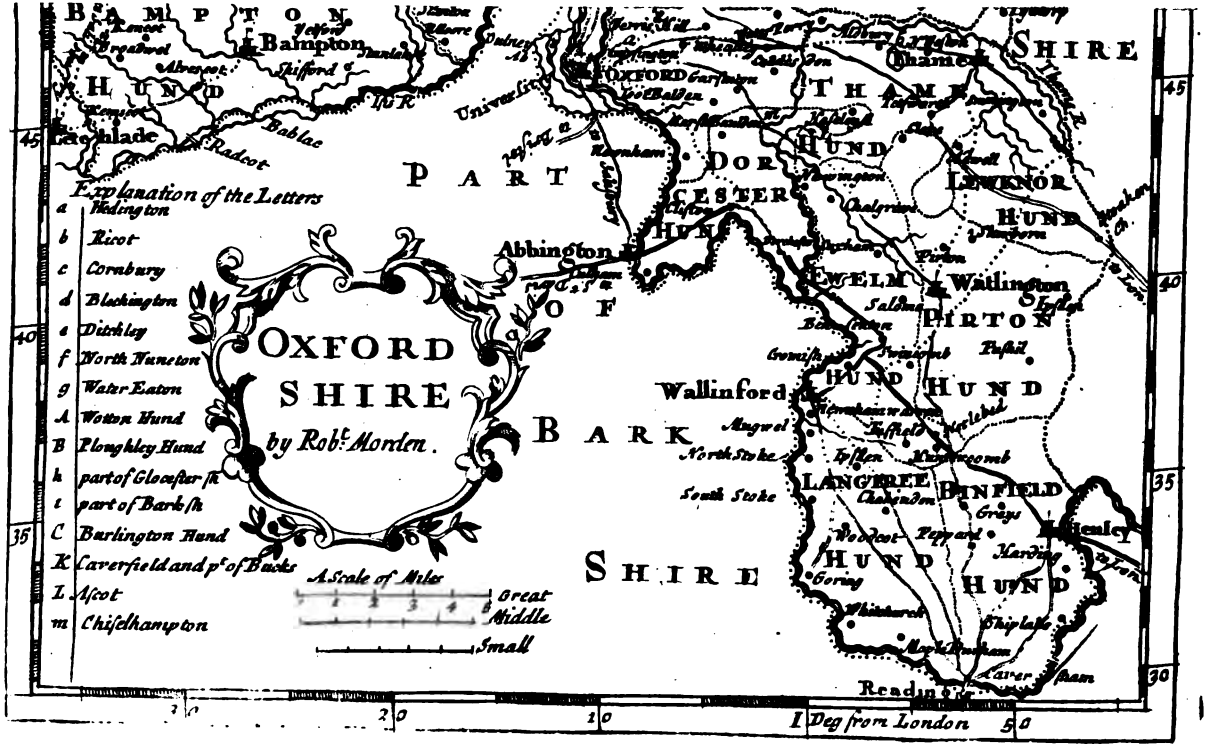
NOTINGHAM SHIRE	Nottingham	Grayley Cast	Brinsley	Papplewick	Kirkby	Mansfield	Warsop	Blyth	Misterton	Grimley on the Hill	Redford	West Drayton	Materley	Littleburgh	Gresthorp	Tuxford	Newark	Shelford	Southwell	Willoughby	Normanton	Grimsby	Codlingstoke	Screeby
Rughford N.	13	11	11	8	8	6	7	11	15	13	0	6	12	12	7	15	9	10	7	19	21	15	18	17
Bingham E.	6	10	12	9	13	14	20	24	27	24	21	18	24	22	14	16	8	3	6	7	11	3	8	25
Allerton N.	14	13	12	9	9	7	6	10	13	11	7	5	10	10	7	4	10	12	8	20	22	17	19	11
Scrooby N.	25	23	21	19	18	15	6	2	5	4	5	8	3	9	13	10	19	23	19	31	34	27	30	25
Codlingstokes	5	9	12	11	14	16	24	28	33	30	26	23	29	28	21	22	16	8	13	3	4	8	25	
Grandby W.	8	13	15	12	16	16	22	26	29	26	23	20	26	23	16	18	9	6	9	7	12	104		
Normanton W.	8	11	13	14	16	18	27	31	36	33	30	27	33	32	25	25	20	12	16	6	106			
Willoughby SE.	7	11	14	13	16	18	25	29	33	31	27	24	30	29	21	23	15	18	13	105				
Southwell NE.	9	10	11	7	10	9	14	17	20	18	14	11	18	15	8	10	5	5	108					
Shelford NE.	4	8	10	7	10	11	18	11	25	23	10	16	22	20	13	14	8	103						
Newark NE.	12	14	15	11	14	13	16	18	20	18	14	12	18	14	7	10	100							
Tuxford NE.	17	16	16	12	13	10	7	9	10	8	5	9	8	7	4	117								
Gresthorp NE.	17	17	17	13	15	12	11	12	13	11	8	6	11	7	115									
Littleburgh NE.	23	23	23	10	10	16	11	9	7	6	6	6	7	115										
Materley N.	25	23	22	10	18	15	7	3	3	2	4	7	124											
West Drayton N.	18	17	16	13	13	10	5	7	9	7	3	117												
Redford N.	21	20	10	16	15	13	6	5	6	4	106													
Grimley on hill N.	25	24	22	20	19	16	9	5	2	123														
Misterton N.	27	26	25	22	21	18	11	6	125															
Blyth N.	22	21	21	18	16	13	5	120																
Warsop N.	16	16	15	13	11	8	117																	
Mansfield N.	11	8	7	5	3	111																		
Kirby NW.	9	5	3	4	102																			
Papplewick N.	6	4	4	145																				
Brinsley NW.	7	3	107																					
Grayley Cast NW.	5	106																						

NOTTINGHAM sends VIII Members to Parliament has 9 Market Towns and 168 Parishes is divided into 8 Hundreds containing 560000 Acres 17554 Houses and about 105000 Inhabitants in Compass 110 Miles

Nottingham

Newark

Redford


OXFORD SHIRE
by Robt. Morden.
Explanation of the Letters
a Wedington
b Ricot
c Cornbury
d Blechington
e Ditchley
f North Nuneton
g Water Eaton
A Wotton Hund
B Ploughley Hund
h part of Glocester sh
i part of Bark sh
C Burlington Hund
K Caverfield and pt of Bucks
L Ascot
m Chiselhampton
A Scale of Miles
Great
Middle
Small
BAMPTON HUND
Bampton
Leythlade
Radcot
Bablac
Isis R
University
PART OF BARK SHIRE
Abbington
OXFORD
Garsington
Thame
THAME HUND
DORCESTER HUND
LEWKNOR HUND
EWELM
Watlington
PIRTON HUND
Wallinford
North Stoke
South Stoke
LANGTREE HUND
BINFIELD HUND
Henley
Goring
Reading
Caversham
Deg from London

Oxfordſhire.

OXFORDSHIRE, called by the *Saxons* at their firſt Entrance, Oxna-ford-ſcyne, but afterwards Oxen-ford-ſcyne, was Part of the Country of the *Dobuni*, to which Name its Situation exactly anſwers, (eſpecially the North-Eaſt Parts of it, as *Otmore*, and the adjacent Places) as lying low, and level. It is an inland County, being encompaſſed with *Buckinghamſhire* on the Eaſt; on the North, where it ends in a Cone, with *Northamtonſhire* on the one Side, and *Warwickſhire* on the other; on the Weſt with *Glouceſterſhire*; and on the South, where it is wideſt, with *Berkſhire*; from which it is divided by the River *Iſis*, as far as *Dorcheſter*, and from thence by the *Thames*, which with a circling Stream incloſeth the moſt ſouthern Part of this County. It is one Hundred thirty Miles in Circumference, in which are contained fifteen Market-Towns, two Hundred and eighty Pariſhes, five Hundred thirty-four Thouſand Acres of Land, and nineteen Thouſand and ſeven Houſes. It is forty-ſeven Miles diſtant from *London*, and has in it one of the nobleſt Univerſities of the World.

The moſt ancient Inhabitants of this County were thoſe *Britains*, who poſſeſſing this County, and *Glouceſterſhire*, were called *Dobuni*, as Mr. *Cambden* rightly ſtiles them; but we find nothing memorable of them, ſave ſome Pieces of Coin, which Dr. *Plot* met with in his Search after the Antiquities of this Shire, viz. three *Britiſh* Coins, one ſhewing an Horſe with the Inſcription CVNO on the one Side, which puts it out of Doubt, that it is a Coin of King *Cunobelin*'s; and on the Reverſe an Ear of Corn, and CAMV, denoting the Place of its Coinage to be at *Camulodunum*, his Royal City. This is a different Coin from that, which Mr. *Cambden* mentions, of that Prince. It was dug up at *Wood-Eaton*, near the Houſe of Mr. *Nourſe*, amongſt old Foundations.

Another was dug up at the ſame Time and Place, but without any Inſcription, but having ſomething like a Chalice, and a crooked Lineation engraven upon it with a forked Kind of Figure, and a ſmall Creſcent. The Doctor gueſſeth, that this was *Cunobelin*'s, becauſe Mr. *Cambden* hath given us ſome Pieces of his with a Creſcent upon it. A Third was dug up at little *Milton*, adorned with two Faces on the Obverſe, and an ill ſhapen Horſe, and a Wheel under him on the Reverſe, which though it wants an Inſcription, yet he gueſſes it to be the Money of *Prueſtagus*, King of the *Iceni*, and the two Faces are his own and his Queen's. *Boa-*

dicea, whose Coin after her Husband's Death, bore the last Stamp, to shew the Strength and Velocity of her Arms. These Coins as all, or most of the *British* were, were concave on the one Side, and convex on the other, and all Gold, or at least *Electrum*, which is a Sort of Metal, compounded of Gold and Silver, either natural, or proportioned by the Artists.

After *Julius Cæsar* had found a Way into *Britain*, though he himself got little else (as *Tacitus* tells us) but dry Blows, being valiantly opposed by the *Britains*, yet the *Romans* in after Times never left their Inroads, till they became at length Masters of the greatest Part of the Isle. And though they are long since departed from it, yet they have left behind them some Things memorable, of which the most considerable are their publick Ways; which though now broken and discontinued by various Accidents, yet have such large Tracts remaining, that by an easy Conjecture they may be discovered to Satisfaction. They were of two Sorts, 1. *Basilical*, Consular, or Prætorian, because all Misdemeanors committed in them, came under the Cognizance of the King himself only. They were called by the Conqueror, King *William* I. *Chemini majores*, the greater Ways, from the *French* Word *Chemin*, a Way; and of this Sort there were but four in *England*, viz. *Watling-street*, the *Fosse*, *Ermine street*, and *Ikenild-street*, two of which run through the Isle from Sea to Sea, and two the Breadth. 2. *Vicinal* Ways, which lead from Colony to Colony, City to City, and Borough to Borough. All Misdemeanors committed upon these Ways, fell under the Cognizance of the Earl, who was the Chief military Governor of the County, or his *Vice-comes*, *i. e.* the Sheriff. These Ways were called by the Conqueror, *Chemini minores*, i. e. the lesser Ways.

Of the four greater *Roman* Ways, there is one, that passeth through this County; viz. *Ikenild-street*, which in many Places, by which it passes, retains the old Name at this Time, though in some few others its Name is corrupted into *Achnil*, *Hackney*, and *Hackington* Ways; but 'tis plain the same Thing is intended by them all. It reaches in this County from North-East to South-West, entring at the Parish of *Chinner*, out of *Buckinghamshire*, and going out over the *Thames* at the Parish of *Goring*, into *Berkshire*. This Way was not cast up in a ridged Bank, or laid out by a deep Trench, as the others were, because it lies under the *Chiltern* Hills on a firm, fast Ground, having the Hills themselves as a sufficient Direction. It passes through no Town, or Village in the County, but *Goring*, and seems to come from *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, the Kingdom of the *Iceni*, from whence it is thought to take its Name, *Icenild*, or *Ikenild*. This Way is pourtraied in the Maps for this County by a double Row of pointed Lines. We are more particular in describing this Way, because *Camden* takes no Notice of it; and *Sir William Dugdale* (Warw. p. 568.) seems to oppose it.

Among the *Vicinal* Ways, or *Chemini minores*, there is also one in this County, mentioned by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*, called *Gual-hen*, that is in *British*, *Antiquum vallum*, that went between *Ad Pontes*, now called *Colebrooke*, and the old City *Gallena*, now called *Wallingford*, which stood not formerly where it now doth, but between *Mungewell* and *Newnham-Warren*, which both stand by the *Thames* Side in this County. It is an high ridged Way, or Bank, now called *Grimes-Dike*, and goes single, till it comes to the Woods near *Tuffield*, or *Nuffield*, where it appears double with a deep Trench between, which our learned Dr. says, induces him to believe, that that Part of it, which is next *Wallingford* was formerly so too, and from thence is called *Grimesditch*, so designed, that the Carriages, going to and from *Wallingford*, should not meet one another. From *Tuffield*, this Way holds on it's Course through the Woods to the River *Thames*, a little below *Henley*, where it goes over into *Berkshire* again.

Besides this, our Author tells us, there hath been another *Roman* Way cast up between the old City *Alcester*, or *Aldchester*, and *Gallena*, or *Wallingford*, whereof

Part

Part is to be seen at this Day, running quite croſs *Otmore*, by *Beckley* Park-Wall, through a Wood near *Stockers*, where croſſing the *Worceſter* Road, it goes by *Stafford-Grove*, and *Headlington Quarries*, through *Magdalene*, and *Brazen-noſe* Colleges Coppices, over *Bullington Green*, by the two *Baldons*, over the River *Thame* at *Benſon*, and ſo to *Wallingford*. This Way indeed is very crooked, but he ſuppoſes it was done to take *Oxford* in the Way, as Occaſion ſhould ſerve; becauſe about the Pariſh of *Beckley*, there remains at ſome Places, plain and evident, a *Diverticulum*, or By-way, tending towards *Oxford*, which is to be ſeen entire and perfect, having been anciently paved, by a Bank in the Diviſion of the Grounds. This By-way paſſeth by *Elsfield* to *Headlington*, where, upon the Top of the Hill, there ſeems another Way to have branched out, and paſſing between that and *Marſton-lane*, goes over the River about *Holy-well* Church to *Beaumont*, which is the old *Bellositum*, where *Tho. Redburn*, in his *Chronicon Hydruſt*, ſays, that the Univerſity before its Reſtoration by King *Alfred*, was ſituated. There was alſo another Way from *Alceſter*, directly leading to *Oxford*, whereof there is a Part remaining about *Nokes*, which paſſing through the *Perſon-grounds*, croſſeth the *Worceſter* Road to *Drayſhil*, where about forty Years ſince, were dug up ſeveral *Roman* Urns, and Coins, and ſo to *Oxford*, though it be not ſo be diſcovered further.

To theſe Roads, our Author adds his Deſcription of the old *Roman* Way, called *Ace-mans-ſtreet*, leading through this County to *Bath*, called *Ace-mans-ceſter*, *Urbs egrotorum hominum*; both the Place, and Way leading to it, having their Names from the ſick Perſons, or Men with Aches, that travelled thither for Cure, which he the rather does to rectify a Miſtake in Mr. *Camden*, who ſeems to ſuppoſe this Street to have come from *Wallingford*, and paſſed by *Alceſter* to *Banbury*, which our Dr. ſays, he wonders that learned Antiquary ſhould be ſo much overſeen in, ſince he could not but know, that neither End of ſuch a Way could tend towards the *Bath*, which he acknowledges to be the old Ace-manner-ceaſter.

The true *Akeman-ſtreet* then, or as ſome call it *Akeham-ſtreet*, and others *Akerman-ſtreet*, after it hath left *Buckinghamſhire* enters this County at a Village called *Black-thorn*, from whence it paſſes without any raiſed Bank, cloſe by *Alceſter*, as far as *Cheſterton*; but then the Bank appears high as it goes by *Kirklington*, and over the River *Cherwell* through *Woodſtock* Park in a direct Line to *Stunsfield*, where breaking off, it goes over the River *Evenlode* to *Wilcot*, and ſo to *Ramſden*, a little beyond which, it is ſeen at *Witty Green* a little Way, but then there are no Signs of it at *Aſtally*, and in the Fields, till it comes to *Bradwell Grove*, where it appears plain, and ſo holds on its Courſe into *Glouceſterſhire*, and ſo to *Bath*, the old *Akemanceſter*. Out of this Street there were ſeveral Branches, as was uſual in moſt ſuch Ways, *viz.* two near *Kirklington*, one at the Town's End pointing juſt upon the *Portway*, and the other croſſing the *Portway* and running as far as *Fritwell*, which the Inhabitants call *Wattlebank*, but in an old Terrier, *Akesditch* is ſaid to be its Name. There are two other Branches that come out of this Street, the one in *Woodſtock* Park, from whence it runs towards the Tree called *Oak and Aſh* near *Glimpton*, the other near upper *Kiddington*, where it has its Period; but runs as far as *Ditchley*, where being turned into a Ditch, called *Grimsdike*, it gives Name to that Place. Our Author gueſſeth, that theſe two Ways tended to *Rute*, or *Leiceſter*, and *Mandueſſedum*, i. e. a Village, called the Wall in *Staffordſhire*. There are two Banks alſo with a Trench between them, called *Dyke Hills*, in this County, near *Dorcheſter*; but our Author will not allow them to be Part of any *Roman* Way, but being attended, as a String to a Bow, by the River *Iſis*, he will have it a Fortification which *Publ. Oſtorius*, who was the Pro-pretor here in *Britain* under *Claudius*, is ſaid to have made upon the Rivers *Antona*, and *Sabrina*; or elſe ſome of the Out-works of the Fortifications

on *Long-wittenham* Hill, on the other Side of the Water, which was perhaps the *Sirmodunum* of the ancient *Britains*.

Nigh to these raised Ways, thus cast up by the *Romans* they placed their *Tumuli*, i. e. the Sepulchres of their Generals, or other valiant Persons, that died in the Wars here, because by the Laws of the XII. Tables, it was not allowed to bury in their Cities, or Stations. The Reason, why they did so, was, that Passengers might be put in Mind of their Mortality (as Mr. *Cambden* thinks) but our Doctor gives another Reason, which is, That it being esteemed a great Honour to have a large *Tumulus*, such Men were buried by these Ways, that Passengers might add daily to the Heap, it being accounted a Piece of Piety for every one that passed, to throw not a single, but usually three Handfulls of Earth upon every *Tumulus*, or Heap. These *Tumuli* were Hillocks in Form like a Cone, Dr. *Plot* tells us, that he found two of these Hillocks in *Oxfordshire*, the one upon the *Pretorian* Way, *viz.* the *Portway*, called *Plowly-hill*, in the Parish of *Pitwell*; and another on the West-side of that Branch of *Akemanstreet*, that comes out of *Woodstock-part*, called *Astal-Barrow*, from the *Saxon* Word Beopz *Collis, acervus*, an Hill, or Heap. Upon these High-ways also, it was usual with the *Romans* to erect Pillars of Stone, whereon they inscribed the Distances from their Cities, and Stations, whence the Phrase, *ad tertium, quartum*, &c. *Lapidem*, i. e. to the third or fourth Stone, signifies so many Miles. One of these Stones lyes on a Bank close by *Akemanstreet*, not far from *Astal-Barrow*.

There is another Sort of *Roman* Antiquities in this County (as it is also in some others) which is worth our taking Notice of, which is, a Sort of Pavement made of small Bricks or Tiles, not much bigger than Dice, of which the *Roman* Generals, amongst their other Baggage, used to carry a Quantity sufficient to pave the Place, where they fixed the General's Tent, or *Pretorium*. These, if they were made of small square Marbles of diverse natural Colours, were called *Lithostrata*; but if of small Bricks or Tiles artificially tinged with various Colours, annealed and polished, *Pavimenta tessellata*, or *Opus Musivum*, and both termed *Asarota*, for their not being to be swept, but wiped with a Spunge. Of the latter Sort of these Pavements, two have been found in this County, the one at *Great Tew*, discovered by the Plough, consisting of a Matter softer than Marble, cut into Squares, somewhat bigger than Dice, of four different Colours, *viz.* Blue, White, Yellow, and Red, all well polished, and set in the Figure of close Wheels. Another was found at *Steeple-Aston*, consisting likewise of Squares of diverse Colours, and set in curious Figures, but oblong, and placed perpendicular to the Horizon. Some Urns also have been found in this County, as in a Place called *Bushy-Leighs*, between *Brightwell* and *Chalgrave*; but having nothing particular to relate of these, we shall refer our Reader to the large Account we have given of Urns in *Norfolk*.

These are all the Monuments of the *Roman* Power and Greatness yet remaining among us in this County. The *Saxon* Heptarchy succeeded them in the Isle, the *Britains* being forced to call in the *Saxons* to defend them against the Invasions of the *Scots*, and *Picts*. This County of *Oxford* was a Part of the great Kingdom of *Mercia*, which being made up of many other Counties, affords us nothing particularly remarkable in their Time, except that the *Danes* made some Incursions into this Shire, under *Swane* their King and General, wasting the Towns and Villages with Fire and Sword, and left some Monuments of their erecting, as *Kenneys-Barrow* near *Shipton* under *Whichwood*, the large *Barrow* at *Stanton Harcourts*, and that at *Adwell-cop*, the Middlemost of which is by our Antiquaries supposed to be a Memorial for some great Person; but the other two were set up for some inferior Commanders, tho' perhaps eminent Soldiers, because they are of the *Rudiores ex Solâ terrâ*. After the *Saxons*, and *Danes* became one People, we find little or nothing remarkable transacted by them in this Shire.

Till

Till *William* the *Norman* entred this Part of the Isle, and being victorious over King *Herald*, disposed of the *Saxons* Estates among his great Men, who had furthered and assisted him in his Expedition, in a most liberal Manner; and in this Shire as largely as any, for he gave to

	Manors.
Milo Crispin	33
Robert D'Oily	42
Hugh de Ambrincis.	5
Henry Ferrers	7
Judith Countess of *Northumberland*	2
Robert Earl of *Morton* and *Cornwal*	1
William Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*	2
Ralph de Mortimer	1
Alberic de Vere	2
Jeffrey de Magnavil	3
Walter de Clifford	3
Hugh Fitz-Ausculph	1
William Peverel	2
Richard de Curcy	3
Hugh de Bolebec	1
Osbert Gifford	1

So that the *Saxons*, if they were suffered to enjoy any small Possessions of their own, it was under the *Norman* tyrannizing Lords, of whom we shall have Occasion to speak often, in giving an History of the County in the Order following.

This County hath been, for the better Government of it, long divided, as it still continues, into fourteen Hundreds, *viz.*

Wotton.	*Ploughly.*	*Lewknor.*	*Langtree.*
Banbury.	*Bullington.*	*Pirton.*	*Binfield,*
Bloxham.	*Hampton-*	*Dorchester.*	or
Chadlington.	*Tame.*	*Ewelme.*	*Henly.*

Of which we shall give as full an Account, with the Towns, and Villages contained in them, as we can find in our Histories, or by modern Informations, as followeth.

I. Watton Hundred.

We begin with this Hundred, not only because it lies southward, but on the Account of the Situation of the City of *Oxford*, which not only gives Name to the County, but indeed is the Glory of it, and therefore ought to have the first Place. This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Ploughley*; on the North with that of *Banbury*; on the West with the Hundreds of *Chadlington*, and *Bampton*; and on the South with *Berkshire*, from which it is divided with the River *Isis*. The Chief Place in it is the City of

OXFORD, in *Saxon* Oxen-ford, a delicate and most beautiful City, (says Mr. *Cambden*) whether we respect the Stateliness of the private Buildings, the Neatness of the publick Structures, or the Healthiness and Pleasantness of the Situation; for the Plain on which it stands is walled in with woody Hills, which keeping out on the one Side the pestilential South Winds; on the other, the tempestuous West Winds; admit only of the purifying East Wind, and the North Wind, that dispersers all unwholesome Vapours, all which rendering this Place most healthful and delightful, induced the *Saxon* King *Alfred*, to begin the Foundation of that University here; which hath by the Donations of generous Benefactors, in Imitation of that Royal Example, long since grown to be the most celebrated Fountain of Wisdom, and Learning, not only in this Isle, but perhaps in the whole World. In our historical Relation therefore of this Place, we shall begin with the Town, and then proceed to the University established in it, as far as we can have any Light in our Writers about them.

This City without Controversy is very old, being built according to our Writers, *viz. David Tavensis*, *John Rosse*, *Radulphus Agas*, &c. above a Thousand Years before the Coming of Christ, by *Memprick*, a King of the *Britains*, from whom, for some Time, it bore the Name of *Caer-Memprick*, or the City of *Memprician*, but it did not always hold this Name, even in the Times of the *Britains*; for as *John Rosse*, or *Rouse*, tells us, it was called *Caer-Bossa*, and afterwards *Rydychen*, which in the *British* Tongue

Tongue ſignifieth, the *Ford* of *Oxen*, and ſometimes *Belloſitum*, or *Beaumont*, from its pleaſant Situation; and at length this City being much defaced, and impaired by the Incurſions of the *Saxons*, when King *Vortigern* had reſtored it to its firſt Luſtre, it was called from him *Caer-Vortigern*, i. e. *Vortigern's* City. Mr. *Cambden* ſeems to account this Original of this City fabulous, ſaying, Some Writers fancy this City in the *Britiſh* Times to have the Name of *Caer-Vortigern*, and *Caer-Vember*, as if it were built by God knows what, *Vortigerns*, or *Mempries*. But whatever it was under the *Britains*——— but 'tis probable Mr. *Cambden* had not ſeen theſe antient Authors, upon whoſe Authority the Antiquity of this City depends, or if he had, there are many learned Men, who have a juſt Eſteem of their Relation concerning it, and will not eaſily give into his Opinion.

But however it fares with *Oxford*, as to its Antiquity under the *Britains*, it is certain, that the *Saxons* upon their Settlement here, found ſuch a Place as they called Oxen-ford, probably from the old Name *Rydychen*, which was of the ſame Signification, and is confirmed by the *Welch*, among whom it bears the Name of *Rhid-Ychen*. Mr. *Leland* indeed, with ſome Shew of Truth, will have the Name taken from the River *Ouſe*, in *Latin Iſis*, and ſo believes it to have been anciently called *Ouſeford*, and ſo much the more, becauſe the little Iſlands, which that River makes thereabouts, are called *Ouſney*. But theſe People being no Favourers of Learning, had no Reſpect for this Town, though the Seat of the Muſes, for as their Settlement, and the greateſt Part of their Reign (eſpecially while the Heptarchy remained) was remarkable for the continual Ruin, and Subverſion of Towns, and Cities; ſo this Place ſuffered the common Fate of others, and for many Years, till King *Alfred's* Time was famous for nothing, but the Relicques of St. *Frideſwide*, a Virgin of high Eſteem, for the Sanctity of her Life, and firſt reputed a Saint; for that, when by a ſolemn Vow ſhe had devoted her ſelf to the Service of God and a ſingle Life, Earl *Algar* courted her for a Wife, and perſuing her, in Flight was (as the Story goes) miraculouſly ſtruck blind. This Lady built here a religious Houſe, as a Trophy of her preſerved Virginity, *Anno* 700, into which ſeveral *Danes* flying for Refuge from the general Maſſacre committed on them in this Town (and all over *England* at the ſame Time) by the Order and Inſtigation of King *Ethelred*, were deſtroyed by the *Saxons* and their Adherents, and the Houſe burnt with them. But afterwards that King repented him of the Fact, and having cleanſed the Sanctuary, rebuilt the Monaſtery, reſtored all the old Endowments, and added new Poſſeſſions to it, *Anno* 1004, which about an Hundred Years after, *Roger* Biſhop of *Sarum*, who was Lord Chief Juſtice, Chancellor, and Treaſurer, gave to one *Wimund* a learned Canon Regular, who ſettled in it a perpetual Society of Regular Canons for divine Service, according to the Faſhion, or Devotion of thoſe Times.

Among the many Devaſtations made by the *Danes* after King *Alfred's* Time, the Towns of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, were both dreadfully conſumed, and burnt by thoſe barbarous People, inſomuch, that all Studies ceaſed in both thoſe Places (as *Radburn* tells us) for above one Hundred and thirty Years; but at length *Oxford* was rebuilt, and Scholars returned to their ſeveral Colleges, or Places of Abode; but it was not long before the *Danes*, to revenge the general Maſſacre of their Country-men (abovementioned) ordered by King *Ethelred*, upon a certain Day, and at one Hour, for the utter Deſtruction of their Race, and the Extirpation of their Power here, which was executed here with more than common Cruelty, (for many of the *Danes* flying into the Churches for their Security, were ſlain without Mercy, even while they were embracing the Altars,) fell upon this Town with utmoſt Rage and Fury, and not only without any Compaſſion deſtroyed the Citizens, who might juſtly be ſuppoſed to have an Hand in the bloody Tragedy of killing their Brethren, but aſſaulting the Scho-

lars

hurt by Surprise, butchered them in a most inhuman Manner; and though some few escaped by hiding themselves from the Rage of that unrelenting People; yet by this Means the Place was left void for some Time. *Swane* was their King, or Captain at this Time, and was so successful in this Expedition, through the Terror that his Soldiers begat in exercising all Acts of Hostility upon the People, and making Havock of their Estates and Goods, that he took many Cities, had whole Counties coming to make their Submission, and forced even *Ethelred* the King himself, his Queen, and Children, to fly into *Normandy* to *Richard* II. her Brother, for Safety. But they did not stay there long, for the next Year *Swane* returned and died, whereupon the *Danish* Army and Fleet, made his Son *Canute*, or *Knute* their King; but the Nobility and States of *England*, preferring their native Sovereign before a foreign Prince, sent Messengers to recal *Ethelred*, being ready to receive him, if he would promise to govern them for the future with more Clemency, than he had before done, to which he freely consenting, was restored to his Throne. *Knute* hereupon getting to his Ships for fear of *Ethelred*, who was coming upon him with a great Army, sailed from *Hadley*, which had joined with him in ravaging the Country, and stopping a while at *Sandwich*, where he took the Hostages that were given his Father from all Parts to secure their Subjection, and with slit Noses, crept Ears, and chopt off Hands, for them to shew, and returned with the Spoils, that he, Father and himself had gotten, into his own Country to make greater Preparations for another Invasion.

King *Ethelred* in the mean Time to increase the Sum of Revengement with the more Wrath (as Mr. *Daniel* speaks) called a general Assembly of Parliament at *Oxford* (which we suppose the first in Dr. *Plot's*, and Dr. *Ayliffe's* Catalogue) and by the Authority and Concurrence of his States, caused many of the *Danish* Nobility to be murdered, and among them *Sigifwith* and *Morcar* Earls of *Northumberland*, whom the false *Edric*, Earl of *Mercia* (who had an Hand in every Mischief almost done on both Sides) inviting to his House under a Pretence of feasting them, barbarously caused them to be slain; and the King, as if he had been in the Conspiracy, seized their Estates, and taking Possession of their Lands, made their Dependants subject to him. Their Servants, and others, that attended them, mutinying for the Deaths of their Masters, whom they defended as long as they could, fled into the Church to save themselves, but were with it burnt. *Knute* in this Time had provided two Hundred Ships richly gilded and adorned outwardly, and well filled with Arms, and all Sorts of Provision, and setting Sail for *England* arrived at *Sandwich*, with a great Army gathered out of his own, and the neighbouring Nations, and without Resistance had all the West Parts surrendered up to him, giving him Security for their Obedience by Hostages, and obliging themselves to furnish him with Horse and Armour. False *Edric* was entrusted by the King with a Navy of forty Ships to oppose *Knute's* Design, but he revolted to him, and left the Nation to the Power of the merciless Invaders, who being opposed by the Inhabitants of *Canterbury*, after a short Seige took it, and to Revenge the Blood of the *Danish* Nobility abovementioned, burnt it, murdered Archbishop *Alphegus* with eight Hundred Citizens, and so departed; yet sparing the Monastery of St. *Augustin*, because the Monks had largely bribed them. *Ethelred* languishing in Mind for these Troubles soon after died; and *Edmund*, Surnamed *Ironside*, succeeded him. Between these two martial Princes, *Edmund* and *Canute*, there was a long struggle for the Kingdom, first in several pitched Battles, and then in single Combat, in all which, *Edmund*, for the most Part had the better; but both Sides being at last wearied with the Miseries of a destructive and doubtful War, were easily persuaded to a Peace on these Terms: That the Kingdom should be divided between them, *Edmund* to have the Parts coasting upon *France*, and *Canute* the

the Reſt. *Edmund* enjoyed his Part not quite a Year, his Death's Wound being given him treacherouſly at *Oxford*, as was thought by *Edric*, at the Inſtigation of *Knute*, who promiſed him great Reward for it. By *Edmund*'s Death, *Knute* obtained the abſolute Dominion of the whole Kingdom, which he governed with better Juſtice, than he got it; for firſt he puniſhed with Death, all ſuch as were concerned in the Murther of King *Edmund*, diſmiſſed his Navy; and that he might oblige both *Engliſh* and *Danes* to live peaceably under his Government, he called a general Aſſembly, or Parliament, in which it was ordained, that both Parts ſhould obſerve the Laws of King *Edgar*, and *Ethelred*. Here many wholeſome Laws were eſtabliſhed, of which ſome are found in Mr. *Lambard*'s Collection of *Saxon* Laws; others, eſpecially ſuch as concerned Religion, were uſed a long Time after, and ſome continued in Practiſe to this Day; which are on that Account more worthy of our particular Notice, viz.

1. That all decent Ceremonies, tending to the Increaſe of Reverence and Devotion towards God, ſhould be uſed in all Churches, as Need requireth.
2. That there ſhall be no Markets, Fairs, Aſſemblies, or other ſecular Actions, practiſed upon the *Lord's Day*, unleſs in Caſes of abſolute Neceſſity.
3. That all Chriſtians ſhould receive the Euchariſt, or Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, at leaſt three Times in every Year.
4. That if a Prieſt killed a Man, or committed any other notorious Crime, he ſhould be deprived of his Order and Dignity.
5. That a married Woman convicted of Adultery, ſhall have her Noſe and Ears cut off.
6. That a Widow marrying within twelve Months after her Huſband's Deceaſe, ſhall loſe her Jointure and Dowry.

These Laws and many of the like Nature, were made at this Parliament, whereby Sin and Looſeneſs were much reſtrained, and the Nation for the preſent, peaceably and juſtly governed.

Harold the Son of *Canute* ſucceeded his Father, yet not without ſome Struggles and Difficulties; for being reputed the Son of *Elgiva* his Wife, or rather Concubine, *Hardicanute*, the Son of *Emma*, the Relict of King *Ethelred*, and *Edward* the Son of King *Ethelred*, having, as they thought, a better Title, made Friends to obtain the Crown. Earl *Leofric* with the *Danes* and *Londoners*, ſtood for *Harold*; the *Engliſh* contended for *Edward*; and another Party ſtood up for *Hardicanute*; All Things now tended to Confuſion; Whereupon it was adviſed by the Heads of each Faction, that the Difference ſhould be determined by a publick Aſſembly. The Place appointed for it was in this Town, where, after a long Debate, the major Part concluded, that the Kingdom ſhould be divided between *Harold* and *Hardicanute*, the former to have all the Counties on the North Side, and the latter all on the South Side of the *Thames*; but *Hardicanute* being abſent in *Denmark*, *Harold* ſeized the whole Nation; but *Alwin* with the Clergy being for Queen *Emma*'s Children, would not Crown him, till, by Threats and Promiſes, he was at length brought to it.

Harold reigned four Years; and *Hardicanute* his Brother two; but neither of them did any Thing memorable for, or in this City, leaving the Throne to a more generous and beneficent Prince, King *Edward*; Surnamed the *Confeſſor*, who reſtored to the City and Univerſity, what the *Daniſh* Kings had deprived them of, and put the City into a flouriſhing Condition again. For,

In the Reign of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, there were, within the Walls of this City and Suburbs, reckoned ſeven Hundred and fifty Houſes, beſides twenty-four Manſions on the Walls, which paid for Toll, Gable, and other Duties, to the King, twenty Pounds *per Ann.* and ſix Sextaries of Honey, and to Earl *Al-*

ger, ten Pounds *per Ann.* but upon the Coming of King *William* I. this City, with many Places of the Kingdom, being not able to bear the Insults and Oppressions of the *Normans*, rebelled against him; but consulting with their Passions rather than their Abilities, were not in a Condition to endure a Siege; and so the King, as soon almost as he had laid his Siege, took it; for, as some say, Part of the Wall on the North Side, fell down of its own Accord, and opened an easy Entrance to all his Troops. King *William* being thus in Possession, was ever after jealous of the Fidelity, both of the Town it self, and the Parts adjacent; and caused *Robert D' Oiley*, a *Norman*, who had obtained a large Portion of Land from him in this County, as a Reward of his Services, to build a Castle on the West Side of the City, fortified with large Trenches and Ramparts, in Order to repress the Insolence of the Inhabitants, and neighbouring Villages, which he accordingly did, and withal beautified and repaired the Walls of the City, then much decayed, and built a Church in the Castle, dedicating it to St. *George*, for secular Canons of the Order of St. *Austin*. *Oxford*, after this, became cheerfully subject to the *Norman* Government, insomuch, that we find in our Histories, our Kings residing often in it, or near it, and upon Occasions summoning Parliaments, and Councils to it, in Order to the transacting the great Affairs of the Kingdom, of which we shall give some remarkable Instances; but shall first relate an Accident which happened in this Reign to the *Jews* residing here. They had amassed great Riches, and purchased so many Houses in S. S. *Martin's*, *Edward's*, and *Aldate's* Parishes, as gave them the Names of the *Old*, and *New Jury*; in one of which they built a Synagogue, in which some of their most learned Men taught the *Hebrew* Tongue to the young Students, and their Priests offered Sacrifices, and performed their other divine Celebrations; but growing Insolent, were guilty here, as well as elsewhere, of great Crimes, for which they were driven out of the Nation: 1. They oppressed both the Scholars and Citizens, with such excessive Interest of Money, that the Scholars plundered their Houses, and took away great Sums of Money from them by Way of Reprizal. 2. In a solemn Procession, both of the University and Town, a certain *Jew* (set on work as was supposed by his Brethren) snatched the Cross, which was carried before them out of the Bearer's Hand, and throwing it on the Ground trampled on it. 3. They counterfeited the Convent of *Osney's* Seal, to the great Damage of the Abbey. 4. They refused to yield any Obedience to the Authority of the Chancellor of the University, and Sheriffs of the County. And 5. Enticed the young Students to turn to their Religion and be circumcised. For these and other Crimes of less Note, they rendered themselves unworthy of the Favour of the Government, and so were banished.

We shall now proceed to give an Account of the Assemblies, or Councils met here in the Order we find them mentioned in our Histories, *viz.*

King *William Rufus* in the Beginning of his Reign, *Anno* 1088, being molested in his Government by *Oda* Bishop of *Bayeux* his Uncle, who envying the Greatness of *Lanfranc* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by whose Councils the King was chiefly guided and directed, raised a Faction against him in Favour of his elder Brother, *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*; and having excited that Prince to come into *England*, to Claim his Right, engaged many of the most powerful Peers of the Kingdom to joyn with him, to settle him in his Right, as *Robert de Mowbray* Earl of *Northumberland*, *Jeffrey* Bishop of *Constance*, *Roger Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, and many others. These Nobles had made such Insurrections in all Parts of *England* almost, that had *Robert* arrived Time enough, he might without any great Difficulty have obtained the Crown. *William* observing this Posture of his Affairs, was greatly disturbed, and vigorously proceeded to the Suppressing these Insurrections; and to That End, assembled in this Town many Bishops, Earls,

and natural *English*, with *Lanfranc* at the Head of them, and declaring his Intentions to promote the Good and Welfare of his People, adding many ſpecious Promiſes of his Gratitude, and Favour, they all aſſured him of their Aſſiſtance, which having obtained, he ſoon diſperſed the threatening Storm, and forced the Leaders to leave the Kingdom. But their Eſtates were left in the King's Hands, who beſtowed them upon ſuch of his Followers, as had ſerved him faithfully during this War; and as to the *Engliſh*, who had contributed much to the effecting this ſudden Calm, he promiſed to eaſe them of their Taxes, give them better Laws, and allow them free Liberty of Hunting in his Foreſts; but with his Fears, his grateful Thoughts vaniſhed, and his Promiſes, if they were not forgotten, were not performed, which produced him many further Troubles.

King *Stephen* having obtained the Crown after the Death of his Uncle, King *Henry* I. immediately after his Coronation, *Anno* 1136, went to *Reading* in *Berkſhire* to attend his Funeral, his Corpſe being brought out of *Normandy*, where he died, which being performed, he retired to this Town, and having ſummoned thither a Council of his Lords, and other Eſtates of the Realm, amongſt other Things promiſed before the whole Aſſembly, (to engage the Hearts of his People to him more firmly) That he would put down, and quite abolish that Tribute, which for a long Time was cuſtomarily gathered after the Rate of their Acres, or Hides of Land, commonly called *Danegilt*, which was two Shillings each; Alſo, that he would provide, that no Biſhops Sees, or other Benefices, ſhould remain void, but immediately after their Vacancy ſhould be beſtowed again upon ſome ſuitable Perſon, to ſupply their Place; That all Liberties, Cuſtoms, and Poſſeſſions, heretofore granted to the Church, ſhould continue in full Force; That all Perſons, and Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical, ſhould belong only to the eccleſiaſtical Judicature; That none but Clergymen ſhould intermeddle with the Vacancies of Churches, or any Churchman's Goods; That, as for what was paſt, he would not ſeize upon any Man's Woods, as being forfeited, by a Law made in his Predeceſſor's Days; That all ſuch, as had killed any of the King's Deer in his Woods, ſhould loſe the Inheritance of their own, though any private Man had killed his Deer in his Woods; but all ſuch Uſages, and other bad Exactions, uſed in the Lands, relating to Foreſts, and the like, ſhould be aboliſhed, and the ancient Laws reſtored. He alſo at the ſame Time granted a Licence to all, that would, to build Caſtles, Towers, or other ſtrong Holds, for the Defence of themſelves, upon their own Grounds. This he did, knowing that tho he was made King by the general Election of the Clergy, and People of *England*, and was confirmed by Pope *Innocent*, that the Empreſs *Maud*, King *Henry*'s Daughter and Heir, would put in her Claim, and ſoon diſturb him in the Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom; and therefore thus he ſecured his Intereſts, and by many other Means, which yet proved ineffectual, For,

King *Stephen*, upon a Report of the Empreſs's Deſign of coming into *England*, began unſeaſonably, as well as raſhly, to ſecure himſelf againſt her, by diſabling ſuch Perſons from aſſiſting her, as he ſuſpected were moſt able, if not moſt willing, among whom by the Whiſpers of ſome Noblemen that were about him, who envied the Grandure and Magnificence of ſome of the Biſhops, *Roger* Biſhop of *Salisbury*, *Alexander* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and *Nigell* Biſhop of *Ely*, were the Chief. Theſe Biſhops, by his Permiſſion, had built ſeveral Caſtles upon their Lands, which made the King ſo jealous of their Fidelity, that he could not think himſelf ſafe, till he had ſtripped them of their Power, which he ſoon found an Opportunity to do; for having ſummoned a great Council to meet at *Oxford*, there happened a Quarrel between the Retinue, and Servants of the Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and *Alan* Earl of *Britaign*, about their Lodgings, in which many were wounded, and one Knight was killed by the Biſhop's Men.

The

The King taking Advantage of this Riot, sent for the Bishops, and required Satisfaction of them for their Servants Breach of the Peace; for which nothing less would serve, but to deliver up their Castles (which were those in the *Devizes*, *Sherburn*, *Malmsbury*, *Salisbury*, and *Newarke*) into his Hands, as a Security for their future Fidelity: Satisfaction they were willing to make, but not to Surrender their Castles; which so angred the King, that he immediately imprisoned them, threatening that they should have neither Meat, nor Drink, till he had their Castles, on which they resigned them; and the King found in the Bishop of *Salisbury*'s forty Thousand Marks, which he seized by Way of Forfeiture, and with that Money purchased *Lewis* the *French* King's Friendship, and *Constantia* his Sister, for his Son Prince *Eustace* his Wife.

This severe Treatment of the Bishops, created the King so many Enemies, that the Empress thought she had now a good Opportunity to come over into *England*, and joyn with the disaffected Party, which she did accordingly, with a small Body of Men, under the Command of her Brother, *Robert* Earl of *Gloucester*. Upon their Arrival, *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, and great Numbers of Malecontents, joyned with them, so that they had got together a strong Army, with which the Empress marched to *Lincoln*. King *Stephen* was as vigilant as his Case required, and following the Empress thither, joyned Battel with her Forces under the Earl of *Gloucester*, (the Empress being fled) but was conquered, and taken Prisoner; and being first sent to the Empress, then at *Gloucester*, was from thence sent to *Bristol Castle*. *Stephen* now lost all his Royal Dignity at once, and *Maud* was elected, by the Clergy, and Nobility, in a general Synod at *Winchester*, Queen of *England*, as the Daughter and Heir, of the peaceable, glorious, and incomparable King *Henry*. The Empress being thus established, grew so haughty, that she soon disobliged both her Friends and Foes. Her Friends by slighting their Nobility, and denying the *Londoners* their Petition, *viz.* That she would mitigate the rigid Laws of her Father, and put King *Edward*'s in full Force; her Enemies by denying to Release King *Stephen*, upon his Queen's Petition, though she promised, that she should still enjoy the Crown, and her Husband should become a Monk, or Pilgrim; for which she offered many great Persons for Pledges. Thus King *Stephen* being irrecoverably lost for the present, the Queen sent to her Son *Eustace*, to gather an Army out of *Kent* with Expedition, with which the *Londoners* joyning, fought to Surprize the Empress then in their City, and setting King *Stephen* at Liberty, make her Prisoner in his Room; but she was apprised of their Design, and fled in the Night to *Oxford*, which in all her Difficulties she ever found true to her, out of love to her Cause, and the Memory of her Father.

King *Stephen*'s Friends being thus disappointed, his Queen made incessant Application to the Bishop of *Winchester*, her Husband's Brother, who had been the chief Instrument in setting the Empress on the Throne; but having been lately disobliged by her denying his Petition, that his Nephew *Eustace* might enjoy his Father's Honours, and Lands in *Normandy*, he began to listen to her sorrowful Intreaties, and at length resolved to assist him to the utmost; whereupon joyning with Prince *Eustace*, the *Londoners*, and *William Ypres*, besieged the Empress, and her Friends, in the Castle of *Winchester* (whither she had a little before removed from *Oxford*) and because they could not take it, set the City on fire, which obliged her to change her Quarters, and so with no small Difficulty, marched out with her two Brothers, *Robert* and *Reginald*, who led her Forces. The King's Forces pursued her, and slew many of her Men, taking some Prisoners, and among them Earl *Robert*, who after six Months Imprisonment, was exchanged on equal Terms for King *Stephen*, and so both were at Liberty now to prosecute the War. *Robert* was thoroughly sensible of what the Consequents of their Release would

would be, and foreſeeing the Increaſe of *Stephan*'s Power, and his Siſter's Declenſion, went into *Normandy* to ſollicit her Husband *Jeffrey*'s Aſſiſtance; but he having Troubles at home, could not leave his Country, and ſo ſent ſome Forces only with *Robert*, and with them his Son Prince *Henry*, then about twelve Years old, into *England*. The Empreſs in the mean while had ſtrongly fortified her ſelf at *Oxford*; and King *Stephen* as vigorouſly beſieged her for two Months, till at length the Beſieged were ſtarved into a Surrender; but the Empreſs had firſt made her Eſcape, by iſſuing out at a Poſtern in the Night, herſelf and Attendants being cloathed in white, to deceive the Eyes of the Sentinels, and trudging over the River, then frozen over and covered with Snow, through Ice and Snow, through Ditches and Valleys, got ſafe, firſt to *Abbington*, and then by Horſe to *Wallingford* Caſtle, to the great Joy of her Friends. *Robert*, and Prince *Henry*, who arrived in the Time of this Siege, laid Siege to *Wareham* Caſtle, hoping to draw off the King from the Siege of *Oxford*; but failing in that Deſign, they having taken the Caſtle, went to the Queen at *Wallingford*. After this, four Years or more, the Conteſt continued between *Stephen* and the Empreſs, and their Parties with various Succeſs, yet rather with the Advantage on *Stephen*'s Side; but at length the two grand Supporters of the Empreſs's Cauſe, having loſt their Lives, *viz.* *Robert* Earl of *Gloceſter*, and *Milo* Earl of *Hereford*, the Empreſs was obliged to leave *England*, and retire to *Normandy*, where ſhe continued till her Death.

But Prince *Henry* her Son, whom ſhe left under the Government, and Tuition of Earl *Robert*, was before ſettled by him at *Briſtol*, under the Care and Inſtruction of one *Matthews* a School-maſter there, to be educated in Learning, and trained up in good Behaviour; and here he continued four Years, when his Father ſent for him, promiſing, if Need were, to ſend him back again with all convenient Speed. *Henry* was joyfully received by his Parents, but *Robert* his Uncle being dead, ſoon after his Departure, he did not return into *England* for the Space of two Years, and four Months. King *Stephen* thinking himſelf rid of his Enemy, fell to his old arbitrary Proceedings, plundering and robbing Towns, Abbies, and Villages, by his hired Soldiers, which coming to Prince *Henry*'s Ears, kindled in him a fervent Deſire of going again into *England*, to recover that Kingdom. King *Stephen* was then beſieging *Wallingford*, which *Henry* hearing of, as ſoon as he was landed, and finding himſelf aſſiſted with ſuch great Numbers of Men, as immediately came to him, went and raiſed the Siege, after which not only that Town, but many other Caſtles, and Towns yielded to him; as *Reading*, *Beertwell*, &c. This Succeſs of *Henry*, made ſuch Noblemen, as were of *Stephen*'s Party, to make ſome Motions of coming to an Agreement with him, which the King complying with, the Duke and he came to an Interview near *Wallingford*, the River there runing between them. Prince *Euſtace* was much offended at his Father's Condeſcenſion, and having reproved him for it, departed from Court in a Rage, and paſſing through *Cambridgſhire*, came to *Bury St. Edmund*, where having ſeized upon the Corn belonging to the Abbey, and growing in the Country about it, becauſe his Demands of Money for his Soldiers were not granted, as he ſat down to Dinner, he fell into a Frenzy, and died ſoon of it, and was buried at *Feverſham*, by his Mother *Matilda*, who deceaſed a little before. King *Stephen* having thus loſt his Heir, to whom he thought to leave the Kingdom, bent his Mind entirely upon a Peace, which having been firſt agreed upon at *Wincheſter*, was a little after ratifyed and confirmed at this Town, where the two Princes met and ſaluted each other, *Stephen* taking *Henry* for his adopted Son, and *Henry* revering him as his Father; after which, all the Lords and Barons of the Land there aſſembled, ſware Fealty to Duke *Henry*, with a Reſervation of their Allegiance due to King *Stephen* as their Sovereign Lord, and ſupreme Governor,

ſo long as he lived. The Articles of the Peace made, and concluded lately at *Winchester*, concerning the Succeſſion, a general Amneſty, Demoliſhing of Caſtles, Reforming Diſorders, Immunities of the Clergy, and the current Coin were there ingroſſed, and regiſtred in perpetual Remembrance, about the Feaſt of St. *Hilary*, 1154.

In the Year 1160, there was a Council aſſembled at *Oxford* again, about certain *Dutchmen*, of the People called *Vaudois*, or *Waldenſes*, who held Opinions in Religion contrary to the Faith of the *Roman* Church. They had before ſpread their Opinions thro' *Spain*, *France*, *Italy*, and *Germany*, where they mightily increaſed. Thirty of them, or more, were lately come into *England*. Men indifferently learned, and having for their Principal, or Leader, a Perſon named *Gerard*. Being ſummoned before the Council to be examined upon certain Points of their Profeſſion, the aforeſaid *Gerard* undertook to anſwer for them all, and in the firſt Place proteſted they were all good Chriſtians, and had the apoſtolical Doctrine in all due Reverence. And being further examined as to Particulars, what they thought of the Subſtance of the God-head, and the Merits of Chriſt, they anſwered rightly, and to the Point; but being examined about other Articles of the Religion then received, they ſwerved much from the Doctrines of the Church, holding that Prayer was not more holy in one Place than another; That the Pope was Antichriſt; That the Clergy of the Church of *Rome* were apoſtatized, and the very Whore of *Babylon*, deſcribed in the *Revelation* of St. *John*. And in the Uſe of the divine Sacraments, they derogated ſuch Grace from the ſame, as the Church by her Authority had then aſcribed to them (as Mr. *Hollingſhed* words it.) And becauſe they would not be perſuaded to renounce their Opinions, they were condemned, and by the Order of the Council burnt in the Forehead with an hot Iron, and in the coldeſt Seaſon of the Winter, ſtript naked from the Waſte upward, and ſo whipped out of Town, with a Proclamation made, that no Man ſhould dare to receive any of them into their Houſe, or relieve them with Meat or Drink, or any other Way, inſomuch, that many of them were ſtarved to Death here; but the two Leaders (as Mr. *Fox* out of *Illyricus* tells us) *Gerard* and *Guiſburne*, were ſent to the Pope, and by him put to Death.

The Conteſt between King *Henry* II. and Archbiſhop *Becket*, growing remedileſs the Obſtinacy of the latter, who was fled to the Pope, and having engaged him firmly to him, poured forth *Anathema's* upon the Kingdom, and threatened an Interdict: the King ſummoned his great Council at *Oxford*, *An.* 1166, and by general Conſent decreed, *viz.*

1. That no Man ſhould preſume to bring Letters from Pope *Alexander*, or *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, containing an Interdiction of the Realm, upon Peril of being puniſhed, as a Traitor to to the King, and an Enemy to the Kingdom.
2. That no religious Perſon or Prieſt, ſhould be permitted to paſs the Seas, or come into the Nation, without Letters of ſafe Conduct from the Juſtices for Paſſage, and from the King to return.
3. That no Man ſhould Appeal to the Pope, or Archbiſhop, nor hold any Plea by their Appointment, upon Pain of Impriſonment during the King's Pleaſure.
4. That if any Perſon, either ſpiritual or temporal, ſhould obey an Interdict, he ſhould be baniſhed with all his Lineage, and all his Poſſeſſions and Goods forfeited into the King's Hands.
5. That all ſpiritual Perſons, that had Benefices in *England*, and abode beyond the Seas, ſhould have Warning to return into *England* within four Months, and if they failed, the King ſhould ſeize them.
6. That the Biſhops of *London* and *Norwich*, ſhould be ſummoned to appear before the King's Juſtices, to anſwer

anſwer for interdicting the Lands of Earl *Hugh*, and excommunicating him.

7. That the *Peter-pence* ſhould be gathered, and kept for the King's Uſe.

King *Henry* II. in the Year 1176, divided the Nation into ſix Circuits, which remain almoſt the ſame to this Day, ſave that *Oxfordſhire*, *Berkſhire*, and *Hampſhire*, belonged to the *Norfolk* Circuit, which now are joyned with the weſtern Counties; and having ſettled ſome other publick Affairs, went to *Oxford*, and there held a Parliament, at which he created his Son *John* King of *Ireland*, having firſt had a Grant, and Confirmation of it from Pope *Alexander*. To this Parliament alſo reſorted all the Chief Rulers, and Governours of South and North *Wales*, and having ſworn Fealty to the King againſt all Men, became the Leige-people of the King's of *England*. This being done, the King gave to *Rice ap Griffin*, the Prince of South *Wales*, the Land of *Merioneth*; and to *Dauid ap Owen*, the Lands of *Elleſmere*. At the ſame Time alſo he divided the Lands and Poſſeſſions of *Ireland*, with their Services to his Subjects of *England*, and *Ireland*, thus, *viz.* to the *Engliſh* he gave, 1. To *Hugh Lacy* the Lands of *Meth*, and the Appertenances, for the Service of an Hundred Men of Arms. 2. To *Hugh Fitz-Adelm* his Sewer, he gave the City of *Wexford*, with the Appertenances and Services. 3. To *Robert de Poer* his Marſhal, he gave the City of *Waterford*; but the City and Caſtle of *Dublin*, he committed to the ſafe keeping of *Hugh Lacy*. To the *Iriſh* Lords, he granted to two of them the Kingdom of *Cork*, for the Service of forty Knights; and to three other Lords, the Kingdom of *Limerick*, for the Service of the ſame Number of Knights, reſerving to himſelf and his Heirs, the City of *Limerick*, and one Cantred. But all theſe Perſons, to whom theſe Lands and Dominions were aſſigned, were obliged to take Oaths of Fealty, to bear true Allegiance to himſelf, and Son *John*, and pay the Services appointed for the ſaid Poſſeſſions.

In the Catalogue of Parliaments, which met at *Oxford* after the forementioned, and are ſet down in Dr. *Plot*'s Hiſtory of *Oxford*, and Dr. *Atliff*'s Hiſtory of the Univerſity there, there is ſaid to be a Parliament in the latter End of this King's Reign, called *Parliamentum magnum*, but we can find no particular Account of it in any of our Hiſtories.

Nor of a Council held here in the Reign of King *Richard* I. but of this King we find, that this City wherein he was born, being very dear to him, he granted to the Citizens many honourable Privileges, as making the Mayor his Butler at the Coronation Feaſts, and allowing the Citizens to have two Aldermen, (King *Henry* III. added the other two) and incorporating them into the ſame Rights and Liberties, in as ample a Manner as *London*; then enjoyed them which Benefits the Citizens had ſo juſt a Senſe of, that when the King in his Return from the holy Land, was taken Priſoner by the Duke of *Auſtria*, as he paſſed through that Country, and could not be releaſed without the Payment of an hundred Thouſand Pounds; this City out of a loyal Gratitude to him for his former Kindneſſes, raiſed, and cheerfully contributed a large Sum towards his Redemption.

In the Reign of King *John*, *Anno* 1204, there was a Parliament held at *Oxford*, in which there was granted to the King, of every Knight's Fee, the Sum of two Marks and an half; neither were the Biſhops, Abbots, or any other eccleſiaſtical Perſons exempted, by Means whereof he firſt incurred the Hatred, and Diſpleaſure of the Clergy, and conſequently of many other of his Subjects, who therefore failed him in their Aſſiſtance, when he had moſt need of them, by which Means he ſuffered much Damage, which otherwiſe he might have prevented.

In the eleventh Year of King *John*, *Anno* 1208, it happened that a Prieſt ſlew a Woman of this Town of *Oxford*, and

and because the Officers of the Place could not find out him that had committed the Murder, they laid hold upon three other Priests, or Scholars, who were not guilty of the Fact, and straitway hanged them without Trial. This Piece of barbarous Cruelty so frighted the whole University, that the Scholars departed in great Numbers, and did not return a long Time after; but some of them repaired to *Cambridge*, and others to *Reading*, to apply themselves to their Studies there, leaving *Oxford* void. Four Years *Oxford* remained in this desolate Condition, and because they could find no other Way to recover their former Prosperity, the Burgesses of the Town, hearing that the Cardinal of *Tusculum* was come into *England*, and resided at *Westminster*, came to him to obtain Absolution of their Offence, in that through Presumption, and Heat of Passion the three Scholars were hanged, to the Terror of all the Residue. The Cardinal readily granted their Desire, and absolved them, injoyning them this Penance, That they should strip themselves out of their Apparel at every Church in the Town, and going bare footed with Scourges in their Hands, should require the Benefit of Absolution, of every Parish in their Town, saying the *Psalm*, *Miserere*, &c. after which the Scholars by Degrees returned.

While Wars continued between King *John* and his Barons, these last had sent for *Lewis* the Dauphine of *France* to come over to them with a good Assistance of Soldiers, promising him the Crown, if they proved victorious, of which they did not doubt; but not obtaining their Designs in King *John's* Life, they began to relent, and change their Resolutions, when his Son *Henry* (now stiled King *Henry* III.) succeeded him, he was but nine Years old, and the Barons on both Sides, not thinking it just to punish the Iniquity of his Father upon his innocent Child, began to study Methods of composing the national Quarrels, and to that End first agreed to a Truce with *Lewis*, and the disaffected Barons; and then proceeded to settle the Kingdom in a firm Peace, by dismissing *Lewis* and his Army. *Lewis* and his Party assembled at a Council at *Cambridge*, and the Lords that adhered to the King, met at this Town, where there was many Debates, and Consultations about the present miserable Condition of the Realm, and many Endeavours, and Attempts, to have concluded some Agreement between the two Parties; but nothing could be effected, nor would *Lewis* and his Friends agree to a longer Continuance of the Truce, though the Barons on the King's Side offered to surrender to them the Castle of this Place; whereupon the War was renewed on both Sides with great Vigour. The Earl of *Pembroke* raised an Army for the King, and besieged *Mount-sorrel* in *Leicestershire*; and *Lewis*, *Lincoln*; but finding that the Barons on his Part acted coldly, and many of them left him, he began to despair of Success; and being further under the Pope's Curse, for warring against *Henry*, and disappointed of the Aids his Father had sent him, he at length accepted of the Tenders of Agreement, and having compounded for a Thousand Pounds (the *French* Historians say fifteen Thousand Marks) to release his Title to the Kingdom, give Possession of all the Castles he had in his Hands, and set at Liberty all the Hostages in his keeping, he departed out of the Nation, with his Soldiers, about the Feast of St. *Michael*, 1218.

In the Year 1221, King *Henry* kept his *Christmass* at this Place; but amidst the Jollities of the Season, which were carried on with great Magnificence, there sprang up fresh Disturbances; for *William de Fortz* Earl of *Albemarle*, incited by *Fulk de Brent*, and some other Malecontents, upon some Discontent left the Court without Leave in the Night, and fled to the Castle of *Bitham* in *Lincolnshire*, which they fortified, furnished with Corn from the Canons of *Bridlington*, pillaged the Town of *Deeping*, and under a Shew of repairing to Parliament, seized on the Castle of *Fotheringay*, and committed many other outragious Acts, in Contempt of the King, and

Breach

Breach of the publick Peace. The King's Forces ſoon reduced the Caſtle of *Bitham*, whereby the Earl being much diſcouraged from future Attempts, though many others in other Places had followed his pernicious Example, came and humbled himſelf to the King, and through the Interceſſion of *Walter* Archbiſhop of *York*, and *Pandolf* the Pope's Legate, was with his Complices, and Followers, ſet free from Puniſhment, or Ranſom, upon the Account of former good Services done for himſelf, and his Father King *John*.

In the Year 1222, 6 *Hen.* III. *Stephen Langton* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, held a Council in this Town, for the Reformation of the State Eccleſiaſtical, and the Religion of the Monks, in which Synod two Men were brought before him, that had been lately apprehended, each of them calling himſelf *Chriſt*, and preaching many Things againſt ſuch Abuſes, as the Clergy in thoſe Days practiſed, and to prove the Truth of what they pretended themſelves to be, they ſhewed certain Tokens of Wounds in their Bodies, *viz.* in their Hands and Feet, like unto thoſe that our Saviour received, by being nailed to the Croſs. Being examined by the Council, they were found to be Impoſtors, and therefore condemned to be nailed to a Croſs of Wood, which was accordingly executed, in a Place called *Arbobery*, and they remained ſo nailed, till they were dead. There were alſo at the ſame Time, two Women condemned, for taking upon them the Name, and Perſon, the one of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, and the other of St. *Mary Magdalene*. Theſe Women being convicted of Forgery, and Impoſture, were ordered to be incloſed up between two Walls, where they remained till they died.

Anno 1223, 7 *Hen.* III. Upon the Occaſion of a Marriage, then celebrated between *John*, Son of *David* Earl of *Angus* in *Scotland*, Siſter's Son of *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter*, to the Daughter of *Lewlin* Prince of *Wales*, as it were to procure a final Accord between the ſaid *Lewlin*, and *Ranulph*, King *Henry* held his *Chriſtmaſs* at this Town, and departed after *Twelfth-tide* to *London*, where he ſoon after called an Aſſembly of his Barons, to adviſe with him, &c.

In *February*, *Anno* 1227, 11 *Hen.* III. The King called a Parliament in this Town, at which the King openly declared unto the whole Aſſembly, that being now one and twenty Years old, he was of lawful Age to govern himſelf, without any to have Rule over him, and ſo whereas hitherto he had been governed, firſt by the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Protector, while he lived, and afterwards by the Biſhop of *Winchester*, and others, he now would take the Government wholly upon himſelf, and appoint whom he pleaſed to adminiſter in all Places of Profit and Truſt under him; and accordingly he removed his Governors, from him, as was ſuppoſed to be done by the Advice of *Hubert de Burgh*, Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench. In the ſame Parliament alſo, the King did cancel and diſannul the two Charters, the one intituled *Magna Charta*, and the other *Charta de Foreſta*, (on which Laws the Liberties and Privileges of the Nation did chiefly depend) after the ſame had been uſed through the whole Realm for the Space of two Years, (for the King having confirmed them in the Parliament holden at *Weſtminſter*, *Anno* 1225, *Reg.* 9, they were immediately ſent forth, and proclaimed in every County of the Realm) pretending they were of no Value, becauſe they were ſcaled and ſigned while he was under Age. This Action of the King was heinouſly taken, though all the Blame was laid at the Lord Chief Juſtice's Door, and proved the Foundation of the Wars between this King and his Barons, for the greateſt Part of his Reign; for after it the Diſguſt was much increaſed, by engaging, and appointing all ſuch as claimed any Manner of Charters of Liberties, (the religious Orders not excepted) that if they deſired to enjoy their Privileges, for the future they muſt renew their Charters and get them confirmed with the King's Seal, otherwiſe they ſhould be null and of no Advantage to to them.

What

What was to be paid for such Renewals, was left wholly to the Discretion of the Chief Justice, by whom the King was entirely governed, and so the whole Nation paid soundly for the King's being of Age, and changing his Ministry.

Anno 1237, 21 *Hen.* III. Cardinal *Otho*, or *Ottoboni*, came into *England*, as a Legate from Pope *Gregory* IX. and was received with all due Reverence and Honour, by the King and his Nobles. Soon after he was arrived, he assembled a Synod at *London*, in which he made several Ordinances for the Regulation of the Clergy; but not acceptable to diverse young Priests and Scholars, whereupon when the Legate came some Time after to *Oxford*, and lodged in the Abbey of *Osney*, the Scholars desirous to see him, and pay their Duty to him, (as they esteemed it) pressed upon the Gates to get into the Abbey, but the Porter endeavouring to keep them out by Force, and giving them ill Language, they rushed in upon him, and so there began a Fray between them, and the Legate's Servants, who took the Porter's Part. In this Riot, which caused a great Noise, the Legate's Cook, who abused a Scholar, was killed, and the Legate himself fled to the Court at *Abingdon*, to complain of this great Affront to the King, who being thereby incensed, sent the Earl of *Warren* with a Body of armed Men, to rescue the Legate's Servants, and apprehend the chief Offenders. The Earl as he was ordered, took thirty Scholars, with one *Odo* a Lawyer, and carrying them to *Wallingford* Castle, committed them to Prison; the Legate in the mean Time, in Revenge of this Injury, denounced *Anathema* against all the Rioters, and in the Issue so managed the Matter, that the Regents, and Masters of Arts, of the University, were constrained to go to *London* to him, and there to go bare footed through *Cheapside* unto St. *Paul's* Church, and there ask him Forgiveness; after which, with much ado, they obtained an Absolution, and the thirty Scholars were released from their Imprisonment in *Wallingford* Castle, after some Months Confinement.

On the Day of the *Purification* of our *Lady*, *Anno* 1246, *Reg.* 31, there was a Robbery committed upon certain *Jews* in this Town, for which Fact forty-five of the Offenders were put in Prison; but at the earnest Request of *Robert Grosthead* Bishop of *Lincoln*, they were released at the King's Command, because no Man appeared to impeach them of any Breach of the Peace, or other Crime; the *Jews* either not knowing them, or not willing to have them punished.

In the following Year the Pope, notwithstanding the Promises made to the King's Embassadors, who were sent on Purpose to him, to complain of his Exactions, and Oppressions, to relieve the People in that Respect, but the Year before, sent over his Agents to gather greater Sums of Money from the Clergy, as one *Marinus*, and *Johannes Anglicus* a Friar Minor. They had not the Title of Legates, to continue the Privilege, that the King had given them, That no Legate should come into the Realm without his Licence; yet because their Business was to gather Money, they bred great Discontents among the People, which caused a Parliament to be called in this Town, about the Reformation thereof; but though they could not but generally dislike it, yet it was unanimously agreed on, that they should for once have eleven Thousand Marks to be levyed upon the Spirituality, exempt Persons, and Places, to be excused.

A little after the Feast of *Ascension*, *Anno* 1258, 42 *Hen.* III. A great Number of *Poictovins* came into *England*, with the King's half Brethren, *Aimer*, *William*, *Guy*, and *Jeffrey de Valence*, and *Lusignian*, who being greatly advanced by the King's Favour, became so haughty and proud, that they had the *English* Barons in Derision. Such Presumption as this, the *English* Peers could not bear, and therefore complained to the King of it, who at length yielded, that for the Reformation of this, and many other

Abuſes, and Diſorders, a Parliament ſhould be called, and accordingly it met at *London*, but was from thence adjourned to *Oxford*, there to aſſemble, about the Feaſt of St. *Barnabas*. This Parliament by ſome Writers is called *Inſanum Parliamentum*, *i. e.* the mad Parliament, becauſe the Lords came to it with great Retinues of armed Men for their own Safe-guard, (as they pretended) and cauſed many Things to be enacted therein, contrary to the King's Pleaſure and Royal Prerogative; for the Lords at firſt determined to demand the Confirmation of their ancient Charter of Liberties, granted by his Father, and promiſed by himſelf, declaring openly, that they would not ſpare for any Loſs of Life, Lands, or Goods to obtain it: requiring further, a Grant of ſeveral other Things neceſſary for the good State of the Common-weal, to be eſtabliſhed, and enacted; whereupon after many Debates, the Ordinances were made,

1. That all the *Poictovins* ſhall depart the Kingdom, together with ſuch other Strangers as came along with them, and that neither the King, nor his Son Prince *Edward*, ſhould in any ſecret Manner aid them againſt the People.

2. That the King, and Prince *Edward* his Son, ſhould take an Oath to ſtand to the Decrees, and Ordinances of this Parliament, and with all ſpeed reſtore the ancient Laws, and Conſtitutions of the Realm, which they both did; conſtrained to it rather out of Fear, than out of a good Will to do it. Some of the Nobility nearly related to the King, refuſed to take the Oath, and particularly *Henry*, the Son of *Richard* King of the *Romans*, the King's Brother, who excuſed himſelf by his Father's Abſence, as not having his Conſent. To whom the Barons anſwered, That if his Father would not joyn in the Agreement with the Baronage, he ſhould not poſſeſs one Furrow of Land in the Realm.

3. That ſuch a Chief Juſtice ſhould be choſen, as ſhould do Juſtice, as well to the Poor as the Rich, without any Reſpect to any Perſon whatſoever.

4. That according to a Scheme laid down among themſelves, (which *Matthew of Weſtminſter* ſays, was at firſt broached by the diſloyal Biſhops) four and twenty Perſons ſhould be choſen, twelve by the King, and twelve by the Nobles and Commonalty; who having regal Authority in their Hands, ſhould take the Government of the whole Realm upon them, and ſhould from Year to Year provide for the due Elections of Juſtices, Chancellors, Treaſurers, and other Officers, and ſee to the ſafe keeping of Caſtles belonging to the Crown, always reſerved to the King the higheſt Place at all Meetings, and giving him Salutations of the greateſt Honour in all Places, eſpecially in Parliament, which was ordained to meet three Times a Year, at Seaſons appointed.

Theſe Statutes have ever ſince, or at leaſt a long Time, been called *The Proviſions of* Oxford; not ſo much ſurely (though ſome are of that Opinion) becauſe the Barons went to this Parliament ſo well provided, what to demand, and with ſufficient Forces to carry their Points, as from the Nature of the Statute, which was made to enable certain Perſons, to provide all Things neceſſary for the good, and neceſſary Adminiſtration of the Government, and for the Eaſe, and Benefit of the whole Realm. Theſe Statutes were moſt of them put into immediate Execution; the *Poictovins* left *Oxford* immediately upon their being paſſed, but fled no farther than to their Brother, *Aumer de Valence*, then Biſhop of *Winchester*, with whom, he having ſeveral Caſtles, they hoped to abide in Safety; but perceiving, that they ſhould not be out of Danger, ſince the Barons reſolved to perſue them, they departed the Realm, with a great Number of their Countrymen and Adherents. They had contrived to carry out of the Nation with them, great Quantities of Treaſure; but *Richard Gray*, the watchful *Chatelain* of *Dover*, ſuffering none to paſs that Way out of the Nation unſearched, ſeized it into his Hands for the King's Uſe. The King, and Prince,

for

for a Time acted according to their Oath, and allowed the Nation to enjoy the Benefit of the great Charters, the King going some Time into *France* to settle his Affairs there, but soon after his Return began to employ all his Thoughts, how to recover his Royal Power, and throw off the Burthen the Nobility had laid upon him; and to that End sent to the Pope, and at length obtained a Dispensation, absolving him from the Oath to the *Provisions of Oxford*, after which he prepared for the Ware, which he had afterwards with the Barons. But however, the Barons proceeded in their Methods of Reformation, appointed a new Lord Chief Justice, removing Officers, punishing Offenders, and discouraging of Strangers, and particularly were most severe upon such *Poictovins* as remained in the Land; because the Earl of *Gloucester*, labouring under a dangerous Weakness, had all the Symptoms of Poison, which was charged upon some Transactions which they had with *Walter Scotemy*, the Earl's Servant, who was put to Death for it; because, though the Earl recovered, his Brother died of the same Disease.

About the Nativity of the *Virgin Mary*, *Sept.* 8, King *Henry* III. called a Parliament at *London*, at which the Lords, both spiritual and temporal, were present, and in a full Assembly openly protested, That the Statutes, and Provisions made at *Oxford*, did not oblige him to observe them; because contrary to what the Barons had promised, he was charged with the Burthen of his Debts; and therefore since he had obtained of the Pope an Absolution of his Oath, both for himself, and People, he requested to be restored to all his former Royal Prerogatives. The Barons in some Heat replied, that they could not with Consciences go against their Oaths, and therefore would defend the Articles, as long as they had a Day to live, and so were departing; but the Bishops interposing, brought both Parties to an Agreement, to refer all Matters in Controversy, between them, concerning the *Provisions of Oxford*, to the *French* King; who was then at *Bulloigne*. The King, Queen, and Prince therefore, with diverse of the Nobles on the one Side, and the Earl of *Leicester*, and his Complices on the other, soon after sailed over to *Bulloigne*; and having opened, and debated all Matters in Difference between them, before the *French* King, He gave this express Sentence, That all, and every of the Statutes, and Ordinances devised at *Oxford*, should from thenceforth be utterly void; and all Bonds, and Promises made by the King for the Performance of them, should be annihilated, and cancelled. The Barons highly displeased with this Award, refused to stand to it; and so both Parties being returned home, prepared for War. The King of the *Romans*, and Prince *Edward*, managed the Quarrel on the King's Side, whom having secured in *Windsor* Castle, then in the Possession of the Prince, they gathered a good Body of Men, and went by *Reading* and *Wallingford* to *Oxford*. Being got thither, there came to them the Lord *Henry*, Son of the King of the *Romans*, *John* Earl of *Warren*, *Roger Clifford*, *Roger Leibourn*, *Haimon le Strange*, and *John de Vaux*, who had revolted from the Barons to the King's Side, by the Prince's Procurement; because he had promised to every one of them as a Reward by his Charter, to give them fifty Pounds Lands a Year, to assist the King his Father, and him against the Barons.

About *Midsummer*, 1319, 12 *Edw.* II. A certain Person named *John Poidras*, or *Ponderham*, a Tanner's Son of *Exeter*, coming to *Oxford*, and there thrusting himself into the King's Hall, that stood without the Walls, gave it out that he was the Son and right Heir of King *Edward* I. and that by Means of a false Nurse, he was stolen out of his Cradle, and this *Edward* II. the present King, being a Carter's Son, was brought in and laid in his Place; so that he by Means thereof, was brought up in great Hardships in the North Part of *Wales*. He was at first disregarded, as a Person distracted; but blazoning abroad his pretended Title, it was ordered, that he

ſhould be apprehended; but he being warned of it, fled to the Church of the White Fryars here, truſting to be ſafe, becauſe of the Privileges of that Place, King *Edward* I. being the Founder of it; but ſtill ſtanding to his Opinion, ſo that it began to be credited, he was taken out of the Church, and carried to *Northampton*, where he was arraigned, condemned, and executed as a Traitor, in a Place called the *Copped-Oaks*. At his Death he confeſſed, that in his Houſe a Spirit appeared to him in the Likeneſs of a Cat, and among other Things aſſured him, that he ſhould be King of *England*.

Anno 1325, 19 *Edw.* II. Queen *Iſabel*, Siſter of *Charles* then King of *France*, and Wife of the ſaid King *Edward*, was ſent with her Son Prince *Edward* (afterwards King *Edward* III.) into *France*, to make up ſome Differences between her ſaid Husband and Brother; and ſtaying longer than the King would have had her, was recalled by Proclamation, which ſhe reſolved to obey; but being highly diſpleaſed, both with the King her Husband, and the *Spenſers*, who ſhe knew hated her deadly, and by their Counſels miſled her Husband, both to her, and the Nation's Prejudice, contrived not to be reconciled; but to ſtir up the People to a Rebellion, by which ſhe thought to Revenge her manifold Injuries. The Queen was a wiſe Woman, and being ſenſible, that the *Spenſers* had removed all good Men from the King's Council, and placed none but their Dependants about him, ſhe could have no Hopes of his Love, but by removing of them: Wherefore having provided a Body of two Thouſand ſeven Hundred fifty-ſeven Men, and armed them, out of *Heinault*, ſhe with her Son, and Army, ſet ſail for *England*, and landed at *Orwell Haven* in *Suffolk*, *Sept.* 25, where as ſoon as ſhe arrived, 'twas wonderful to ſee, how faſt the People reſorted to her, with the Earl *Marſhal*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, diverſe Barons and Knights, and almoſt all the Biſhops; with whom ſhe marched to St. *Edmund's Bury*, where ſhe put out a Proclamation, requiring all Men to Hope for Peace, except the *Spenſers*, and Chancellor *Baldock*, with their Aſſiſtants, who were publick Enemies of the Realm; forbidding her Followers to take any Thing from any Man, and promiſing two Thouſand Pounds to any Perſon, that ſhould bring her the Head of the younger *Spenſer*. This brought the *Londoners* to declare for her; whereupon ſhe turned her March towards the King in *Wales*, and in her Way came to *Oxford*. Here ſhe ſtaid a While, and People came to her from all Parts, and among them *Adam de Tarleton* Biſhop of *Hereford*, who having been accuſed for raiſing Rebellion, and aiding the Barons, was ſeverely fined by the King. He met the Queen here; and made a pithy Oration to the Army, telling them, that the Queen, and her Son were returned into *England*, and had taken Arms for no other End, but to proſecute the *Spenſers*, and reform the Abuſes introduced by them, and ſo eaſe the Nation of the Tyranny of thoſe evil Councellors, exhorting them with Patience to bear the Troubles and Dangers, which muſt be undergone in perſuing the Enemy; but Victory would bring its Reward with it, beſides the Advantage, which would proceed from the Queen's Liberality, who would uſe all her Endeavour to encourage particular Perſons, and advance the general Good of the Kingdom. From this Place the Queen went with her Army to *Glouceſter*, and ſo to *Briſtol*.

King *Henry* IV. after the depoſing of King *Richard* II. being ſettled on the Throne, the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, who had heard him ſay, when he was Earl of *Derby*, That Princes had too little, and religious Men too much, was afraid that, if he continued King long, he ſhould put his Thoughts in Execution, and ſeize the Revenues of the religious Houſes for his own Uſe, to which his Monaſtery, being ſo near his Court, lay moſt expoſed; and upon that Account contrived, how to find out the Inclinations of the Nobility, that he might by bringing them into a Conſpiracy with him, work the Ruin, and Deſtruction of King *Henry*, and reſtore King *Richard*, who

who he knew was a favourer of a monaſtick Life. Diverſe of thoſe Lords, which outwardly pretended to favour King *Henry*, he obſerved to wiſh his Confuſion, others were openly diſaffected, and many kept their Sentiments to themſelves, whom having a little ſounded in Converſation, he reſolved to engage, and to that End invited them to a Feaſt, and after Dinner which was very ſumptuous, brought them into a private Chamber to Conſultation. The Chief of the Nobility that were at this Meeting, were *John Holland* Earl of *Huntington*, and *Thomas Holland* Earl of *Kent*, *John Mountacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, *Edward* Earl of *Rutland*, Son of the Duke of *York*, *Hugh* Lord *Spenſer*, *John*, Biſhop of *Carliſle*, Sir *Thomas Blunt*, and *Magdalen* a Prieſt, a Man like King *Richard* in Stature, and Lineaments of Body. Many Diſcourſes and Propoſals were made among them, how they ſhould bring their Deſigns to paſs; but the Device of the Earl of *Huntington* was followed, viz. That they ſhould take upon them a ſolemn Juſt, to be enterprized between himſelf, and twenty on his Part, and the Earl of *Salisbury*, and twenty on his Side, at this Town of *Oxford*; and that King *Henry* ſhould be petitioned to be preſent at that martial Paſtime; and when he was intent in ſeeing the Combatants, certain Perſons ſhould fall upon him, and ſlay him, and ſo King *Richard* (who was yet alive) ſhould be ſet at Liberty and reſtored to his Royal State. This they all engaged to ſtand firmly to, by an Indenture of ſix Parts; and the Earl of *Huntington* went to the King at *Windſor*, earneſtly to requeſt him to vouchſafe his Preſence at *Oxford*, on the Day appointed at their Juſts, and be the Judge, which King *Henry* ſuſpecting no ill, cheerfully granted, and ſo much the more, becauſe the Earl was his Brother-in-Law. The Conſpirators having thus far carried their Point, went home to their ſeveral Dwellings, and the Earl of *Rutland* to his Father, the Duke of *York*. This Earl carried with him a counter Part of the Indenture aforementioned, in his Boſome, which his Father having diſcovered, while they were at Dinner together, would needs ſee it, and ſo the Plot was diſcovered to the King. But this not being known to the other Lords, they all met at *Oxford* at the Time appointed, but the Earl of *Rutland*, by whoſe Abſence they found their Deſigns to be diſcovered, and therefore reſolved to effect that by Force, which had been cloſely contrived; and having dreſſed up *Magdalene* in Royal Apparel, and named him King *Richard*, gave it out that King *Richard* by Negligence of his Keepers, was eſcaped out of Priſon, and then marched with a ſtrong Army to *Windſor*, where King *Henry* was, to deſtroy him. King *Henry* wiſely foreſaw his Danger, and flying by Night to *London*, ſoon gathered a Body of twenty Thouſand Men, and went ſtrait to *Hounſlow Heath*, there to expect his Enemies; but they diſtruſting their Company, and fearing the King's Power, retreated by *Barkamſtead* to *Ciceſter*, where quarelling among themſelves, they were diſperſed by the King's Friends, and many of them taken. The Earl of *Huntington* was beheaded at *Pleſſy* in *Eſſex*; the Earls of *Kent*, and *Salisbury* at *Oxford*, in a Place without the *North-gate*, called *Greenditch*, and the Lord *Spenſer* at *Briſtol*; and many others hanged and quartered, as in Caſes of Treaſon, as Sir *Thomas Blunt*, Sir *Bennet Cely*, Knt. and *Thomas Winterel*, Eſq; at *Oxford*, and *Magdelen*, &c. at *London*, and all their Heads ſet upon *London-Bridge*, for a Terror to others.

King *Henry* after this, was very careful and ſtudious, how to prevent great Courſes of People, and cauſed a Statute to be made, forbidding great Numbers of Attendants, Servants, or other Retainers to Noblemen, and Gentlemen of Name, or Eſtates, unleſs upon the King's Coronation-day, the Inſtalment of Biſhops, Weddings of Peers, and the Commencements of the Univerſities.

In a Council held at *London*, *Anno* 1408, 11 *Hen.* 4, the Doctors of the Univerſities of *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, with the reſt of the Clergy there aſſembled, debated whether they ought to withdraw from the Pope, the uſual Payments

ments of Money, and their accuſtomed Obedience, ſeeing that contrary to his Word, and Promiſe ſolemnly made, and confirmed by Oath, he did withdraw himſelf from the Place where (according to Covenant) he ſhould have been preſent to advance an Agreement, and Concord in the Church.

Upon Queen *Mary*'s Acceſſion to the Crown, but after *Wyat*'s Rebellion, the Queen offended with the *Londoners*, as Favourers of *Wyat*, ſummoned a Parliament to this Place to gratify the Citizens, who with the Univerſities (as we ſhall ſhew afterwards) had ſhewed themſelves very forward in her Service, and particularly in reſtoring her Religion, falſely called Catholick. Great Preparations were made for this Meeting, not only by the Queen's Officers, but the Citizens, and Inhabitants of the Country round about; but the Queen's Mind altered, and the Parliament was ſoon after adjourned to *Weſtminſter*, where the Queen propounded two Matters, chiefly to be ſettled with their Conſent, *viz.* her Marriage with *Philip* Prince of *Spain*, and reſtoring the Pope's Power and Juriſdiction in *England*; the firſt was without any great Difficulty agreed to, but the latter was not then obtained.

April 10, 1554, 1 *Mar.* I. *Thomas Cranmer* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Nicholas Ridley* Biſhop of *London*, and *Hugh Latimer* late Biſhop of *Worceſter*, who had been made Priſoners in the *Tower* of *London*, from the Time of Queen *Mary*'s Acceſſion to the Crown, were conveyed by *Windſor* to *Oxford*, there to Diſpute with the learned Men and Divines, about the popiſh Doctrines, which were ſent thither by the Convocation, then ſitting at *London* with the Parliament, for that Purpoſe; of *Oxford*, D. D. *Weſton* Prolocutor, *Cole*, *Chadſey*, *Py*, *Harpsfield*, and *Smith*; of *Cambridge*, *Young*, *Seton*, *Watſon*, *Atkinſon*, *Pheckenham*, and *Sedgwik*; who being aſſembled in St. *Mary*'s Church, *April* 13, convented the Reverend Priſoners before them, and examined them ſeverally about their Opinions.

In *October* 1555, 2 *Mar.* I. the Biſhops of *Lincoln*, *Glouceſter*, and *Briſtol*, were ſent in Commiſſion to *Oxford*, by the Pope's Authority, to examine *Ridley* and *Latimer* upon certain Articles, containing Doctrines, which they had preached, which if they would not recant, and conſent to the Pope's Doctrines, they had Power to give Sentence upon them as Hereticks, and deliver the ſecular Power to be executed. As to the Doctrines they had taught, they conſtantly averred them to be Truth, but forasmuch, as the Biſhops aforeſaid had declared, that they acted by the Pope's Commiſſion, neither *Ridley*, nor *Latimer*, would pay them any Reverence, but kept their Caps on their Heads, which the Biſhop of *Lincoln* being angry at, ordered the Officers to take off their Caps.

July 11, 1625, 1 *Car.* I. the Parliament, which had ſet three Weeks at *Weſtminſter*, was adjourned to *Oxford*, there to meet the firſt Day of *Auguſt* following, becauſe the Plague much increaſed in *London*, and the adjoyning Parts. They met accordingly, and the Divinity-Schools were appointed for the Houſe of Commons, and the Galleries above, to the Houſe of Lords. The King in a Speech recommended to them the carrying on the War with *Spain* and the Emperor, for the Recovery of the *Palatinate*, which having begun by their Advice, he could not Doubt of their Aſſiſtance in. He had provided all Things ready for the Expedition, and wanted nothing but Supplies of Money from them to carry the War on, which he doubted not but they would readily and ſpeedily grant. And becauſe ſome ill-minded Men had aſperſed him, as favouring Popery, he ſolemnly declared his firm Adherence to the eſtabliſhed Religion, and concluded with an unuſual Condeſcenſion, the Veiling his Crown. The Houſe of Commons was ſo far unconcerned at this affectionate Speech, that paſſing by the King's Deſires, they fell into various Debates, and at length agreed upon two Petitions, the one concerning Religion, and the other againſt Grievances, to be offered to his Majeſty; but theſe being waved for the preſent,

when the Parliament came to *Oxford*, Mr. *Mountague*, and his Book, entituled *Appello Cæsarem*, was ordered to be examined, many Grievances alledged, and a Complaint made of popiſh Prieſts, but the main One was, *Buckingham*'s being ſo much in Favour. To theſe the King gave a full and fair Anſwer, and thereupon urged them to a ſpeedy Grant of a Supply, which ſome indeed were forward for; but Sir *John Elliot*, and others, were of a contrary Opinion, and urged, that the Nation ſhould be ſecured from domeſtick Foes, before they engaged againſt foreign, meaning the Duke. In theſe Heats the Lord Keeper *Williams* adviſed the King to adjourn them, till after *Chriſtmaſs*, which the King was willing to comply with, provided they would grant him a ſpeedy Supply; but *Buckingham* and his Friends meeting at *Woodſtock*, where the Court reſided, cenſured theſe Tranſactions of the Commons, as ſpiteful and malicious, which rendred them not fit to be continued, to which Advice the King hearkening, though *Williams* did all he could to prevent it, diſſolved the Parliament, to his own great Diſreputation, both at home and abroad; for hereby Foreigners ſaw how little the King could do without a Parliament, and how little the Parliament would do for him, upon which Account the Emperor and King of *Spain*, apprehended no great Trouble to enſue upon their Diſpoſal of the Count *Palatine*'s Dominions, and ſo were very eaſy in what they had done.

In the Civil Wars between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament, this Place bore a conſiderable Share in the Miſeries, and Misfortunes of War, which we ſhall relate with as much Brevity, and Clearneſs as we can. The King's Troops under Sir *John Byron*, were the firſt that entred this Town, with a Deſign as was ſuppoſed, to garriſon it for the King; but the Lord *Say*, being then Lord Lieutenant of this Shire, and being then in the Country, took the Alarm, and ſent to Mr. *Whitlock*, and the reſt of the Deputy Lieutenants, to gather together what Forces they could, and meet him at *Oxford*, to remove the Lord *Byron* from thence; *Whitlock* and the other Deputy Lieutenants readily obeyed his Orders, and met the Lord *Say* and his Regiment of Dragoons, with a gallant Company of Horſe, and ſeveral Companies of the Lord St. *John*'s Regiment of Foot; of which when Sir *John Byron* heard, and that they were upon the March towards him, he quitted the Town upon their Approach. The Lord *Say*'s Forces were three Thouſand in all, and with them he entred the Town without Reſiſtance, and was welcomed by the Townſmen more than by the Scholars; yet the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houſes, and Proctors, waited upon the Lord *Say*, and proteſted all of them, their Duty to the Parliament, but with Deſires of Peace; and withal engaged themſelves not to act any Thing againſt the Parliament.

While theſe Forces remained here, the Officers being met in Council debated the Conſequence of the Place, and argued, That the Town being ſtrongly ſituated, and the Country about it very plentiful, the King might probably make this his Head Quarters, and ſo much the more, becauſe the Univerſity was not well affected to the Parliament's Cauſe; to prevent which, they adviſed the Lord *Say* to place a good Garriſon in it, and well fortify it, and Mr. *Whitlock* was named for the Governor; the Townſmen were very forward in conſenting to it; but the Lord *Say* would by no Means hearken to theſe Propoſals, in Favour to the Univerſity, and Country, alledging that in his Opinion, 'twas very improbable, that the King would ſettle there; however when ſome of the Company moved his Lordſhip to ſeize upon the Plate in the ſeveral Colleges, that it might not be made Uſe of any Ways for the King's Service, he, and the Deputy-Lieutenants went to the ſeveral Colleges, and took an Engagement of the Heads, That their Plate ſhould be forth coming, and ſhould not be made uſe of by the King againſt the

the Parliament. Sir *John Byron* marched from this City to *Worceſter*, which he took in for the King.

Soon after the Battle at *Edgehill*, in *Warwickſhire*, which was fought *Octob.* 23, 1642, the King's Forces, calling themſelves victorious, as did alſo the Parliament's Army, marched into this Shire, where the Town of *Banbury*, which was garriſoned by the Parliament with two Regiments of Foot, and a Troop of Horſe, ſurrendred without Blows to the King, and the Soldiers unanimouſly turned over to the King's Side; and from thence with his whole Army the King marched to *Oxford*, where he found his moſt convenient Quarters. Hither the Parliament ſent a Petition to the King to deſert his Army, and return to the Parliament; but that not being complied with, the Houſes ſent diverſe Propoſitions to his Majeſty, which being granted, the Nation might be reſtored to Peace. The Propoſitions were theſe,

1. That the King ſhould disband his Army, and return to his Parliament, leave Delinquents to their Tryal, and all Papiſts ſhould be diſarmed.
2. That a Bill be paſſed for aboliſhing of Biſhops, *&c.* as alſo ſuch other Bills, as ſhall be preſented towards a Reformation, obliging Recuſants to abjure the Papacy, removing malignant Counſellors, ſettling the Militia as the Parliament deſires, preferring ſuch Perſons to Offices, as the Parliament ſhall name, and taking in all that have been put out of the Commiſſions of Peace.
3. That a Bill be paſſed to vindicate the Lord *Kimbolton*, and the five Members; to enter into an Alliance for the *Palatinate*, and to grant a general Pardon, with an Exception of the Earl of *Newcaſtle*, Lord *Digby*, and ſome others; as alſo another,
4. To reſtore Parliament Members to their Offices, and make good their Loſſes.

On the other Side, the King propoſed,

1. That his Revenues, and all his Magazines, Towns, Ships, and Forts, ſhould be reſtored to him.
2. That whatever has been done contrary to Law, and the King's Right, be recalled.
3. That all illegal Power claimed, or acted by any Order of Parliament, be diſclaimed.
4. That as the King will conſent to all Laws made againſt Popery, and for a Reformation, ſo he deſires a Bill for preſerving the *Common-Prayer-Book* againſt Sectaries; and that all Perſons excepted againſt in the Treaty, be tryed by their Peers, with a Ceſſation of Arms, and a free Trade.

The Parliament having obtained of the King a ſafe Conduct, ſent their Commiſſioners, *viz.* *Algernon* Earl of *Northumberland*, *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke*, *William* Earl of *Salisbury*, Mr. *Whitlock*, *&c.* to *Oxford*, where they were received by the King in *Chriſt-Church* Garden, and kiſſed his Hand, and then the Propoſitions for a Treaty were read, but nothing more done, till *March* 4, when the Treaty was renewed; but becauſe the Parliament's Commiſſioners were tyed up to treat with none, but the King himſelf, and their Inſtructions were ſuch, as they dare not ſhew the King, the Treaty went on but ſlowly, though ſuch was the King's Goodneſs, that he allowed them an Acceſs to him at all Times, and would often attend their Debates till Midnight, ſuch was his great Deſire of Peace. Once they thought they had gained their Point in one of the moſt material Matters, and promiſed themſelves Succeſs on that Account; but after a ſhort Receſs, his Majeſty changed his Mind, and gave them this Anſwer, to carry to the Parliament, *viz.*

That as ſoon, as he was ſatisfied in his firſt Propoſition, and as ſoon, as the Members

Members of both Houſes ſhould be reſtored, and his Majeſty, and both Houſes ſhall be ſecured from tumultuous Aſſemblies, (which he conceived could not be done, but by removing the Parliament to ſome Place twenty Miles from *London*, ſuch as they ſhould agree on) his Majeſty would disband his Army, and return to his Parliament. This Anſwer the Commiſſioners would not have had ſent, but the King was over-perſuaded to ſend it, and upon the Receipt of it, the Houſes preſently ſent their Orders to the Commiſſioners to return to the Parliament, which they obeyed, and ſo the Treaty, which had continued about ſix Weeks, became fruitleſs, to the great Trouble and Diſappointment of ſuch, as loved the Peace of their Country.

The Commiſſioners being come to the Parliament, had the Thanks of both Houſes given them, for their prudent Management of their Negotiation, and a Vote being paſſed, That the King had no Mind to a Peace, they ordered their General to march with their Army toward the King, and oppoſe his Motions, The King at the ſame Time did all he could to make good his Ground, making *Reading* a Garriſon, which he filled with a Regiment of Horſe, and two Thouſand Foot, which having done, he marched with the reſt of his Army to this City, reſolving to ſtay here all the Winter; but at the ſame Time he placed a good Garriſon at *Wallingford*, a Place of great Importance, within eight Miles of this Place; and another at the *Brill*, a Town upon the Edge of *Buckinghamſhire*, having a Third before at *Banbury*, and *Abington* being the Head Quarters of the Horſe. By this Means his Majeſty had gotten all *Oxfordſhire*, and *Berkſhire*, entirely into his Power, except the inconſiderable Diviſion about *Windſor*, where the Parliament Army lay. The King had about him at this Time, for his Privy Councellors, Prince *Rupert*, the Duke of *Richmond*, and Marquels of *Hartford*, the Earls of *Southampton*, *Briſtol*, and *Newcaſtle*, with ſome other Lords, and Miniſters of State, as the Lord *Digby*, Lord Keeper *Littleton*, Lord *Falkland*, Mr. *Hide*, &c.

But though the Parliament had in a Manner reſolved never to ſeek to his Majeſty, the Citizens of *London* were ſo deſirous of a Peace, that by their earneſt Petitions to them, That they would ſend ſuch Propoſitions, and Addreſſes to his Majeſty, as might be conſiſtent with his Honour to accept, and produce an happy Peace, they could not avoid a Compliance, eſpecially ſince they found, that many other Places would follow their Example: Whereupon they reſumed their former Pretenſions for Peace, and leaſt the Citizens ſhould deſire Peace upon any other Terms, than they had before offered, they procured a Common Council, which would comply with their Deſigns; and ſo a Petition was drawn up to this Purpoſe, That they were greatly troubled, that his Majeſty ſhould ſuſpect their Loyalty, ſince they abhorred all other Thoughts, than what are loyal, and proteſted, That they would defend the Proteſtant Religion, and his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, Honour, and Eſtate, with their Eſtates, and Lives. Therefore upon their bended Knees they beſought his Maieſty to return to his Parliament, with his Royal, but not Martial Attendance, for the Settlement of Religion, Liberties, &c. This Petition was brought to his Majeſty in this City, by ſome of the Aldermen, and Common Council of *London*, and being read by him, he gave this Anſwer to it. That he believed, that the much greater Part of the Citizens were full of Duty, Love, and Loyalty to him, but awed by thoſe Perſons, who were the Cauſes of the Tumults and War, That he could have no Confidence in the well-affected Citizens, becauſe the Government of their City was in the Hands of a few deſperate Perſons of no Reputation; That if the Citizens would all return to their Duty, he would Pardon all but *Pennington*, *Venn*, *Fulke*, and *Manwaring*; if not, the Miſeries conſequent upon Rebellion, would unavoidably fall heavy upon them, to their perpetual Infamy.

ſamy. This Anſwer the King ſent by a Servant of his own, leaſt it ſhould be ſuppreſſed, and the Meſſengers, who heard it read, promiſed, that they would procure a Common Hall, that it might have its due Effect upon the Minds of their fellow Citizens; but the Houſes knowing the Contents of the Anſwer, ordered the Mayor not to call a Common Hall, till they ſhould direct, and when they had ſo done, ſent the Earl of *Mancheſter*, and Mr. *Pym*, to harangue the Meeting, and tell them, what an high Eſteem the Parliament had for their City, and would uſe their utmoſt Endeavours, to procure their Safety and Happineſs, and promote their Trade, and all their other Intereſts; exclaiming againſt the wounding Aſſertions, (as they termed them) in the King's Anſwer. All which they did with ſuch florid Flattery, that the Citizens being captivated by their Eloquence, made loud Acclamations, ſaying, we will live and dye with the Parliament.

But notwithſtanding the Parliament ſeemed averſe to the Peace, when the Citizens were deſirous to procure one, becauſe if ever a Peace was made, they'd have it on their own Terms; yet the general Inclination of the Nation tended ſo much that Way, that they dared not but ſeem earneſt to obtain it, though the leading Members perhaps wiſhed for nothing leſs. Wherefore they dreſſed up another ſet of Articles much to the ſame Effect; as the former, and his Majeſty gave a particular Anſwer to them, adding only this more, that there ſhould be a Ceſſation of Arms, and a free Trade during the Time of the Treaty. The Parliament received this Anſwer, but proceeded to other Matters, with little or no Regard to it, ſo that the War went vigorouſly on on both Sides, which the King ſuppoſing the Treaty to be ſtill on Foot, was very uneaſy at; and ſent a Meſſage to the Parliament, to remind them of the Ceſſation of Arms, requiring them to appoint when it ſhould begin, and if they approved of it. The Majority of the Houſes being deſirous of Peace reſumed the Debate, and ſo a Treaty was agreed on, and the Ceſſation begun; but after many tedious Debates and Conferences, only the firſt Propoſition was canvaſſed and examined, but that was not agreed to, becauſe though the King was willing to diſband his Forces, and return to his Parliament, yet he was deſirous to know upon what Terms, and in what State and Condition he ſhould be when that was done; and finding that he ſhould be ſtripped of all Power, and only a King in Name, he could not conſent to that, and ſo the Treaty ended, and the War revived with a more formidable Aſpect; on the Parliament Side, the Earl of *Eſſex* beſieged *Reading*, Sir *William Waller* took *Hereford*; and on the other Side, Prince *Rupert* took *Litchfield*, and ſent a good Body of Men into the *North*.

Many other Sieges and Rencounters paſſed between the Armies, as at *Hopton-Heath*, *Glouceſter*, and *Newbury*, in which the King's Forces had perhaps the better, though with conſiderable Loſſes, inſomuch, that when the King returned to *Oxford* from *Banbury* Fight, there appeared nothing but Dejectedneſs, Diſcontents, and ſecret Grumblings in the Army; every one almoſt accuſing the other of want of Courage, and Conduct in the Field; and they that were not in the Army blaming them all for their Failings, and groſs Overſights. The Sieges, (they ſaid) were not well managed, but they might have been reduced in much leſs Time, if they had been skilfully undertaken. The Lord *Wilmot* was blamed for not engaging the Earl of *Eſſex* in his March through an open Country; nor was Prince *Rupert* himſelf without ſome Reflections, and Reproaches for ſuffering the Earl of *Eſſex* to march down a long ſteep Hill, in the Vale of *Glouceſter*, without any Moleſtation; and Sir *John Culpeper* was loaded with Execrations for adviſing the Siege of *Glouceſter*, though all the Officers conſenſented to his Advice; nor was the Temper of the Court better than the Army, but the King was mightily moleſted

fied by both; for he was continually vexed with Persons importuning him for Honours, especially the Earl of *Holland*, who having been of the Parliament's Side, was returned to the King, and behaved himself bravely in the last Battle, expected to be restored to his Places in the Bed-chamber, Council, and King's Favour, which not finding, though the Queen had promised him them, he retired, and got into the Parliament Quarters, where though he was not very kindly entertained, yet this Revolt from the King discouraged many other Noblemen, and Persons of Account from coming over to him, as the Earl of *Northumberland*, &c. About this Time a Letter written by Dr. *Daniel Featly*, to the the Archbishop of *Armagh*, Dr. *Usher*, was intercepted, and immediately carried to the Committee. The Archbishop was then with the King at *Oxford*, and the main Clause in it was this; *I understand, that the Deanery of* Westminster, *and a Prebendary of* Canterbury *are now void, and in the King's Gift: If you think meet, you may put in, in the first Place for your self, and in the second for your Friend*, &c. subscribed ⚓ which being read and interpreted Fidelity, *i. e.* that though he lived and conversed with the Friends of the Parliament, and was a Member of the Assembly of Divines, he was faithful to the King and his Followers, and kept a Correspondence with them to betray their Councils; and so they treated him presently as a Spy, expelling the Archbishop and him out of the Assembly, sequestring his Livings of *Lambeth*, and *Alton*, at which last Place they burnt the Barn with Corn to the Value of 200 *l.* or more in it.

Among the Expedients proposed by his Majesty and his Council, to obviate, or at least lessen the Mischiefs which threatened the Nation, and particularly himself, and Followers, from the Invasion of the *Scots*, which his Majesty had certain Information was intended; this was one, That since the Nation was most easily governed by Parliaments, and that Party of Men, who sat at *Westminster*, and called themselves a Parliament were really an Handful of desperate Men set on Mischief, and no Parliament, his Majesty should issue out his Proclamation to require all the Members, who had left the Parliament at *Westminster*, to repair to *Oxford* upon a fixed Day, to advise with his Majesty upon Matters of the greatest Importance, in order to the composing of the Distractions of the Nation, which was accordingly done, and the Day of their Meeting was appointed to be upon *Jan.* 22, 164⅓. but such Members, as commanded his Majesty's Forces in the North and West were excused. Upon the Time prefixed the Members appeared at *Oxford*, in Number forty-four Lords, and one Hundred seventeen Commoners. They were graciously met, and welcomed by the King, and being set in the great Hall in *Christ-Church*, His Majesty opened the Parliament with a Speech, in which he declared, That he had called them to be privy to his Actions, and Intentions, and desired to receive any Advice from them, which might remedy the distracted Condition of the Kingdom, in order to which, he did allow them all Manner of parliamentary Freedom, and told them, what Confidence he put in them, with many gracious Expressions of Favour and Goodness. The Speech ended, the Houses withdrew, the Lords to the upper Schools, and Commons to the Convocation-House, and after many Debates agreed, in order to compose the national Troubles, to write a Letter to the Earl of *Essex*, through whose Hands the *Westminster* Parliament had resolved all Addresses from his Majesty to them should pass, or not be regarded, as former Addresses had been. In this Letter they represented to the Earl, That his Majesty had assembled them to attend him at *Oxford* to take their Advice, for the Preservation of the Religion, Laws, and Safety of the Kingdom, and restore their former Peace and Security; of which they having had unquestionable Demonstrations of his passionate Affection to settle them in, They conjure him

by all the Obligations of Honour, Conſcience, and Religion, to co-operate with them, and promote their Deſires and Endeavours with them, by whom he was truſted; that they joyning with them, ſuch a Peace, may be eſtabliſhed, as may redeem the Nation from the Brink of Deſtruction; adding, That his Majeſty would heal all former Provocations by a general Pardon, and that they would engage for his Maieſty's Sincerity in theſe Offers. This Letter was ſubſcribed by the Prince, Duke of *York*, Prince *Rupert*, and forty-two Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earls, Viſcounts and Barons, and more might have been had, if they would have ſtaid for a greater Subſcription, whereas there was not fitting at *Weſtminſter* above twenty-two Lords, and ſome of them by Proxies.

This Letter was carried by a Trumpeter to the Earl of *Eſſex*, who could not do any Thing about it for four Days; but in that Time it was printed, and cried up and down the Streets of *London* in Scorn, under the Title of the Petition of the Prince and Duke of *York*, for Peace. At length the Earl of *Eſſex*, having conſulted the ſecret Committee, returned this Anſwer to the Earl of *Erth* the King's General. That he had received his Letter, but it not being addreſſed to the Houſes of Parliament, nor any Acknowledgement made of them in it, he could not communicate it to them; That they were all reſolved to maintain the Parliament, and the Privileges of it, being the Foundation, on which all their Laws, and Liberties were built; That he had ſent his Lordſhip the national Covenant, entred into by the People of *England* and *Scotland*, together with their Declaration. This anſwer was received with great Indignation at *Oxford*; but becauſe it was ſuppoſed, that the Earl of *Eſſex* would interpoſe, if the King ſhould write a Letter to both Houſes, his Majeſty was prevailed with ſo to do, and ſend it included to the ſaid Earl. In it he deſired out of his tender Regard to the bleeding Condition of the Nation, that a certain Number of Perſons might be appointed by both Sides to meet, and treat of ſuch Ways and Means, as are proper to remove the preſent Diſtractions of the Nation, and procure an happy Peace, that ſo a full and free Convention of Parliament might be had, to conſult and agree upon ſuch Things, as will conduce to the Maintenance of the true reformed Proteſtant Religion, *&c.* This Letter was ſuperſcribed to the Lords and Commons of Parliament, aſſembled at *Weſtminſter*. Mr. *Whitlock*, upon the Reading of it, made a Speech, earneſtly perſuading them to comply with theſe Offers; but after ſeveral Debates, their anſwer to the King was, That as they had uſed all juſt Means to obtain a Peace, ſo they would ever uſe all Means to procure one, that was in their Power; but foraſmuch as the King in his Letter, had in Effect denied them to be a Parliament, or at leaſt not to be a full and free Convention, they thought it their Duty to let him know, that this Parliament being continued by a Law, which himſelf had paſſed, they were reſolved with their Lives, and Fortunes to defend it, and if his Majeſty were ſincere in his Deſires of Peace, they could ſee no other Way to it, but to follow the joynt Advice of both Kingdoms, now happily united in this Cauſe by their late ſolemn League and Covenant. All Hopes of an Acommodation being thus at an End, the King ſaw there was now nothing to be done, but to prepare for War, which by the Aſſiſtance of his Commons, he proceeded to do by Loans, Exciſe, and other Ways, which ſoon brought the King in an Hundred Thouſand Pounds, and the Exciſe of this Place, *Briſtol*, and the other Garriſons was a conſtant Supply for the providing of Arms, and Ammunition; but the People much grumbled at it.

This *Oxford* Parliament finding their Brethren at *Weſtminſter* ſo inflexibly averſe to Peace, as if they intended the utter Ruin of the Church, King, and the Friends of both, were not thereby daunted, but reſolving to let the People know their Thoughts, declared, and reſolved,

1. That

1. That all such Subjects of *Scotland*, as had consented to the Declaration of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, &c. had thereby denounced War against the Kingdom of *England*, and broke the Act of Pacification between the two Kingdoms.

2. That all his Majesty's Subjects of the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, are both by their Allegiance, and the Act of Pacification, bound to resist all those of *Scotland*, as shall enter upon any of his Majesty's Dominions in an hostile Manner, as Traitors, and Enemies to the State; and that whosoever shall aid, assist, or abet the *Scots* in their Invasion, are to be esteemed Traitors, and Enemies to the State.

3. That the Lords, and Commons remaining at *Westminster*, that had consented to, and approved of the raising of Forces under the Command of the Earl of *Essex*, or had any Ways abetted, and assisted therein, whereby War had been levyed, and raised against the King, were Rebels, and Traitors in so doing.

4. That those Lords, and Commons sitting at *Westminster*, who had ordered, or consented to the making of a Great Seal, or using it, had thereby counterfeited the King's Great Seal, and had in so doing committed High Treason, according to the Laws yet in Force.

5. That the Lords, and Commons attending at *Westminster*, who approved of, or consented to the coming in of the *Scots* into *England* in a warlike Manner, had therein committed High Treason; and by these three last Crimes had broken the Trust reposed in them by their Country, and ought to be proceeded against as Enemies, and Traitors to their King and Country in so doing.

Lastly, That all the Endeavours, and Offers of Peace, and Treaties made by his Majesty, and the Lords, and Commons assembled in Parliament at *Oxford*, had been refused, and rejected by the Lords, and Commons remaining at *Westminster*. These Resolutions were completed *March* 12, 1644, after which this Parliament published two Declarations, of the vile Practices by which they had been obliged to leave the Parliament at *Westminster*, and their Obligations in Conscience to adhere to the King, &c.

In this Interval the Forces of both Parties, which were in the Field, were very active; The Lord *Hopton* took *Arundel* Castle for the King, but for want of Unanimity in the Garrison, it was soon retaken by Sir *William Waller* for the Parliament. This occasioned not long after a sharp Encounter between those two valiant Commanders at *Cheriton Down* near *Alisford* by *Winchester*, in which Sir *William* had so much the Advantage, that though he could not boast of a Victory, yet he necessitated the King to alter the Scheme of his Affairs, and turn the War from an Offensive, which he intended, into a Defensive. Besides it put the King into a great Perplexity, and made the Queen so uneasy, that being great with Child she left *Oxford*, and retired to *Exeter*, to be delivered in that City.

The Lords, and Commons at *Oxford*, having sat about eleven Weeks, desired of his Majesty a Recess from further Attendance, and in Order thereto presented a Petition to him; in which to satisfy the whole World, or leave such inexcusable, as would not be satisfied, they humbly desired, 1. That his Protestation made at the Head of his Army, and his other Declarations for maintaining the Protestant Religion, should be printed. 2. That there should be a national Synod called, whenever there was a full and free Parliament, that Care may be had of tender Consciences. 3. To satisfy his Subjects, that if he should prevail, he would yet use frequent Parliaments. 4. That the present Loans and Taxes shall not be drawn into Precedent. 5. That the Contracts for Contributions may be justly observed, without free Quarter, or other Grievances. 6. That his Majesty will not slack his pious Endeavours for Peace, whatever Successes or Advantages may happen to it. To which his Majesty answered, that he would exactly observe their Advice, and as soon as the Constitution of

Church and State, the Laws, and Privileges of Parliament are secured, he would with all imaginable joy lay down his Arms; and this Resolution, by God's Blessing, shall never be altered by any Advantages, or prosperous Successes, though never so great. And so they were dismissed *April* 16, 1644, with his Majesty's Thanks, though they did neither the King, nor Nation any great Service, being afraid of War, and too much inclinable to Peace, and Treaty; for 'twas believed, that if they had unanimously taken the Field, and exerted their Strength for one, or two decisive Blows, they could not have failed to have brought the Houses at *Westminster*, to such Accommodations as they would.

The Parliament's Forces having an Advantage of the King's in most Places, Sir *Thomas Fairfax* marched towards *Oxford*, with a Design to have besieged it, which was a shocking Piece of News to the King; but it being advised, that the best Way to draw him off from that his Design, would be to fall upon the Parliament's Garrison at *Leicester*; Prince *Rupert* undertook to do it; and besides the taking that Place, was the Cause that *Fairfax* left *Oxford*, without discharging so much as one Piece of Canon against it. But this Success gave Occasion to the Battle of *Naseby*, which proved fatal to the King's Party, which lost so many brave Commanders, and so great a Part of his Army by it, as never could be again repaired; for upon the supposed Weakness of the King's Side, the Garrisons fell so fast to the Parliament, that few more were left to him, than *Oxford*, which *Fairfax* being sensible of now resolved to lay a formal Siege to it. The City had for some Time before been much straitened for Provisions, by some Parties led by *Fleetwood*, and *Desborough*, that lay at a little Distance from it, and as soon almost, as the Siege was began, their Wants so much increased, that it was impossible for the Besieged to hold out long, which was the first Inducement to the King to think upon some Way of making his Escape. Once he propounded it to the Parliament Commanders, That if they would carry him immediately to the Parliament, he would put himself into their Hands; but those Officers would not engage themselves so to do it, and so he was forced to think of some other Way, which proved to be this. The Parliament, and *Scots* happened to be at Odds about the *Scotch* Army, which having effected their Business, grew burthensome to the Nation, so that the Parliament was very uneasy at their Presence, and plainly shewed it by their Disregard, nay, Contempt of them and their Religion, which created almost irreconcilable Animosities between the two Nations. The *French* being sensible of these Differences, and envying the growing Power of the Parliament, sent Monsieur *Montreuil*, to the King, with a Letter from the Queen, to engage the Faith of *France*, that the *Scots* should perform all their Promises to the King, and the King to them, which laid the Foundation of that Flight, which the King afterwards made to the *Scotch* Army; for after *Montreuil* had brought the *Scots* to such Terms, as the King accepted, he withdrew from *Oxford April* 27, 1646, and went by easy Journeys to the *Scots* Camp, where he resigned himself to the General, the Earl of *Leven*. The Parliament at *Westminster*, was strangely disordered with the News of his Majesty's Escape, till the *Scotch* Commissioners at *London* assured them, that their Army would punctually obey their Orders: Upon which they ordered, that the King should be kept carefully, till the Houses should direct, how he should be disposed of. The *Scots* expected such a Message as this, and removing Northwarh came to *Newcastle*. Here almost as soon as the King arrived, one of their Preachers in a Sermon upon 2 *Sam.* xix. 41, 42, 43, pleaded their Right to the King, and insinuated, that now they had got him in their Power, they'd keep him to themselves; and thereupon denied *Montreuil*, who had indeed brought him into their Hands, any Converse with him, and bad Mr. *Ashburnham* to provide for himself, and so both of them went to *Paris*.

The

The King being now ſettled at *Newcaſtle* in the *Scots* Camp, was by them treated with the utmoſt Reſpect due to him, as their Sovereign, inſomuch, that moſt Men believed, that their Intention was to keep him ſo long with them, till they could make a firm Peace with the Parliament, and place him on his Throne, or in ſuch a Station, as was becoming his Princely Dignity. The Parliament in the mean Time made many urgent Inſtances, that the King might be delivered into their Hands, and that they would return home to their own Country, the War being at an End. The King had now greater Hopes than ever, that he ſhould be reſtored, and the Kingdom ſettled in Peace; for he not only offered to comply with all Things neceſſary for that good End, but the *Scots* Council anſwered the Parliament's Demands with Briſkneſs, and Courage, That they expected, that he ſhould be reſtored to his legal Rights upon their Delivery of him; otherwiſe as his Majeſty was not willing to return to the Parliament, ſo they declared, they would not compel him. But notwithſtanding their civil Treatment, he really remained among them in no better Condition than that of a Priſoner; no Servant that he could confide in, was ſuffered to come near him; and though many Perſons of Quality of his Party, went to *Newcaſtle* to wait on him, yet none of them were ſuffered to ſpeak to him, or deliver, or receive any Letters, or Meſſages, without the Knowledge of their Leaders, yet profeſſing to him at the ſame Time their good Intentions, which they would manifeſt to him, as ſoon, as it was ſeaſonable, and then his Friends, and Servants ſhould repair to him with all Freedom.

His Majeſty's Hopes being thus buoyed up, and ſupported, they began to make all the Advantages of him they could, and firſt prevailed with him to ſend his poſitive Orders to the Marqueſs of *Montroſs*, who had done Wonders for him in *Scotland*, to lay down his Arms and leave *Scotland*, which the Marqueſs declared himſelf ready to do at his Majeſty's Command; but if that were extorted, he would keep up his Army, and hoped to force them in whoſe Hands he was, to do their Duty; but the King fearing, it would be his Ruin, if the Deſires of the *Scots* were not anſwered, inſiſted upon the Diſbanding his Army, and ſo the Marqueſs obeyed, and tranſported himſelf to *France*. Having gained this Point, they next requeſted him to ſend Orders to Sir *Thomas Glenham*, the Governor of *Oxford*, to make the beſt Conditions he could, and then ſurrender that City to Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and at the ſame Time to publiſh a general Order, (which they cauſed immediately to be printed, and ſent) That all the Governors of any Garriſons for his Majeſty, ſhould forthwith deliver them up to the Parliament, pretending, That they could not declare their Intentions for his Majeſty ſo effectually, as they deſigned, till that was done; but the War being ended, they ſhould have no Obligations to the Parliament, and ſo could treat with them upon equal Terms, on his Behalf. The King could do no leſs, than grant it, being in the Power of ſuch Men, as would have their Ends upon him, or his Life, as indeed at length they had both, and ſo *Oxford* capitulated upon advantagious Terms, and was a leading Example to the reſt of the Garriſons, as *Worceſter*, *Litchfield*, *Wallingford*, and ſeveral others, who in a few Months reſigned themſelves into the Parliament's Hands; *Ragland*, and *Pendennis* Caſtles held out ſome Time longer, and were reduced by Neceſſity only, but then obtained as good Conditions, as any of the other Garriſons.

While theſe Things were tranſacted, the Parliament at *Weſtminſter*, wholly employed their Thoughts, how to get the King's Perſon into their Power, and free the Nation from the *Scotch* Army, which having ſignified to the *Scots* Commiſſioners, the Army deſired the Parliament would ſend their Propoſitions to the King, as they had promiſed before the King left *Oxford*, that all Things might be ſettled between them and the King. The Parliament was unwilling

to send them, but at last agreed to it. They were nineteen in Number, of which these were the most unacceptable to the King, That he must swear to, and sign the solemn League and Covenant, and joyn in the utter abolishing of Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Chapters, &c. confirm their *Directory*, put the Militia into the Hands of the Houses, and leave the Nobility and Clergy in their Hands, to sequester, plunder, and treat as they would. The Army did not much approve of several of the Propositions; but told the King, That he must submit to them, or never Reign himself, or his Posterity in *England*, or *Scotland*. As soon as the King heard them, he shewed a great Aversion to them; which to remove, Duke *Hamilton* out of *Scotland*, Mr. *Henderson*, the leading *Scotch* Presbyterian Preacher, and Monsieur *Bellevre* out of *France* from the Queen, were sent, to persuade him to accept them, adding, when they thought the King invincible, not only a clamorous Importunity, but terrifying Threats, which were so far from persuading, that they provoked the King to give them this Answer. "That no Condition, which "they could reduce him to, could be "so grievous to him by much, as that, "if he followed their Persuasions, he "should reduce himself to; and so re- "solutely denying Compliance to their "Propositions, he bid them proceed in "their own Way, though they had for- "saken him, God had not." Some impute this Stiffness of the King, to a Promise that *Cromwel*, and his Party had made him, that upon rejecting the Parliament's Propositions, the Army under them would restore him to his Throne; but it ought only to be believed to proceed from his own Conscience, which taught him how great a Sin it was, to throw up the Constitution of Church and State, to the boundless Wills and Humours of open and profligate Rebels. These Methods not prevailing, the Parliament took Council how to get the King into their Hands, and rid the Nation of the *Scots* Army another Way, which was by coming to an Account with them for all Arrears, in which they differed a While, but at length agreed, That the *Scots* should be paid four Hundred Thousand Pounds in full of all Accounts, two down, and two upon a set Time, and the King to be left in the Hands of the Parliament, who received him at *Newcastle*, and conveyed him to *Holmby-House* in *Northamptonshire*, where the Reader will find an Account of his Treatment.

Anno 1649, The Troops of Levellers rose about this Time, and one of them appeared at *Banbury*, a Market-Town in this County, and there posted up their Declaration. 1. Against the present Parliament, and their Proceedings. 2. Against the Council of State. 3. Against the Council of the Army. 4. Against the Proceedings of the late High Court of Justice. One Captain *Tomson* was a principal Leader of these Men, who to justify his Proceedings put out a Declaration, entitled, *England*'s Standard advanced; Or a Declaration from Mr. *William Tomson*, and the oppressed People of this Nation, now under his Conduct in *Oxfordshire*, for a new Parliament, by the Agreement of the People. The House, *May* 4, declared them all Rebels, for bearing Arms without the Authority of Parliament, by their Proclamation, and ordered the General to suppress them. They were thought one of *Cromwel*'s Artifices to unsettle his Masters the *Rump Parliament*, though by the Diligence of the General they were soon suppressed, *Tomson* being slain, because he would not accept of Quarters; but he killed a Cornet, and wounded some others, before he received his Death's Wound.

Another Party of Levellers appeared this Year at *Oxford*, and having imprisoned their Officers, set Guards, fortified *New College*, and committed many Acts of Hostility. The Parliament sent down Colonel *Ingoldsby* to appease them, but they took him and put him under a Guard, and chose Agitators; but the Colonel freed himself, and drew so many Soldiers after him, as at length subdued the Mutineers, and they were tryed

tryed by a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, for High Treaſon; but we do not find, that they received any other Puniſhment, than the Soldiers running the Gantlope, and others fined, or impriſoned for a While.

The Plague being in *London* in 1665, the Parliament was adjourned to this City of *Oxford*, where they met *Octob.* 9, and had the Univerſity Schools prepared for the convenient Sitting of both Houſes. Being ſettled, the King, and Chancellor made their ſeveral Speeches to the Lords, and Commons, in which they repreſented not only the vile Ingratitude, and perfidiouſneſs of the *Dutch*, for which Cauſe the War by their Approbation was begun; but their Villany in encouraging, and conſpiring with a Republican Party among us, to kill the King, and overthrow the Monarchy. Theſe Things being convincingly made out to the Parliament, they firſt granted the King a Supply of twelve Hundred and fifty Thouſand Pounds, and a Bill for one Hundred and twenty Thouſand Pounds, to be given to the Duke for his valiant Behaviour, and wiſe Conduct in the Sea-Fight againſt the *Dutch*, and then proceeded to make ſeveral Acts, which the Neceſſity of the Times ſeemed to require, *viz.*

1. That all ſuch *Engliſh* Fugitives, as remaining in *Holland*, have traiterouſly joyned with the *Dutch*, both in their Councils, and Actions againſt his Majeſty, and their native Country, do return by a certain Day, and anſwer to the Law, or elſe they ſhall be attainted of High Treaſon.

2. That ſince ſcandalous Livings make ſcandalous Miniſters, which often falls out in Cities, and Towns corporate, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Biſhop of the Dioceſe to unite ſmall Churches, and Chapels, in Cities, and Towns corporate, by the Conſent of the Patron, reſerving other parochial Rights, diſtinct as they were before.

3. Becauſe the King at that Time needed great Supplies of Money, a Bill was paſſed to eaſe the People of ſome unneceſſary Expences, *viz.* For the more effectual proceeding upon Diſtreſſes, and Avowries for Rent; and another to avoid Circuity of Actions at Law; a third to leſſen the Charges of neceſſary Suits in Law; and laſtly, to take away an ancient burthenſome Fee in Courts of Judicature, called *Damna Clericorum*, or Damage cleer. And further,

4. Becauſe the leading Men of the diſſenting Party, eſpecially the Miniſters, were found to meet in Cities, and Corporations, and there foment Diſcontents, and Rebellion among Men of their Perſuaſion, to the great Prejudice of Church and State; therefore it was enacted by this Parliament, That no Non-conforming Teacher ſhall dwell, or come, unleſs in travelling upon the Road, within five Miles of any Corporation, or any other Place, where they had been Miniſters, or had preached after the Act of Oblivion, unleſs they took the following Oath.

I, A. B. do ſwear, that it is not lawful upon any Pretence whatſoever, to take Arms againſt the King; And that I do abhor the traiterous Poſition of taking up Arms by his Authority againſt his Perſon, or any in Commiſſion from him, in Perſuance of ſuch Commiſſion; and that I will not at any Time endeavour any Alteration in Government, in Church or State.

This Act hath been much cenſured for its Severity upon the Diſſenters; but it was not for their Religion, but for their ſeditious Practices, of which at this Time they had ſufficient Evidence from the King's Miniſters abroad, and ſome of the Conſpirators at home. With theſe Acts the Parliament ended, when it had ſat but twenty-two Days.

Soon after the Parliament broke up, the Plague ſtill continuing in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, the uſual Places of the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, the King by Proclamation adjourned the *Michaelmas* Term from thence to *Oxford*, and the ſeveral Courts of Juſtice ſat in the publick Schools of the Univerſity.

Here Sir *John Keeling* an eminent Lawyer firſt appeared on the Bench, as Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, and with him Sir *William Morton*, one of the Judges of the ſame Court, who ſucceeded Sir *Wadham Windham* then lately deceaſed; but *Hillary* Term was removed from thence to *Windſor*, and the Plague ceaſing in the Spring, the *Eaſter* Term was reſtored to the uſual Place, *Weſtminſter*.

Anno 1681, King *Charles* II. having diſſolved the late Parliament, for voting that all other Means of ſuppreſſing Popery in the Nation would be ineffectual, unleſs the Bill for excluding the Duke of *York*, a profeſſed Papiſt, from his Succeſſion to the Throne, paſſed. Another Parliament was choſen immediately, and appointed by the Writs to meet at *Oxford*, which Place was not at all pleaſing to the leading Members of it. Wherefore it was agreed by ſeveral of the Nobility, to draw up a formal Petition againſt that Place, repreſenting to his Majeſty, That at this Time, when the Nation was in imminent Danger from the Papiſts, (for the popiſh-Plot was then newly diſcovered) it was not ſafe for the Parliament to meet at *Oxford*, becauſe both Lords, and Commons, would be there daily expoſed to the Swords of the Papiſts, and their Adherents, who were many of them crept into his Majeſty's Guards, which would ſtrike ſuch an Awe upon both the Members, and Witneſſes againſt the popiſh Conſpirators, that all Liberty of ſpeaking, and Clearneſs of Evidence would be taken away, to which they added, that the Place was too ſtrait to entertain with any Convenience ſuch a Concourſe of People, as uſually followed every Parliament; Wherefore they prayed the Parliament might, as it had uſually done, ſit at *Weſtminſter*, where they might conſult and act with Safety and Freedom. This Petition was ſubſcribed by ſixteen Lords, of whom the Duke of *Monmouth* was at the Head, and preſented to his Majeſty by the Earl of *Eſſex*, who introduced it with a Speech, ſhewing to his Majeſty, how unfortunate many Aſſemblies have been to our King's, which have met in Places remote from the capital City, and particularly at this Place, in *Henry* III's Reign; and conſidering the Diſcontents now among the People, they had great Reaſon to fear this Meeting would be fatal to his Majeſty, and the Nation; and therefore do take themſelves in Conſcience bound to offer their Advice, and beg of his Majeſty, to alter his unſeaſonable Reſolution. The King received the Petition, and gave no anſwer to it, but frowned upon the Deliverers.

But afterwards it was found, that as it at firſt diſpleaſed, ſo it was afterwards diſregarded, and the Parliament was obliged to meet *March* 21, 1681, at *Oxford*, where the Gallery in the publick Schools was prepared for the Lords, and the Convocation-Houſe for the Commons. The King opened the Seſſion with a Speech, in which he blamed the irregular Proceedings of the laſt Parliament, and hoped the ill Succeſs of former Heats, would diſpoſe them to a better Temper. He adviſed them to have a Care that their juſt Concern for Religion ſhould not lead them into unneceſſary Debates, and ſo recommended to them, the Proſecution of the popiſh Plot, and the Trial of the Lords impriſoned in the *Tower*, as Contrivers, and Actors in it; the more ſpeedy conviction of Recuſants, and if it be poſſible, the ridding our ſelves quite of that Party, that have any conſiderable Authority, or Intereſt among us; but yet deſired them not to lay ſo much Weight upon any one Expedient, as to determine all others ineffectual without it; for what he had reſolved concerning the Succeſſion, he could not depart from; but to remove any reaſonable Fears of a popiſh Succeſſor, he would conſent to any Methods of ſettling the Government in Proteſtant Hands in that Caſe, by which their Religion may be preſerved, and the Monarchy not deſtroyed. This Speech being ended, and a Speaker choſen, who was *William Williams* Eſq; the Parliament, after taking the Oaths as uſual, proceeded to Buſineſs.

And then the Reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons, ſoon appeared to begin where the laſt Houſe ended, and after ſome Debates about other Matters, it was moved, That for the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, and the King's Perſon, a Bill ſhould be brought in to prevent a popiſh Succeſſor; and in particular againſt *James* Duke of *York*, and that it ſhould be the ſame Bill, which paſſed the laſt Parliament. But becauſe Mr. Secretary *Jenkins* oppoſed that Motion, as contrary to his Majeſty's Speech, in which he had declared, that he would not alter the Succeſſion, yet allowed them to find out Expedients to guard the Proteſtant Religion againſt a popiſh Succeſſor, they proceeded to conſult upon Expedients, which were ſome of them theſe. 1. That the Duke of *York* be baniſhed from theſe Kingdoms five Hundred Miles. 2. That the Government both of Church and State, be veſted in a Regent. 3. That the Regent be the Princeſs of *Orange*, &c. but there was ſuch a violent Oppoſition to theſe Expedients, ſome as unuſual, others as abſurd and ridiculous; ſo that at length it was concluded, That there was no Way to preſerve the Religion eſtabliſhed, but by excluding the Duke from the Throne, whereupon the Bill, as drawn by the laſt Parliament, was ordered to be brought in at their next Meeting, and accordingly was read, *March* 28, 1681, Mr. Secretary *Jenkins* again oppoſed it, and ſaid it was againſt the Religion, Government, and Wiſdom of the Nation, to bring in and paſs ſuch a Bill; and therefore hoped, they would throw it out; but no Body anſwered, nor ſeconded him; but the Bill was ordered a ſecond Reading. After this the Houſe paſſed to other Matters, as *Fitz Harris*'s Impeachment, *&c.* but on a ſudden the Uſher of the black Rod came in, and commanded their Attendance in the Houſe of Lords, where they found the King in his Robes, who told them, That he obſerved ſuch great Heats between the Lords and them, that he could expect no good Succeſs from their Meeting, and therefore thought fit to diſſolve them, and accordingly the Lord Chancellor declared that Parliament diſſolved, when they had ſat but ſeven Days. The King went ſtrait to *Windſor* with all Speed, leaving the Houſes, and City in a perfect Conſternation.

As to the preſent State, and Condition of this City, its Buildings are fair, and Streets large and populous. It is governed by a Mayor, and Aldermen, but all of them in Subjection to the Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity, whoſe Orders they muſt obey in all Affairs of Importance, tho' they chiefly concern the City it ſelf. In Token of this Submiſſion, the Mayor with the principal Citizens of *Oxford*, and the High Sheriff of *Oxfordſhire*, do take an Oath every Year to maintain the Right, and Privileges of the Univerſity, which Oath is tendred to them by the Vice-Chancellor. And further upon the Day of *S. Scholaſtica*, which is *February* 10, the Mayor, and ſixty-two of the chief Citizens, do ſolemnly pay each of them a Penny in St. *Mary*'s Church, in Lieu of a great Fine formerly laid upon them, for an Outrage committed by the Citizens upon the Scholars, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. There are in this City two Markets weekly, *viz.* on *Wedneſday*, and *Saturday*, and as many Fairs yearly, one upon *May* 7, the other upon St. *Bartholomew*'s Day, *Aug.* 24. Here are alſo thirteen Parith Churches, beſides the Cathedral, which was anciently the Church of St *Friduſwide*, but now is called *Chriſt-Church*, which ſhews it to be one of the largeſt Cities of *England*. It ſends alſo two Burgeſſes to Parliament, beſides thoſe that are choſen, and ſent by the Univerſity. Here are alſo ſome medicinal Springs in the Pariſhes of St. *Clement*, and St. *Magdalene*, and a Caſtle, or ſome Ruins of it, built by *Robert D' Oyley* a *Norman*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror, with the Collegiate Church of St. *George* within the Walls.

This City hath long given the Title of DUKE, EARL, &c. *to Noblemen, viz.*

DIDAN, the Father of St. *Frideſwide*, is mentioned by Dr. *Fuller* to be Duke of *Oxford*. He obſerving the pious Inclination of his Daughter to a ſingle Life, built a Monaſtery in this City, which is ſince become Part of *Chriſt-Church*, and made her the Abbeſs of it: ſhe died in 739, and was buried in her Monaſtery, and was afterwards Sainted by the papal Authority, being placed in the *Roman* Kalendar, on the nineteenth Day of *October*.

Swane, eldeſt Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, was Earl of this Place in 1044. He for inveigling *Edgiva*, Abbeſs of *Leominſter* to marry him, was forced to fly into *Denmark*, but being deſirous to return home, he prevailed with Earl *Beorne*, the King of *Denmark*'s Son, to intercede with King *Edward* the Confeſſor to pardon him, promiſing to become an obedient Subject for the future; but upon ſome Diſguſt ſlew him; and though afterward he was reconciled to the King, and joined with his Father in an Inſurrection in 1051, for which he fled into *Flanders*, where he married *Judith*, Daughter of the Earl of *Flanders*, yet the Murder of Prince *Beorne* could not be gotten out of his Mind, and therefore to expiate ſo foul a Fact, he ſubmitted to this Penance, *viz.* to go bare footed to *Jeruſalem*, in which Journey he got ſo much cold, that he died of it in his return at *Liela*. He left a Son named *Hacun*, but we do not find, that he inherited this Earldom, but it was conferred on

Edgar, ſurnamed *Etheling*, the Son of *Edward* ſurnamed the *Outlaw*, Son of King *Edmund Ironſide*, and *Algith* his Wife, by *Agatha* the Daughter of the Emperor *Henry* II. Dr. *Heylin* makes him Earl of *Oxford*, *Anno* 1067. *Edward* the the Confeſſor educated him in his Court, to fit him for the Succeſſion to the Crown after his Death, but King *Harold* firſt deprived him of it, and *William* the Conqueror compleated his Diſinheriſon. Indeed *Edwin* and *Morcar*, the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Cheſter*, being diſcontented with the inhuman Proceedings of the *Normans*, contrived to Crown this *Edgar*, the lawful Heir, a Perſon ſo beloved by the People, that he was called *England*'s Darling; and many Nobles, with the Citizens of *London*, and Navy adhered to him; but the Clergy falling to *William*, which was the ſtrongeſt Side, and Victory ſtill attending him againſt *Edgar*'s Friends, *William* was accepted as King by a general Vote at *Berkhamſtead* in *Hartfordſhire*, and *Edgar* was forced to fly into *Scotland*. After him

Alberic, or *Aubrey de Vere*, commonly called *Alberic* the third, was created Earl of *Oxford* by King *Henry* II. *Anno* 1155. Sir *William Dugdale* ſays, he was created by *Maud* the Empreſs in King *Stephen*'s Reign, and King *Henry* II. her Son, confirmed that Honour to him. He was mightily in Favour with that Princeſs, who beſtowed on him the Office of great Chamberlain of *England*, the Tower and Caſtle of *Colcheſter*, and Earldom of *Cambridgeſhire*, to which King *Henry* her Son added the third Penny of the Pleas of this County. He founded a Nunnery at *Ikelington*, in the Dioceſe of *Ely*, and at *Henningham* in *Eſſex*, and a Priory at *Hatfield Broad-Oak*. He died in 1194, and

Alberic his Son and Heir ſucceeded him. He gave two Hundred Pounds for a Relief for his Father's Land after his Death, and two Hundred Marks for the *tertium Denarium* of *Oxfordſhire*, that he might be Earl of the County. He was the Sheriff of *Eſſex* and *Hartfordſhire*, in the Reign of King *John*, *Anno* 10, to

whom he was esteemed one of his evil Councellors, and died 16 *Joan.* without Issue. He was buried at *Coln* in *Essex*, and his Brother succeeded in his Honour and Estate, whose Name was

Robert de Vere; he gave the King a Thousand Marks for the Livery of the Lands of his Inheritance, and some other Things, which having obtained, he was one of the Chief of those Barons, that took up Arms against King *John*, and being a Party to the Agreement made between the King and them to manage the Government as they pleased, was excommunicated by Pope *Innocent* III. for so doing; but upon King *John's* Death, the Barons came to a peaceable Composure with his Son, King *Henry* III. and this Earl got into such Favour, that he was made one of the Judges in the King's Court of Justice, but lived not long after; for he died 5 *Hen.* III. and was buried in the Priory of *Hatfield-Broadoake*. He married *Isabel* the Daughter of *Hugh*, but Sister and Heir of *Walter de Beleher*, by whom he had Issue

Hugh de Vere, his Son and Heir, who performing his Homage, had Livery of his Father's Lands 15 *Hen.* III. and upon the Death of his Mother obtained the Lands of her Inheritance, upon the Payment of an Hundred Pounds, and doing Homage. He was one of the Barons, that subscribed the Letter sent to the Pope, to complain of his Exactions in the Realm, 30 *Hen.* III. and was in that Parliament, which upbraided the King with his licentious Expences, and placing a Treasurer and Chancellor without their Approbation. He founded an Hospital at *Castle Hemingham* in *Essex*, for the Health of his own, Wife's, Children, and Ancestors Souls; and gave the Knights *Templars* his Lands in *Radenache* in *Bucks*, with the Church. He departed this Life *Anno* 1263, 47 *Hen.* III. and was buried at *Coln*, leaving by *Hawise* his Wife, Daughter of *Margaret* Countess of *Winton*,

Robert de Vere, his Son and Heir, who was the King's Chamberlain, but soon after took Part with the Barons, who rose against the King, under *Mountfort* Earl of *Leicester*; but taking the Advantage of the Law, entituled *Dictum de Kenilworth*, he made his Peace with the King, and at length got so much into his Favour, that King *Edward* I. employed him in his Wars against the *Welch*. He gave some Lands to the Knights *Hospitalers*, and one Hundred and fifty Acres of Land and Meadow, in *Birchanger* and *Takeley*, to the Canons of *Thremenhale*, for the Health of his own Soul, and Son *Gilbert's*. He died 24 *Edw.* I. leaving by *Alice* his Wife, three Sons, *viz.* *Robert* his Son and Heir, *Hugh*, and *Thomas*, (*Alphonsus* died in his Life time.)

Robert de Vere inherited the Honour, and the greatest Part of his Estate. He was in the Expedition made into *Scotland*, 26 *Edw.* I. and among other Charters, obtained one for his Tenants at *Lavenham*, where his Father had before gotten a Grant for a Fair on *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday* in *Easter* Week, a Privilege of passing Toll-free throughout *England*. He married *Margaret* the Daughter of *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*; but leaving no Issue by her, his Nephew, the Son of his youngest Brother *Alphonsus*, named

John de Vere, was his Heir and Successor, one of the greatest Soldiers of his Time, whom King *Edward* III. sent, or took with him in diverse Expeditions into *Scotland*, *Flanders*, and *France*, in which last Service he had forty Men at Arms, with himself, one Banneret, nine Knights, twenty Esquires, and thirty Archers on Horse-back under him; for the Maintenance of which Retinue and himself, he was allowed six Sacks of Wool. He was with the King in diverse other Expeditions, and lastly attended Prince *Edward* in the Battle of *Poictiers*, where he had forty Spears under his Command. In his last Will and Testament, which was made on *All Saints Day*, 33 *Edw.* III. he gave diverse Legacies to pious Uses, *viz.* four Hundred Marks in Aid of the *Holy Land*, an Hundred towards

towards the Building of *Coln* Church, and as many towards the Rebuilding of the new Abbey Chapel at *Caſtle Henningham*, that Maſſes might there be celebrated for him by two Prieſts. He died *Jan.* 24, in the ſame Year, and was buried in *Our Lady*'s Chapel in *Coln* Priory. He left two Sons and two Daughters, of which

Sir *Thomas de Vere* was his eldeſt Son and Heir, who being then beyond Sea in the King's Service, he had the Livery of his Eſtate without doing Homage, till his Return almoſt ſix Years after. He was married in his Father's Life-time to *Maud*, the Daughter of *Ralph de Ufford*, by whom he had a Son. After his Father's Death, he was for the moſt Part in the Wars in *France*, but upon his Return, made his Will at *Bentley*, in which he ordered his Body to be buried in St. *Peter*'s Chapel at *Coln* Priory, and gave to his Wife all his Reliques, among which was a Croſs made of the Wood of Chriſt's Croſs. Sir *John Hawkwood*, the famous Soldier, was appointed one of his Executors. He died ſoon after, 45 *Edw.* III. *Anno* 1371, leaving only one Child, *viz.*

Robert de Vere IV. his Son and Heir, who being under Age, his Wardſhip was granted to *Ingelram*, then Earl of *Bedford*, who married him to *Philippa* his Daughter. He came of Age, 6 *Rich.* II. and becoming a great Favourite to that Prince, was not only retained by him in diverſe Expeditions, but in Conſideration of his great Coſts and Expences, he was at in that King's Service, he procured a Grant of *Queenborough* Caſtle in *Kent*, to himſelf for Life, and in Caſe he ſurvived the King, to his Heirs for ever; as alſo the Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Okeham* in *Rutland*, with the Foreſt there. After this the King's Favour towards him increaſing, he was created firſt Marqueſs of *Dublin*, and then Duke of *Ireland* in Parliament; and had a Grant from the King of the Lands and Dominions of *Ireland*, with all the Profits thereunto belonging, in as ample a Manner, as the King ought to have the ſame. By theſe Gifts and Honours, he grew haughty and inſolent, and put away *Iſabel* his Wife, which much diſtaſted and provoked the Nobility, eſpecially the Duke of *Gloucester*, the King's Uncle, who ſought an Opportunity to vindicate his Niece's Diſhonour. *Robert* was ſenſible of this, and withdrew with the King into *Wales*, as if he intended to go to his Government in *Ireland*, but ſtaid there a While contriving the Death of the Duke of *Gloucester*, and the Earls of *Arundel*, *Warwick*, &c. At length they returned to *Nottingham* Caſtle, where ſtaying to conſider how to carry on their Enterprize, the Lords ſuſpected ſome evil Deſign upon them, and raiſing what Power they could, met at *Haringhay-Park* near *Highgate*, in an hoſtile Manner, at which the King being ſtartled, ſent to know the Cauſe of their Diſcontents, and was anſwered, That they had taken Arms for his Advantage, *viz.* to rid him of thoſe Traitors, that he had about him, particularly *Robert de Vere* Duke of *Ireland*. The King calling the Lords to him, pacified Matters for the preſent; and the Duke of *Ireland* ſeeing his Danger, fled with *Michael de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*, beyond Sea, but landing not long after with four or five Thouſand Men, the Lords having their Forces ready, fell ſo fiercely upon him, that being near *Radcote-Bridge* on the *Iſis* in *Oxfordſhire*, he was forced to leave his Men, and ſwim over the River to eſcape. Upon his Flight, the Nobles cauſed the King to ſummon a Parliament at *Weſtminſter*, and exhibited certain Articles of High Treaſon againſt him, which they required him to anſwer to; but he not appearing, was baniſhed, and all his Poſſeſſions confiſcated. He fled into *Flanders*, and died in a poor Condition at *Louain*, *Anno* 1392, 16 *Rich.* II. but about three Years after, the King cauſed his Body to be brought over into *England*, and buried at *Coln* in *Eſſex*, himſelf and many of the Biſhops being preſent at his Interment; but few Lords. He died without any

Iſſue,

Iſſue, and the Honour, with the entailed Eſtate, deſcended to

Alberic, or *Aubrey de Vere*, his Uncle, being Brother to the laſt Earl *Thomas*, by the Conſent and Allowance of the Parliament, and to his Heirs; becauſe he had, before the Earldom deſcended to him, been even in *King Edward* III's Reign, a Perſon very faithful and ſerviceable to his Soveraign, and on that Account was employed with others, in the Commiſſion to make a Peace with *Charles* King of *France*, 51 *Edw.* III. and afterwards conſtituted one of the Embaſſadors to make a League with *Wenceſlaus*, King of the *Romans* and *Bohemia*, and the King of *England* his Maſter, 4 *Rich.* II. and retained to ſerve the ſame King in the Wars of *Scotland* forty Days; but after he was Earl of *Oxford* he grew infirm, and therefore the Office of Lord High Chamberlain of *England*, which his Anceſtors had long held, was in 17 *Rich.* II. beſtowed upon *John Holland* Earl of *Huntington*, to hold for Term of Life, and continuing ſtill weak, had a ſpecial Licenſe to be abſent from the Parliament held at *Shrewsbury*, 21 *Rich.* II. by which the Judgment given againſt his Nephew *Robert*, to whom he ſucceeded, was revoked. He married the Daughter of *John* Lord *Fitz-Walter*, by whom he had only one Son, who after his Death, which happened on St. *George*'s Day, 1 *Hen.* IV. *Anno* 1399, ſucceeded him, *viz.*

Richard de Vere, and inherited his Honour and Eſtate. Upon his Acceſſion to this Honour, the Commons in Parliament aſſembled did pray the King, That having married *Alice* the Daughter of the King's Siſter, he might be reſtored to the Office of Lord High Chamberlain of *England*, being his Due by Inheritance, and taken away forcibly by King *Richard*; but the King would not aſſent to it, poſſibly, becauſe about the ſame Time, *Maud* the old Countreſs of *Oxford*, the Widow of Earl *Thomas*, being ſtill alive, cauſed it to be divulged, that King *Richard* II. was alive, and would ſoon come to claim the Crown; and diſtributed Silver Harts about in his Name up and down the Country. This being found out, ſhe was apprehended, and being committed to Priſon, her Goods were confiſcated. But it ſeems, he continued ſtill in Favour, and was in two Expeditions into *France*, before the laſt of which he made his Will, and bequeathed his Body to be buried in *Colne* Priory abovementioned, dying the next Year, 1417, after his return from *France*, and leaving by *Alice* his Wife, two Sons, *John* and *Robert*, the Elder of which, *viz.*

John de Vere, ſucceeded in his Father's Honour. He being in Ward to the King, and marrying *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of Sir *John Howard* jun. Knt. without the King's Licence, was forced to pay two Thouſand Pounds, to obtain Pardon for that Tranſgreſſion. He obtained Licenſe, 13 *Hen.* VI. to go into the *Holy Land* with twelve Perſons in his Company, taking with him an Hundred Pounds in Money, and having Bills of Exchange for five Hundred Marks; but we ſuppoſe bought himſelf from that Journey, (as was uſual in thoſe Times) for in 14 *Hen.* VI. he was ſent into *Picardy* for the Relief of *Calais*; and in the 17*th* of the ſame Reign was in Commiſſion with *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, to treat upon a perpetual Peace between his Maſter, and *Charles de Valois* King of *France*. But when King *Edward* IV. attained the Crown, and the Parliament which ſet him up, diſinherited King *Henry* VI. and all of the *Lancaſtrian* Line, he and *Aubrey* his Son being firm *Lancaſtrians*, were attainted with the Dukes of *Exeter*, *Somerſet*, and many others, and at ſeveral Times beheaded; but this Earl left diverſe other Sons, *viz.* *John*, *George*, *Richard*, and *Thomas*, all Knights, who all were under a Cloud, and durſt not claim their Honours, till King *Henry* VI. was reſtored, when

Sir *John de Vere* aſſumed the Honour of Earl of *Oxford*, and adhering to King *Henry*, when he had recovered the Throne again, ſat High Steward in the Trial of *John Tiptoft* Earl of *Worceſter*, a firm Adherer to the Houſe of *York*, who

who being taken in the Forest of *Waybrigg*, where he was found on the Top of an high Tree, was carried to *London*, and there condemned to suffer Death by this Earl, and accordingly was beheaded upon *Tower Hill*, and buried at *Black Fryars* in the City, Providence returning that upon his own Head, which he had inflicted upon several Gentlemen for siding with the *Lancastrians* at *Southampton* the same Year, 10 *Edw.* IV. but the Scene soon changed, and *Edward* by his Victory in *Barnet Field*, was again restored to the Crown; whereupon this Earl flying into *Wales*, got Possession of St. *Michael's Mount* in *Cornwal*, with three Hundred ninety-seven Men; but they were forced to resign it to *Forteſcue* and his Forces, who were sent by the King to besiege it; and being taken Prisoner with the Lord *Beaumont*, they were both carried to the King to *London*, and being attainted by the next Parliament that met at *Westminster*, were sent Prisoners to the Castle of *Hammes* in *Picardy*, in *France*, where he remained, when *Richard* III. reigned. Here, after some Time, he heard, that *Henry* Duke of *Richmond*, was stirred up by the Nation, wholly disgusted by *Richard's* Tyranny, to recover the Crown, as the next Heir of the *Lancastrian* Line, and was like to obtain it, through the Aid and Assistance of the *French*, and other Potentates, whereupon at this Earl's Motion the Castle of *Hammes* declared for the Duke of *Richmond*, and he with the Governor Sir *James Blunt*, fled to that Duke, with whom he remained ever after, and marched with him to *Bosworth Field*, where he commanded the Van-guard, consisting of Archers, against King *Richard*, and by his wise Conduct in the Battle, was thought one of the chief Instruments of obtaining the Victory. For this memorable Service, after the Duke of *Richmond* was crowned by the Name of King *Henry* VII. he was first restored to all his Possessions, made one of that King's Privy Council, and Lord High Steward at his Coronation, Constable of the *Tower* of *London*, Lord High Admiral of *England*, and at length Lord High Chamberlain of *England*, which was granted to his Ancestor *Alberic de Vere*, by King *Henry* I. He had by his Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of *Richard* Earl of *Salisbury*, a Son named *John*, but he died young in the *Tower*, during his Father's Exile; so that upon his decease *March* 10, 4 *Hen.* VIII.

John, the Son of his Brother Sir *George Vere* Knt. who was called *Little John* of *Campes*, was his Heir. He married *Ann*, the Daughter of *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, but left no Issue by her; and so his three Sisters became Heirs of his Moveables, and some Estate; but

John, Son of *Robert de Vere*, Brother to the aforesaid *John* II. inherited the Title, and all the entailed Estate of his Family. He was one of the Peers, who subscribed the Articles against Cardinal *Wolsey*, and likewise the Letter sent by the greatest Part of the Nobility, with many Bishops, and Abbots, to Pope *Clement* VII. to let him know, that unless he complied with King *Henry's* Desire in the Case of the Divorce of his Queen *Katharine*, his Supremacy would be cast out of the Realm, 22 *Hen.* VIII. and was made one of the same King's Privy Council, *Reg.* 28. He left five Sons, of whom

John his eldest Son succeeded him in his Honour, 32 *Hen.* VIII. He, besides his own Inheritance, had many Lands, which descended to him by his Mother *Elizabeth*, Sister and Heir of ——— *Trussel* Esq; He was in the famous Expedition to *Bulloigne*, being a Commander in King *Henry* VIII's Army, *Reg.* 36. led by *John* Lord *Russel*, Lord Privy Seal. He had by *Margaret*, the Sister of Sir *Edward Golding* Knt.

Edward de Vere, his only Son and Successor. He was in 29 *Eliz.* one of the Peers, who by a special Commission from that Princess, sat with other Lords to try *Mary* Queen of *Scots* (then a Prisoner in *Fotheringhay* Castle) for her Life, as also was one of the chief Persons in the Queen's Fleet, employed against the *Spanish Armada*, which then threatened an Invasion to the Nation, and much terrified the People; but it was dissipated, and destroyed by the *English* Navy. He was called the poetical Earl of *Oxford*,

ord, becauſe in his younger Days, he was an excellent Poet and Comedian, which he gave a full Proof of in many Writings of his, which are now loſt; but ſome there are ſtill in Being, which though now of little Value, were highly eſteemed in his Time. He married *Ann*, Daughter of *William Cecil*, Lord *Burghley*, Lord Treaſurer; and becauſe his Father-in-Law would not procure a Pardon for his entire Friend *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, who was condemned for High Treaſon, for courting, and aſſiſting the Queen of *Scots*, he reſolved in Revenge to ruin his Daughter, which he accordingly did, firſt forſaking her Bed, and then conſuming, and ſelling the great Inheritance of his Family; ſo that he left, when he died in an advanced Age, in 1604, very little to

Henry de Vere, his only Son and Succeſſor; he married *Diana*, the ſecond Daughter of *William Cecil* Earl of *Exeter*, but died at the Siege of *Breda* in the *Netherlands*, *Anno* 1625, leaving no Iſſue, whereupon

Robert de Vere, Son and Heir of *Hugh de Vere*, a far diſtant Kinſman, put in his Claim to the Honour and Eſtate, and was in Parliament admitted, *Anno* 2 *Car.* I. He alſo claimed the Honour, and Titles of Lord *Bulbeck*, *Sanford*, and *Badleſmere*, as alſo the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; but was oppoſed in them all by *Robert* Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, as Son and Heir of *Mary*, the ſole Heir Female. The Diſpute laſted a long While, the Records were diligently ſearched by both Sides, and Council heard ſeveral Times, after which it was thus determined. That the Titles of Lord *Bulbeck*, *Sanford*, and *Badleſmere*, deſcended to the Heirs Female of *John* IV. Earl of *Oxford*, which were his three Siſters; but not being dividable came to the King, and were at his Diſpoſal; and as to the Office of the Lord Chamberlain, it was referred to the Judges attending the Parliament, who being but five preſent, three of them declared for the Heir General, and ſo *Robert*, Lord *Willoughby* aſſumed the Staff of his Office, and was admitted to his Place above all the Barons, according to the Act of 31 *Hen.* VIII. *chap.* 10, for he took his Place next to the Earl of *Arundel*. He was ſlain at the Siege of *Maſtreicht* 1632, and left by his Wife *Beatrix Van Hemmema*, of *Freezland*, but one Son (his other two, *Horace* and *Francis*, dying young) named

Aubrey de Vere, who ſucceeded him in his Earldom and Eſtate. In the Troubles of King *Charles* I. he was loyal, but not active, however 'tis probable, that he promoted the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. in a ſignal Manner, becauſe he was ſo highly promoted, when it was brought about, which could proceed from nothing but the Merit of his good Services; for we find, that ſhortly after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. he was elected one of the Knights of the moſt noble *Order of the Garter*, made one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, Colonel of a Regiment of the King's Guards, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Eſſex*, ſome of which Offices he held to his Death. He married *Ann*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Paul* Viſcount *Banning*, but leaving no Iſſue, he afterwards married *Diana*, Daughter to *George Kirk* Eſq; one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to King *Charles* I. He enjoyed the Lord *Banning*'s Eſtate for Life, tho' he had no Children by his firſt Wife, by the Gift of his Lady. He died without Iſſue Male, *March* 12, 1702, and ſo his Honour, after a long Succeſſion as we ſee above, became extinct; and the Eſtate paſſed to his Lady's Heirs, her four Aunts Poſterity; but the Honour was about ten Years after, revived in the Perſon of

Robert Harley Eſq; deſcended of an ancient and eminent Family of *Harleys*, in *Shropſhire*. He being a Perſon of Note, both for Eſtate and Underſtanding, was for ſome Time, while he was young, returned a Member to ſeveral Parliaments, and in 1700, 12 *Gul.* III. was choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, in which Poſt he continued for two following Parliaments. By this Place he was recommended to the No-

tice of Queen ANNE, who ſoon after her Acceſſion, made him one of her Privy Council, and not long after one of her principal Secretaries of State, which he held till the Year 1708, when he ſurrendred that Office to her Majeſty. Two Years after, The Queen finding a juſt Occaſion to change her Miniſtry, was pleaſed to call him again to her Council, and heaping Preferments on him, appointed him one of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and ſoon after Chancellor, and Under-Treaſurer of the Exchequer, and at length by Letters Patents, bearing date *May* 24, 1711, created him a Peer of this Realm, by the Stile and Title of Baron *Wigmore* in the County of *Hereford*, and Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, and conſtituted him Lord High Treaſurer of *Great Britain*. He married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Thomas Foley*, of *Whitley-court* in *Worceſterſhire*, Eſq; and Siſter of the Lord *Foley*, by whom he hath Iſſue *Edward* Lord *Harley*, who hath married the Lady *Henrietta-Cavendiſh Hollis*, Daughter and Heir of *John* Duke of *Newcaſtle*; and two Daughters.

This City is rendered famous by the Birth of many great Perſons, viz.

RICHARD, the Son of King *Henry* II. and Queen *Eleanor*, ſurnamed *Cœur de Lion*, *i. e.* a Lion's Heart, who was born at the King's Palace here, called *Beaumont*; he is repreſented as undutiful to his Father in our Hiſtories, out of a particular Affection to his Mother, which afterward, when he was King, he was ſenſible of, as a great Fault, that to attone for it, he with King *Philip* of *France*, undertook a Voyage into the *Holy Land*, to reſcue the City of *Jeruſalem*, and our Lord's Sepulchre, out of the Hands of the *Saracens*. In his going he ſuffered Shipwreck, and many Miſchiefs, and in his Return was taken Priſoner by *Leopold*, Archduke of *Auſtria*, out of an old Grudge to him. He abated nothing of his Spirit in his Behaviour, though in a ſtrict Confinement, which rendred him the more deſirable to his Subjects, who cheerfully paid an Hundred Thouſand Pounds for his Ranſome, and had no Occaſion to repent of the Bargain; tho' the Duke of *Auſtria* acted unworthy of a Prince, in ſeizing him in his Travels, and impoſing ſo unreaſonable a Fine, for he not only reformed himſelf upon his Return, but corrected many ill Cuſtoms, and foul Enormities in the Nation; and had done much more good to it, had not an unfortunate Arrow ſhot from a Caſtle in *France*, which he was beſieging, put a Period to his Life in the Year of our Lord 1199.

Saint *Frideſquide*, Daughter of *Didan* Duke of *Oxford*, abovementioned, was born in this Town. She was admirable for her Chaſtity, for being ſollicited by *Algarus*, a young Nobleman, to yield to his Luſt, ſhe made a miraculous Eſcape from him; and he was as miraculouſly ſtricken blind. This Accident wrought ſo much upon her, that ſhe thought her ſelf obliged to dedicate that Virginity to God, which had been ſo ſtrangely preſerved, and thereupon her Father built a Monaſtery for her, as is above obſerved.

John of *Oxford*, a great Hiſtorian in his Time, and by *Hector Boetius* ranged next to *Jeffrey* of *Monmouth* for Age, and Induſtry. He was a great *Anti-Becketiſt*, *i. e.* an Oppoſer of Archbiſhop *Becket*'s obſtinate Proceedings againſt the King, as many other learned Men of that Age were. He was employed by King *Henry*

Henry II. to give the Pope an Account of the King's Carriage in that Buſineſs; but we have no further Account of it. He was Dean of *Sarum* then, and the King's Chaplain, and was made Biſhop of *Norwich* in the Year 1175, where, while he ſat, he repaired his Cathedral, which had been a little before greatly defaced by the Fire, which accidentally happened in the City; built a fair Alms-Houſe, and *Trinity* Church in *Ipſwich*. He died in the Year 1200.

Robert of *Oxford*, a great Admirer of *Thomas Aquinas*, who was his Cotemporary, accounting his Opinions almoſt as Oracles. In his Time the Biſhop of *Paris* with the Conſent of the Doctors of the *Sorbonne* (who were great Champions for Liberty) granted a Licenſe to the Scholars of *Oxford*, *Opinari de Opinionibus*, *i. e.* to diſpute of any Man's Opinions, not decided by any general Councils, as Matters of Faith. Our *Robert* was much offended at this Conceſſion, and wrote againſt the whole College of the *Sorbonne* about it, in which, though he ſhewed a great deal of Zeal, and Courage for the Truth, as he believed; yet he incurred the Cenſure of ſome, as a raſh Man, that had more Boldneſs than Brains. He flouriſhed in King *Henry* III's Reign.

William Chillingworth, born and bred in *Oxford*, where he was educated in *Trinity* College. He was an acute and ſubtile Diſputant, but of an unſettled Judgment. He was no Drudge at Study, but allowing himſelf a Liberty in Converſation, became acquainted with one Mr. *John Fiſher*, a learned Jeſuit, and a cunning Diſputant, who ſuiting his Genius, that was partly by reſolving ſome Doubts, which he had not been ſo lucky as to meet with from others, and partly by Perſuaſions brought him over to the *Romiſh* Communion, and carried him to St. *Omers*. Here he remained ſome Time, diſputing and propounding his religious Scruples to the Society (which made them uneaſy); but not finding them able to give him full Satisfaction in all his Scruples, as he expected, eſpecially ſuch as his Conſcience had ſtarted, when he became more fully acquainted with their Corruptions, he left them with their good Leave, and returned to the Church of *England* in 1631, and was received by his Godfather Dr. *Laud*, then Biſhop of *London*, very kindly. Upon his coming home he was offered Preferment, but refuſing to ſubſcribe the thirty-nine Articles, was uncapable of it for the preſent, which ſhewed, that he did not deſert the *Romiſh* Religion for Intereſt, but purely for Conſcience-ſake; but afterwards he was better ſatisfied in the Lawfulneſs of ſuch Subſcription, and having written excellently againſt the Papiſts, in a Book which he entituled, *The Religion of Proteſtants, the ſafe Way to Salvation*, &c. which was very acceptable to the Governors of our Church. He was rewarded for it with a Chancellorſhip of the Church of *Salisbury*, and with the Maſterſhip of *Wigitan's* Hoſpital in the Borough of *Leiceſter*, both which, if not other Preferments, he kept to his dying Day; but the Blemiſh of his Lapſe into Popery was not rubbed off, though he condeſcended to make a Recantation in St. *Mary's* at *Oxford*, as an open Teſtimony of his Reconcilement to the Church of *England*; for as the Puritan Party always held him to be a Papiſt in Heart, at, and after his Converſion, ſo he ſtill bears the Name among that Party, and ſuch as they have influenced, of a Papiſt in Maſquerade; but ſurely very unjuſtly, ſince he gave as plain Signs of his Sorrow for, and Converſion from his Errors, as can reaſonably be deſired; and his Book is an undeniable Witneſs for him.

Of the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD in General.

THE Original of this famous Univerſity, though earneſtly contended for by the Antiquaries that had their Education there, yet cannot, after much fruitleſs Diligence, be certainly diſcovered. Some indeed refer its firſt Foundation to the Ages next after the Deſtruction of *Troy*, and aſſert (though we do not ſuppoſe they believe themſelves) that the Studies of Learning flouriſhed here, ever ſince the *Trojans* coming out of *Greece*, under the Command of *Brute*, who brought certain Philoſophers with them, whom King *Membrick* ſettled in this Place. Others will have it eſtabliſhed by *Arthragus* a *Britiſh* King, about ſeventy Years after Chriſt's Incarnation, both alike uncertain, if not altogether fabulous. We ſhall confute neither, but inſiſt upon what is as plain, as Hiſtory can make it, which is, That *Martin* II. who arrived at the papal Seat about the Year 882, confirming this Univerſity, ſtyles it an ancient Academy, or Univerſity, which may be at leaſt a Ground to believe, that if it was not founded ſoon after this Kingdom embraced the Chriſtian Religion; yet it was at leaſt ſome Centuries before *Martin*'s Confirmation. 'Tis true, that for ſome Years before, the Nation had been involved in ſo many Troubles, and Confuſions by the Wars among the *Saxon* Kings, that Arts and Sciences left their Reſidence here, and the Univerſity retained little more, than the Name; but at length King *Alfred* having reduced the national Affairs to a peaceable State and Condition, and reſolving to promote all Things, that might tend to the Honour and Advantage of his Subjects, proceeded to make many Regulations, eſpecially in relation to Learning, having obſerved, that few on the South Side of *Humber* could read *Engliſh*, and ſcarce a Prieſt underſtood the *Latin* Tongue. He began thereupon with this Univerſity, and that he might reſtore it to its priſtine Glory, he firſt ſent into *France* for *Grimbold*, and *John* a Monk, to invite them to come to *Oxford* to teach the Arts and Sciences, which having obtained, there was ſo great a Concourſe of Youth, thirſting after Learning, that King *Alfred* found it neceſſary to build three Colleges, *viz.* great, little, and leſſer Univerſity Halls, and liberally endowed them, for the Encouragement of the meaner Sort, as well as rich, to become learned, giving the ſixth Part of his yearly Income, for the Maintenance of his Scholars there.

King *Edward* I. *Alfred*'s Heir and Succeſſor, was as great an Encourager of Learning, as his Father had been, and did almoſt, as much for *Cambridge*, as *Alfred* had done for *Oxford*, ſo that both Univerſities became in a very flouriſhing Condition in his Time, and ſo continued under the Princes of the *Saxon* Line, that ſucceeded him, for above an Hundred Years; but after the *Danes* began to infeſt the Kingdom with their Ravages, and Plunderings, this City of *Oxford* was among other Towns conſumed, and burnt to the Ground by that inhuman People, ſo that all Studies here ceaſed for above an Hundred and thirty Years. However the Town was not ſo long neglected, but through the Beneficence of the Princes, and Nobles, and the Love, which many even in thoſe Days had for Learning, it was rebuilt, and the Scholars re-aſſembled there; but another Misfortune not long after happened to it. Many *Danes* in this Interval had ſettled themſelves all over the Nation, and became in ſome Places intolerably inſolent, and domineering over the *Saxons*, to the great Offence of King *Ethelred*, and his Nobles, who reſolving to bear it no longer, contrived

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to put an End to all their Power at once in *England*, by a general Slaughter of them; and to Effect this their Designs, ſent Letters with the utmoſt Secrecy into all Parts, commanding all his Subjects at a certain Day and Hour to ſet upon the *Danes*, and deſtroy them without Compaſſion. This Sentence was executed with the utmoſt Cruelty at *Oxford*; for great Number of them flying, to ſave their Lives, into the Monaſtery of St. *Fridiſwide*, and the Churches, were torn from the Altars, (which had been before profaned) and ſlain without Mercy. In this Maſſacre, (as *Malmſbury* tells us) the Lady *Gunhild*, Siſter to *Swaine* then King of *Denmark*, who had been a great and continual Friend to the *Engliſh*, and was ſent hither as an Hoſtage upon Conditions of Peace, with her Husband named *Palingus*, who were all Chriſtians, were ſlain, contrary to the Laws both of Nature and Nations.

News being brought into *Denmark* of this bloody Maſſacre, *Swane*, full of Anger and Revenge, reſolved upon a ſpeedy Retaliation, and having gathered all his Forces together, paſſed the next Spring, with a great Navy, into *England*, and landing in the *Weſt*, ſpoiled the Country all along as they marched, raſed *Exeter*, rifled *Wilton*, took *Salisbury*, and at length paſſing through the *Chiltern* Wood came to *Oxford*, which they ſet on fire, and departed, by which Means the City eſcaped Deſtruction for the preſent, the Citizens extinguiſhing the Flames; but though *Oxford* yet ſtood, it was but reſerved to another Fit of *Daniſh* Fury; for within a Year or two after, *Swain* beſieged and took it, and ſtaying there a While butchered many of the Scholars and Townſmen, and enſlaving the Survivors, did all he could to extirpate both Learning and Chriſtianity, which to avoid, the Scholars all fled, and left the Univerſity vacant, as it continued for ſome Time; but *Canute* the *Dane*, Son of *Swain*, obtaining the Crown, was a better Friend to the Muſes; and that he might promote the Increaſe of Religion, and Knowledge, founded diverſe Schools in the Cities and Towns of the Kingdom, and endowed them with ſuitable Salaries for the Education of the Children of all his Subjects, and moſt eſpecially eſtabliſhed this School, (as Univerſities were then called); for he went to *Rome*, and having offered great Gifts to St. *Peter*, obtained of Pope *John* XXI. that it ſhould be free from Taxes and Tribute. Indeed *Oxford* by Name is not mentioned among *Canutus's* Foundations; but who can believe he overlooked it, ſeeing he reſided there ſome Years, and was dwelling there, when he endowed the Abbey of *Abingdon* with ſome Lands, and a Church in *Oxford*, and called a Parliament thither to eſtabliſh King *Edgar's* Laws, which the learned Men of the Univerſity were called to interpret out of the *Saxon* Language, which hardly any other learned Men at that Time could have done.

Harold, ſurnamed *Harefoot*, from his Nimbleneſs in running, ſucceeded his Father *Canute* in this Kingdom; but was no Friend to Learning, or learned Men, as *Leland* aſſures us in theſe Words. *The Schools founded by* Alfred *at* Oxford, *flouriſhed to the Times of* Harold, *the firſt King of* England *of that Name, who as he was a* Dane, *a Barbarian and a cruel Perſon; ſo for little and no Cauſe, he demoliſhed, and deſtroyed the Building dedicated to Scholar-like Exerciſes, and which is worſe, took away all the Farms, and Revenues which were given for thoſe Uſes, having no Regard to the pious Donations of his Anceſtors; yet he thought he granted a Favour to the Scholars of* Univerſity *College, that he left them their bare Houſe to dwell in, nor could they obtain any Part of their Revenue, till the Reign of King* Henry III. *being forced to be contented to live in the ill-repaired Buildings*, &c. In which State this Univerſity continued all the Reign of *Hardicanute*. But *Edward* the Confeſſor being a Perſon of more favourable Inclinations to good Literature, caſt a propitious Eye upon this Univerſity, in the very Beginning of his Reign, when by a ſpecial Edict he eſtabliſhed, that all the Scholars Goods, which had been heretofore embezilled and perverted, ſhould be reſtored to

their

their antient Owners, and the Stipends formerly granted by King *Alfred*, and lately loſt by the Rapin of Hing *Harold*, ſhould be again reſettled to their proper Uſe, by which Conſtitution this Univerſity enjoyed Peace and Eaſe for a ſmall Time, and might have done ſo longer, if they could have humoured the Changes that followed. For *William* the *Norman*, called by our Hiſtorians the Conqueror, does no where appear to have been any ways diſaffected to Learning, or the Seminaries dedicated to it; but being deſirous of a Kingdom, and a fierce Enemy to all that oppoſed him in his Deſign, this Place came under his Diſpleaſure upon this Occaſion, and the Univerſity ſuffered with it.

England being a valiant and brave Nation, came very unwillingly under the *Norman* Power, and though the Battle of *Haſtings* laid the Foundation for an entire Conqueſt, yet before *William* could be ſettled, there were diverſe Riſings in ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom; among which, one in *Northumberland*, being aſſiſted by the *Scotch* King and the *Danes*, was the moſt dreaded by him; and thereupon having Intelligence of it he ſwore, that he would quite deſtroy the Country. In his March he heard that this City of *Oxford* had rebelled againſt him, which obliged him to go a little out of his Way to ſtill them; when he came thither he found the Citizens reſolved to defend themſelves, being inviroined with a ſtrong Wall; whereupon he having no Way to gain it but by a Siege, he took a View of it round, in order to his attacking of it. In his Way one of the beſieged got upon the Walls, and pulling down his Breeches let a Fart at him, which when he was informed of, he burſt out into a Paſſion, and ſwore, he would avenge the Affront, which he ſoon did; for he took it at the firſt Attack, and left it to be harraſſed, and plundered by his Soldiers, who ſlew not only many Citizens, but Academicks; yet the preſent Sufferings were not the ſole bad Effects of the Rebellion. This City was much impoveriſhed by it, and the King conſigned to his Exchequer, the Clerkſhip of the Market, and demiſed the ſame; and being yet jealous of the Fidelity of the Citizens, and neighbouring Places influenced by them, he cauſed *Robert D' Oily* a *Norman*, who had obtained many Lordſhips in this County of him, as a Reward for his Services, to build a Caſtle on the Weſt Side of the City, and fortify it with large Trenches, and Ramparts, in order to repreſs their Inſolence, if they ſhould again ſtir. In this Caſtle he erected a Collegiate Church, dedicated to St. *George*, for ſecular Canons of the Order of St. *Auſtin*, who continued there, till in the Reign of King *Stephen* they were tranſlated to *Oſney* Abbey, and the Houſe it ſelf was made an Hoſtel, or Inn for ſecular Students, ſubject to the Juriſdiction of the Chancellor of the Univerſity. About the ſame Time alſo, the Conqueror deſpoiled the Scholars of ſuch Exhibitions, as had been ſettled on them by King *Alfred*, becauſe he could not bring them to comply with his Deſign to extirpate the *Engliſh* Tongue, and bring in the *Norman*, by preaching in it: So that the Scholars of thoſe Colleges were forced to live upon the Benevolence, and Contributions of ſuch as ſtood up for the *Engliſh* Tongue, till they were otherwiſe endowed; yet he ratified the Laws made by *Edward* the Confeſſor, in Favour of the Univerſity.

But the Conqueror finding this Attempt impracticable, applied himſelf to more gentle Methods, to ſecure his Throne to himſelf and Poſterity; and to that End began to encourage this Univerſity, by ſending his youngeſt Son *Henry*, (afterwards King *Henry* I.) to Study there, which gave ſuch a Reputation to it, that the Number of Scholars greatly increaſed upon it. The Prince himſelf mightily improved in Learning here, for which he was ſurnamed *Beauclerke*, and ever retained a great Affection for this Place; for he being come to the Crown, erected a Palace here for himſelf, and his Succeſſors, in a Piece of Ground, ſtill called *Beaumont*, and granted many Privileges to the Scholars, which

which was an Inducement to the learned Men of all Parts to flock hither. Hence it was, that during this King's Reign, not only many Persons famous for their Learning, as *Walter Calne*, Archdeacon of *Oxford*, who was eminent for his Knowledge in foreign, and domestick History, and a great Orator; *William* of *Malmsbury*, our *English* Historian; *Celsus Armachanus*, a Person endowed with all Sorts of Knowledge; and *Robert Bertune*, Bishop of *Hereford*, who was so highly esteemed for his Sanctity by the Pope, that he was after his Death, thought worthy of Canonization, appeared in this University; but the Town it self was so enriched by the Scholars, (every House being full of them) that whereas it paid but 20 *l. per Ann.* and six Sextaries of Honey for Gable, or Toll before, it now paid 60 *l.* the Houses being so much increased.

In this King's Reign, there came to this University from *Exeter*, one *Robert Pullein*, and for five Years together read upon the Holy Scriptures, which had been for some Time much neglected, to the Students here. Every Lord's Day also, he preached to the People, who were much benefited by his Doctrine. *Leland* highly extolling him for his Restoration of Learning here, says, That he omitted nothing in order to the instructing of the Youth in the learned Languages, by reading to them daily in the publick Schools, till his great Fame caused an Interruption of his intended Designs; for Pope *Innocent* II. hearing of him, sent for him to *Rome*, where having remained a While, Pope *Celestine* II. made him a Cardinal, and Pope *Lucius* VII. his Chancellor; but all these Honours could not keep him from his native Country; whereupon he returned home, and being in great Favour with King *Henry*, as well as the Pope, he was not unmindful of this University, but procured of both several Bulls and Charters of Privileges, as well for the Government, as Defence of this University.

With King *Henry*, who was the Patron of the Learned, and Learning here, died the Splendor of this University; for the Scholars joining with the Townsmen, in maintaining *Maud* the Empress's Title, whom they had received into their Castle, such was the Resentment of King *Stephen*, who was then in Possession of the Crown, though without a just Title, that having forced the Castle to yield to him, he caused the Town to be burnt to the Ground, which forced the Scholars to fly, and seek for other Places for their Studies. Three Years were passed in repairing, and rebuilding the City, before the Scholars could think of a Return; but then being encouraged by the Bounty, and earnest Advice of several Patrons of Learning, the Professors of the several Arts and Sciences resumed their Places of reading Lectures to the young Students, according to the ancient Institution, and among them the most eminent was *Simeon* of *Durham*, a Monk of the *Benedictine* Order, who having been a diligent Searcher into the hidden Recesses of natural Philosophy, in his Reading discovered such Secrets therein, as raised a mighty Admiration in all his Hearers, and Scholars, but to the Offence of many, who had rather he had exercised his Wit, and Learning, in proving the Authority of the Pope, the Dignity of the monastick Order, the Excellency of a single Life, the immaculate Conception of the Virgin *Mary*, the Nature of leavened, and unleavened Bread, and Transmutation of the Bread and Wine in the Sacrament, *&c.* against the Hereticks, (as they were esteemed at that Time) who opposed them, as Corruptions of the Christian Doctrine.

In this King's Reign the Civil and Canon Laws, which had hitherto been unknown at this University, were first brought into it; one *Vicarius*, a *Lombard* by Nation, and a Person very skilful in that Sort of Learning, setting up Lectures to explain the same. To him most of the Scholars applied themselves, with great Thirst after this Kind of Knowledge, which was altogether new to them; and he without any Distinction of Quality, instructed both the Rich and Poor, insomuch, that in his Time the Study of these Laws so far prevailed

at *Oxford* among all the Students there, as alſo in diverſe other Parts of the Realm, that the Artiſts in other Studies and Faculties, complaining to the King of the Decay of Learning in general, prayed him to impoſe Silence upon *Vicarius*, that he might not get the Students from them by his Reading, but without Succeſs, for ſo much Eſteem did this Study gain among all Perſons of Knowledge, by giving Delight and Satisfaction to all Men in Point of ſound Reaſoning, that the King could not think it well to Endeavour by Authority to ſtop the Progreſs of it; and ſo theſe Times abounded with many Men famous for their Knowledge in theſe Laws, as *Alberick de Vere*, Earl of *Guien*, *Lawrence* of *Durham*, and others.

In King *Henry* II's Reign Learning was at a low Ebb, and could hardly keep its Ground, by Reaſon of the Conteſts between him and his Clergy, who under the Conduct of *Thomas Becket*, then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, backed with the Pope's Authority, endeavoured to maintain the Exemption of the Clergy, guilty of the worſt of Crimes, as Murder, Felony, Robbery, Burning Houſes, and the like, from the Judicature of the King, and his ſecular Courts, to be judged and tryed in the ſpiritual; which the King found to be ſuch an Encouragement of Wickedneſs, that he would not allow it; and the Archbiſhop not being contented to forego it, filled the Nation with ſuch Troubles, as hindred the Progreſs of Learning, and all good Arts. So that our Hiſtories mention nothing remarkable concerning this Univerſity, till the Reign of his Son, and Succeſſor *Richard* I. called for his great Courage, *Cœur de Lyon*, or Lion-hearted. This Prince being born at the Royal Palace here, bore a gracious Affection to Learning, and on that Account beſtowed many Privileges, and Immunities upon this Place, the Fountain of it. In his Reign, and partly by his Encouragement, as we may ſuppoſe there were many Halls erected for the Reception of Students, ſome covered with Lead, and others with Slate, and Tile, being diſtinguiſhed from each other, and ſo known by the Name of the Materials of which they were built, as *Lenden-hall*, *Tile-hall*, &c. and becauſe one of them was adorned with Glaſs Windows, it was called *Glazen-hall*. When theſe Houſes were repleniſhed with Scholars, this King's extraordinary Friendſhip to Learning further appeared, eſpecially to the Scholars of this Univerſity; for he maintained many of them out of his own Exchequer.

The State of Learning, during this King's Reign in this Univerſity, was this. School Divinity was much in Uſe, and diligently ſtudied; but Philoſophy was of no Reputation, and the Studies of Languages almoſt wholly laid aſide. The Knowledge of the Civil, and Canon Laws ſtill kept its Ground, notwithſtanding the Artiſts Endeavour to their utmoſt to deſtroy it. So that this Univerſity was famous throughout all the World, for Men eminent for Law, and School Divinity, of which theſe were eminent Profeſſors here, *viz.* *Benedict* of *Peterborough* a *Benedictine*, *Roger Hoveden*, a learned Hiſtorian, as well as Divine, *Daniel Morlay*, *Adam Burcking*, *Adam Curſon*, and ſeveral others.

In King *John*'s Reign this Univerſity was under great Diſcouragements, the King himſelf bearing the Students no good Will, as did appear by this Inſtance. A certain Clerk being exerciſing himſelf with ſome Activity of Body, chanced without Deſign, to ſtrike a Woman a Blow of which ſhe died, and being afraid of the Puniſhment fled for it. The News of it being carried to the Mayor and Burgeſſes, they met together, and having enquired out to what Hall, or Hoſtel he fled, they went thither, and not finding him, apprehended three Clerks, that knew nothing of it, in the ſaid Hoſtel, whom they impriſoned, as guilty of the Murther. The King happened to be at *Woodſtock* at that Time, and the Citizens making Application to him, he ordered them to carry the Scholars out of the Town, to a Place where the Univerſity had no Juriſdiction, and hang them, which they

did accordingly without Tryal, or Proof. The whole Body of the Univerſity, as well Doctors, and Maſters, as Scholars, were greatly diſpleaſed at this Action, and unanimouſly agreed to leave the Place, not one ſtaying behind; and went ſome to *Cambridge*, and others to *Reading* in *Berkſhire*, and *Maidſtone* in *Kent*, to compleat their Studies. The Pope was very angry with the Citizens for this unjuſt Action, and to ſhew his Diſguſt, forbad certain Maſters, who to ſecure the Stipends of their Places, either ſtaid behind, or now and then came to the Schools to read, or carry on any academical Exerciſes. This papal Prohibition ſo humbled the Citizens of *Oxford*, who were before much grieved for their Loſs of Trade, and the Rents of their Hoſtels, that upon the firſt coming of a Legate, *viz. Nicholas* Biſhop of *Tuſculum*, from the Pope, they applied themſelves to him, and having begged Pardon for their Crime, obtained Abſolution, upon Condition the Scholars ſhould have their Hoſtels for ten Years, for half the Rent formerly paid, and for ten Years more the Scholars ſhould tax the Rents of them. Things being thus agreed, the Scholars returned again to their Halls, and King *John* repenting of his late raſh Proceedings againſt them, granted them ſeveral new Privileges and Immunities, and among others, that they ſhould not be obliged to appear at any foreign Court of Judicature; but that the Chancellor of the Univerſity ſhall have the Cognizance in all Cauſes, and Matters whatſoever, wherein a Scholar, or his Servant ſhall happen to be the Litigant. But after King *John*'s Death, and the Legate's Departure, the Citizens receding from their Agreement, fell to their old Practiſes of oppreſſing the Scholars, and taxing their Hoſtels to the Height, nay, ſeized ſome that belonged to the Abbey of *Oſney*, which they were forced to bear, till *Walo* another Legate and Cardinal Prieſt, upon the Scholars Complaint, redreſſed it, by a decretal Bull made for that Purpoſe; and ſo for about twelve Years the Univerſity, and City remained in Peace with each other; but then other Quarrels aroſe, which procured this Decree, that for the future, if any Conteſts aroſe between them, the Town ſhould ſubmit them to the Deciſion of four of the principal Head-Maſters.

In the Reign of this King *Henry* III. *Anno* 1229, there happening a Difference at *Paris*, between the Students and Citizens, about the Price of Wine; King *Henry* by his Letters Patents, invited the *Pariſians* into *England* to Study at *Oxford*, which they accepting, in Hopes of his farther Favours, came and ſettled here, to the Number of a Thouſand, or more. This Succeſs ſo pleaſed the King, that he gave farther Liberties to Scholars of other Nations to come, and to encourage them to ſettle in this Town, did by his Writ to the Mayor, and Bailiffs, command all Perſons, that let any Houſes to Students, to ſet a juſt and reaſonable Price on them, which being complied with, the Number of Scholars increaſed ſo, that the Burghers were forced to enlarge the Bounds of the City for their Reception, and repair all the decayed Inns in the Town; for the Univerſity was ſo increaſed by the Multitudes of *French*, *Iriſh*, and *Scotch*, which came thither, as well as *Engliſh*, that *Richard* of *Armagh*, and other Hiſtorians of that Age, affirm the Number of Scholars at one Time, to have been thirty Thouſand at leaſt.

A friendly Intercourſe between the Scholars and Citizens, laſted ſome Years after this; but at length their old Enmities broke out again, and among other leſſer Injuries done the Scholars, the Citizens on *May* 1, 1248, in their Madneſs ſlew a Scholar of noble Extraction, which ſo much diſturbed the Heads of the Univerſity, that they not only complained to the King of the Fact, but reſolved, that unleſs this Murder were puniſhed as it deſerved, they would leave their Studies here. The King immediately ſent down his Chancellor to inquire into the Fact, and by a Jury of honeſt Perſons find out, if poſſible, the

Murderers, and in the mean Time cauſe an Excommunication to be denounced in general againſt all ſuch Perſons, as had been the Diſturbers of the Peace of the Church and Univerſity; but nothing could be diſcovered, though 'twas ſuppoſed, that the guilty Perſons were well known even to the Bailiffs of the City. However, the King to allay the Heat of the Univerſity, and oblige them to continue their Studies here, went down to *Woodſtock*, and ſummoning to him the Heads of the Univerſity, and the Burgeſſes of the Town, did in their Preſence grant to the Univerſity ſeveral Privileges and Immunities by Charter, that he might thereby in ſome Meaſure better fortify the Rights, and Privileges of the Scholars, againſt all Attempts of the Townſmen for the future, *viz.* That if the Burgeſſes ſhould kill a Scholar, or do him any great Wrong, the Corporation ſhall be puniſhed, and amerced; and that the Mayor, and Bailiff ſhall be ſworn to preſerve the Liberties and Cuſtoms of the Univerſity, with ſome others of the like Nature.

The State and Condition of the Univerſity, much about this Time, was very full of Troubles; for, 1. Learning it ſelf was corrupted with the Subtilties of Logick and Metaphyſicks, through ſome Perſons, who had had Part of their Education at *Paris*. Of theſe, the Chief was *Richard* of *Cornwal*, who being Chancellor of *York*, and publick Profeſſor of Divinity, poiſoned the Youth here by his Lectures, which he read upon the Sentences, in Imitation of the Friars at *Paris*. 2. The preaching Friars embarraſſed the Univerſity with their Diſſenſions, complaining of the Rigour of ſome Statutes, made chiefly, (as they alledged) in their Prejudice, though the true Deſign of them was for the Advancement of Theology, *viz.* That Degrees ſhould be orderly taken, and no Man promoted to them through any Sollicitations of great Men, as they had formerly been. The Friars highly reſented this, and gave the Univerſity much Trouble about them, ſolliciting the Abrogation of them, and in the mean Time adulterating the Sciences with new Opinions, and impugning the Rules and Conſtitutions of the Place, which much hindered the Progreſs of Learning.

The North-*Engliſh*, and *Iriſh* Scholars, in this Univerſity, had frequent Conteſts, and Diſputes in this Reign of King *Henry* III. What the Riſe and Cauſe of their Diſſenſions was, is not fully known; but tis conjectured, that they proceeded from the Celebration, and Commemoration of ſome of their national Feſtivals, when by indulging themſelves too freely in Meat and Drink, they fell to quarelling; but whatever was the Cauſe, the Effects were ſo very deſtructive on all Sides, that the Univerſity was forced to take it up, and at a full Congregation at St. *Mary's*, bring them to an Agreement in this Manner. Twelve of each Country were delegated, to put an End to theſe Differences, that the Peace of the Univerſity might be preſerved for the future, and a Statute was thereupon made, injoyning an Oath to be taken, firſt by the Delegates, and then by all Inceptors in each Faculty, and by all Scholars coming thither, and taking Degrees; and on Refuſal of it, tendered by the Proctors, to ſtand deprived of all academical Exerciſes, and Advantages. After this Concord, the Chancellor by another Statute made thereupon, with the Sanction of the greater Excommunication, forbad all theſe Feaſts, which was an Argument that theſe Broils were of very bad Conſequence to this Univerſity.

Anno 1254, 38 *Hen.* III. *Robert Groſthead* Biſhop of *Lincoln* died, to the great Grief, and Sorrow of the Students of this Univerſity; for he was not only a pious Man, and an indefatigable Promoter of Learning, but a ſtrenuous Aſſertor of the Rights, and Privileges of this Univerſity, and an Avenger of any Encroachments, and Breaches made on them; as alſo a charitable Supporter of poor Scholars; which Character bearing

to

to his Grave; he was much lamented by all Lovers of Learning, and after his Death, not only reputed, and reverenced as a Saint, by the Vulgar, but King *Edward* I. and this Univerſity ſollicited Pope *Clement* V. that he might be canonized, but all to no Purpoſe; for he was too much a Saint, to be ſainted at *Rome*, being of that ſound Judgment in Matters of Doctrine, which the Pope calls Hereſy. After him *Henry Letinton* ſucceeded in the See of *Lincoln*, a Perſon of a cleer different Temper from *Groſtbead*: He, immediately upon his Inauguration, began to aſſume a Juriſdiction over the Scholars to the great Diſturbance of the Univerſity, which, to obviate his Encroachments, procured four Bulls from Pope *Innocent* IV. to confirm the Students in all their Liberties, Immunities, and Cuſtoms, which were formerly granted them by many Kings, Biſhops, Nobles, and other religious Perſons, and protect them in the Enjoyment of the ſame, againſt any Potentates whatſoever; which being confirmed by Pope *Sixtus* IV. quaſhed this Biſhop's Attempts for the preſent; but after the Death of theſe Popes, he began again to give the Univerſity freſh Troubles; for when *Alexander* IV. was advanced to the apoſtolick See, he complained to him, that the Scholars of *Oxford* refuſed to yield Obedience to the Authority, which he, and his Predeceſſors had ever been in Poſſeſſion of, and ſo far prevailed with the Pope, that he by his Bull dated at *Naples* ordered, that he ſhould exerciſe his Juriſdiction over this Place; whereupon this Biſhop viſited this Univerſity and made an Inquiſition into the Rights of St. *George's* Church here, and did many other Things, which were a manifeſt Violation of the known Statutes and Liberties of the Univerſity, received and uſed for many paſt Ages. Wherefore towards the End of the Year 1256, the Scholars choſe nine Artiſts, and ſent them to the King, who was then at St. *Albans*, to complain of the Injuries done them by the Biſhop, and pray a timely Relief of their Misfortunes from him, who accordidgly put an End to this Controverſy, in a Convocation held there in *Lent*, to the Satisfaction of both Parties.

Anno 1264, About this Time the Students upon ſome Diſtaſte, or Diſturbance given them, ſome of our Hiſtorians ſay, by the Barons Wars; but others ſay, by the King's Order, while he went to S. *Frideſwide's* Shrine to viſit it, which Reaſon is diſapproved by others, who ſay, 'twas indeed done by the King's Command, but was intended, as a Puniſhment of the Citizens for frequently inſulting the Scholars, and impriſoning ſome of them, contrary to the Immunities granted them by the King's Royal Progenitors, (none of them certain, and ſcarcely probable) did all of them almoſt, (ſome few of them going to *Salisbury*) leave this Place and went to *Northampton*, where ſome of them, who had retired before, had founded certain Schools, as we have above ſhewn in our Hiſtory of *Northampton*, to which we ſhall refer our Reader.

When the monaſtick Orders ſpread in the World, through the fooliſh Admiration that Men had of Solitude, ſeveral of them came into this Univerſity; but never with any Advantage to it. The Chief of them were, 1. The *Carmelite* Friars, who inſinuated themſelves ſo much into the good Opinion of ſome of the chief Inhabitants of this City, that they not only got themſelves a Manſion in *Stokewell-Street*, and erected themſelves a Chapel for divine Service; but at length obtained the King's Palace here, where they had two Schools, the one for Divinity, and the other for Philoſophy, and lived in great Wealth and Pleaſures, till their Diſſolution by King *Henry* VIII. They bred many learned Men among them. 2. Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtin*, who being impowered by Pope *Innocent* IV. to travel all the World over, and get them Monaſteries where they could, came into *England* in 1251, and having an Houſe provided for them by *Richard* the Son of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester*, ſome of them were

ſent by him to hire an Houſe near the publick Schools at *Oxford*, with a Deſign to ſettle there, and retail out the Knowledge of Divinity and Philoſophy to the young Students. They were ſoon taken Notice of, and found a Benefactor, *viz.* Sir *John Handlow* Knt. who built them an Inn, or Hall, together with a Chapel, near the publick Schools, where being ſettled, they began their Lectures in Philoſophy and Divinity, and performing them after the beſt Manner, enticed almoſt all the Univerſity to hear and attend their ſcholaſtick Exerciſe; ſo that they made a conſiderable Figure for their Learning. The *Auſtin* Diſputations, which are ſtill in Uſe in this Univerſity, every *Wedneſday* and *Saturday* in full Term from one a Clock to three in the Afternoon, under a Maſter of the Schools, bearing the Name of a Moderator; and for his Trouble receiving of the Univerſity ever ſince King *Henry* the ſeventh's Time, thirteen Shillings and four Pence, were taken from them at firſt.

But though Learning did for ſome Time flouriſh in this long Reign of King *Henry* III. inſomuch that Pope *Alexander* IV. in his Letter to the Nobility, calls it the pleaſant Seat of the *Muſes*, and *Matthew Paris*, the ſecond School of the Church; yet at the latter End of this Reign, Learning was at a low Ebb, and the liberal Arts almoſt expiring, as well here as in other Nations, by Reaſon of the many Errors got into the Verſions of almoſt all Books, whereby Sophiſtry had almoſt over-ſpread the whole Commonwealth of Letters. That which contributed moſt to it here, was to be attributed partly to the Tumults among the Scholars themſelves, and partly to the Civil Wars between the King and his Barons; but chiefly to the Avarice and Luxury of the Scholars, and the daily Increaſe of the religious Orders, who laboured ſo far to introduce Novelties in Point of Faith, that they departed from the Rules, and Sanctity of their Founders, and became the very Bane of Religion and Learning.

In the Reign of King *Edward* I. who on his Acceſſion to the Throne beſtowed on this Univerſity diverſe Liberties, and Privileges, many Things happened as well for, as againſt the Intereſt of this Univerſity, which are worthy our Notice. 1. Archbiſhop *Peckham* holding an Aſſembly of Biſhops at *Reading* in *Berkſhire*, at the Complaint of the Chancellor of this Univerſity made a Decree, in Favour of their Privileges, and for the Protection of Scholars Goods, and confirmed the Sentence of Suſpenſion and Excommunication pronounced by him or his Commiſſary againſt delinquent Scholars, and ratified the Suſpenſion of ſuch Clerks as diſturbed the Peace of the Univerſity, by which, and other Evidences, he ſhewed himſelf no ſmall Patron of Learning, and a ſtrenuous Aſſertor of Diſcipline. 2. *Oliver Sutton*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, in the firſt Year that he came to that See, viſited *Oxford*; and demanding an Account of the Actions, and Behaviour of the Proctors, and Chancellors, received ſuch an anſwer as ſeemed to ſlight his Authority; whereupon he reſolved to deprive the Univerſity (which was then ſituated in his Dioceſe) of certain Eccleſiaſtical Rights then practiſed by the Chancellor; but as he thought belonging to his Courts, but bearing a good Affection to Learning, he became reconciled to the Chancellor, and ſo this Controverſy ended; but a worſe broke out ſoon after, which grew to that Height, that the Archbiſhop *Peckham* was forced to interpoſe his Authority, and his Prayers, to keep the Peace between them, by writing to the Univerſity to yield Reverence to the Biſhop, as their Dioceſan, and to the Biſhop, to moderate his Claim of Right, and abſtain from future Grievances.

The State of Learning was ſo much corrupted by the Sophiſtry of the Schools, and the new and ſubtile Opinions of the Mendicant Friars, who were always ſtudying to ſhake the Foundations of Divinity, and ſound Philoſophy, that as Archbiſhop *Kilwarby*, *Anno*

1276, had endeavoured to correct them by a ſevere Sentence, which proved ineffectual; ſo Archbiſhop *Peckham*, in his Viſitation of *Oſney* Abbey, reſolved to try another Way of Cure, in his Speech full of Advice to the Convocation of Maſters, reproving their Ignorance, and Stubborneſs, whereby they had propagated, and defended Errors very unworthy of the Univerſity, and ſupported by no Arguments, yet ſtill adhered to, as if they were invented for Contention ſake only; wherefore by his Decree, he condemned the ſame to perpetual Silence. But ſcarce were theſe Things done, but a *Dominican* Doctor, one *Richard Clapwell* not only openly reſiſted the Archbiſhop's Cenſure, but diſperſed eighty new heterodox Opinions among the People; and when the Archbiſhop ſummoned him to anſwer his Charge againſt him for them, he refuſed to appear; whereupon the Archbiſhop in his Synod had them read, and condemned as heretical, excommunicating the Authors, and Abbettors of them; but *Hugh de Manchester* the Provincial of that Order appealed to the Court of *Rome*, becauſe he aſſerted, that none but the Pope had Power over his Order, and ſo protracted the Execution of the Sentence, yet at laſt the Archbiſhop in the Convocation at *London*, condemned eight of the Propoſitions, as impious and heretical, and forbad all Perſons to make any Mention of them, or defend them in the ſcholaſtick Diſputations.

Pope *Boniface* in Friendſhip to this Univerſity, *Anno* 1301, did about this Time grant by his Bull, that all the Royal Charters given them by his Anceſtors, to exempt them from the Power of the Archbiſhops, and Biſhops, and all ordinary Juriſdiction ſhould be ratified, and confirmed to them. This Pope alſo not only granted Leave for reading the Decretals here; but at the ſame Time releaſed the Students from a Royal Tax, and exempted the Clergy from paying Tenths, and Fifteenths.

The Scholars being now in Diſtreſs for want of Halls, and Inns, which the Citizens had got into their Poſſeſſion, and refuſed to yield them up to them contrary to ſome ancient Statutes, by which they were forbid letting the Houſes uſed by the Scholars to any other uſe, provided they paid their Rents duly, complained to the King of it, who by Writ commanded the Townſmen to quit their Poſſeſſion of the Scholars Inns, and ſaw his Orders executed with great Strictneſs, that the *Scotch* Gentry, and Nobility might have Room for their Education here, and not go into foreign Parts for it, where they were in Danger of being poiſoned with State-Innovations.

But notwithſtanding this Prince was not only a Benefactor to this Univerſity, but a Defender and Maintainer of its Privileges, yet it cannot be ſaid, that the Univerſity thrived in his Time; and the Cauſe of it was then thought to proceed from papal Proviſions, whereby the richeſt Benefices were by the Pope's Authority, long before they fell, given to the Pope's Creatures, Strangers, and Foreigners, which was a great Diſcouragement to the native *Engliſh* to bring up their Children Scholars. The King grew ſenſible of this Inconvenience, and out of a pious Care for Religion, and Learning, applied himſelf to Pope *Clement* V. for a ſpeedy Remedy; but tis probable, that Pope would not let go ſo great a Privilege, and therefore either gave no Anſwer at all, or pleaded a Right, becauſe we find that *Edward* to prevent the entire Diminution of Students in his Univerſities, and the utter Decay of Learning, cauſed ſeveral Statutes of Proviſors to be made againſt thoſe ill Practiſes of the Pope; and the Nation ſoon found the Benefit of them, by the great Multiplication of the Students.

King *Edward* II. who ſucceeded his Father in 1308, went in his Father's Steps, and to demonſtrate his early Care of the Univerſity granted, during his Pleaſure, that it ſhould be lawful for the Chancellor to convene any Citizen before him, that ſhould in any wiſe Treſpaſs upon the Privileges of the Univerſity, and at the ſame Time ſent his Writ

Writ to the Sheriff, Mayor, and Bailiffs, ſtrictly commanding them to aſſiſt the Chancellor in the Execution of his Office, and no Ways infringe the Grants of his Predeceſſors to the Scholars. Nor did he ever after withdraw his Favour, but as oft as he had Occaſion ſhewed his Deſire of upholding this Univerſity; and particularly *Anno* 1315, diſcovered his Affection to it in an eminent Manner, by confirming all the Immunities, and Privileges, given and ratified to it, by his Grandfather King *Henry* III. as *firſt*, His Charter beforementioned. 2. His Grant about the Taxation of Scholars Houſes. 3. His Grant to exempt all Clerks, and Scholars of *Oxford*, from being on Law-Juries, although they be in Poſſeſſion of Lay-Fees. 4. His Grant unto it of *June* 18, wherein he confirmed the Privileges granted at *Woodſtock*, about any Injuries done to the Scholars by the Townſmen, either by Force of Arms, or in buying and ſelling by Brewers, Bakers, Vintners, *&c.* Nor did the King's Friendſhip, and Kindneſs to this Univerſity ſtop here; for, on Notice given him of certain Malefactors, lurking in and about the City and Suburbs thereof, with a Deſign to corrupt the Scholars, and diſturb the Peace of the Univerſity, he ſtraitway diſpatched a Writ to the Mayor and Bailiffs, to ſeize, and arreſt the ſaid Perſons with all Diligence, and expel them the City.

A Controverſy, in this King's Reign, happened between the Univerſity, and preaching Friars, about this Time, becauſe the Friars refuſed to undergo any other Examination in obtaining their Degrees, than that of their own Order; which the Univerſity alledging to be contrary to their Statutes, would not allow, and ſo denied them their Degrees. This Difference at *firſt* went no farther than the Archbiſhop, who determined it thus, That the Friars might have Lectures, and Diſputations in their own Houſe, but muſt in all Things be conformable to the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Univerſity; but the Friars were not contented with this Arbitration, but having inſinuated themſelves into the King's, and many Noblemens Favour, appealed to the Court of *Rome*, and obtained Letters from the King to the Pope, and Archbiſhop *Reynolds* to the Cardinal of *Oſtia* in their Behalf, praying that the Pope would ſo adjuſt the Matters between them, that the Friars may have no Reaſon to complain; and at the ſame Time blaming the Univerſity for their Injuſtice in keeping them from their Degrees. With theſe Letters, the King ſent alſo Letters to the Univerſity to the ſame Effect, but to little Purpoſe; for the Students knowing the Juſtice of their Cauſe, reſolved not to part with their Rights, and Privileges upon any Terms, which being fully repreſented to the King, he the next Year gave them his Letter to the Pope, intreating him to vouchſafe an Hearing to the Maſters, and Scholars in this Affair, being as deſirous to uphold the Conſtitutions of the Univerſity, as favour the Friars. But while this was doing, the Friars had obtained ſome new Privileges from the Pope, whereby they pretended an Exemption from the Chancellor's Juriſdiction, with which they were ſo tranſported, that they began to be very inſolent to the Scholars, and contemn the Power, and Laws of the Univerſity. The Chancellor, and Heads of the Univerſity, could not but take Notice of theſe Things, and repreſented them to the King, who ordered immediately by his Writ, that theſe Malignants ſhould be puniſhed according to their Deſerts, notwithſtanding their Pretences to the Pope's Bull, if they would not ſubmit to the Chancellor's Power, in the Cognizance of all Crimes committed within the Precincts of the Univerſity. They alſo aſſumed a Power of granting Abſolution in the Univerſity, which being complained of to the Archbiſhop of *Lincoln*, he ſent his Letters to the Archdeacon's Official, to be publiſhed in all the Churches in and near *Oxford*, forbidding all Perſons to acknowledge any of theſe Friars as their Paſtors, under the Pain of Excommunication.

Anno 1318, Pope *Clement* V. having in the Synod of *Vienna* in *France*, ſome Years before, cauſed a Canon to be made for the eſtabliſhing Lectures in *Paris*, *Bononia*, and other foreign Parts, and therein mentioned *Oxford*, it was this Year publiſhed in this Univerſity, and accordingly Lectures provided for the Teaching the *Hebrew*, *Chaldee*, *Arabick*, and *Greek* Languages, for the better Underſtanding of the Scriptures. One *John de Briſtol*, a converted *Jew*, was one of theſe Lecturers, and for many Years together read the *Hebrew* Tongue to the Scholars with great Applauſe, and had a Stipend ſettled on him by *Walter Reynolds* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by a Tax of one Half-penny a Mark; from every eccleſiaſtical Benefice throughout the Province. This Money was collected at the Beginning of every *Lent*, and lodged with the Prior of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*, in Order to be delivered to this Lecturer at ſeveral Payments; but as to the other Lectures, we do not find, that they were ever eſtabliſhed here.

King *Edward* III. who upon the Depoſition of his Father King *Edward* II. ſucceeded to his Throne, having had his Education in this Univerſity, under the Tuition of *Walter Burley*, retained ſuch a grateful Senſe of it, that he granted ſo many Privileges to it, as to deſerve to be preferred before all his Predeceſſors, for his Benefactions. To particularize in all of them would be tedious, and to omit ſome would be unjuſt, wherefore we ſhall mention ſome of the moſt remarkable, *viz.* 1. He confirmed all the ancient Charters of his Predeceſſors by Way of *Inſpeximus*, and ratified all the Grants of King *Henry* III. 2. He alſo confirmed an Agreement the Scholars, and Townſmen, made by the Authority of his Grandfather King *Edward* I. ordering by his Letters Patents, the Mayor and Bailiffs of *Oxford*, to protect the Chancellor, and Scholars, their Goods, and Servants, againſt all Injuries, and Violences whatſoever. 3. He alſo ſent another Writ to the Chancellor to continue in Force for three Years, by which he allowed him to arreſt Perſons excommunicated, after the Manner as had been practiſed and uſed on the Signification, and Denunciation of Biſhops, which Writ was ſent at the Petition of *Robert Stratford* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, who was then Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*. *Laſtly*, The King being deſirous to preſerve the Scholars Health, ordered a publick Proclamation to be made againſt the Butchers killing of Cattle within the Walls of *Oxford*, on a Complaint that many Oxen, Sheep, *&c.* were daily killed within the ſame, to the great Nuſance of the Citizens; as alſo againſt the laying of Dirt, Filth, Dung, or any other nauſeous Excrements in the Streets, or Lanes of the City, whereby the Air had formerly become ſo infected, that many of the Nobility declined going thither, and the Scholars, and Townſmen contracted Diſeaſes thereby, of which many of them died; but this laſt Order was not obeyed, becauſe it was alledged, that the Butchers had from Times immemorial, a Place aſſigned them for killing Beaſts, for which they paid an annual Rent to the King, and could not be outed of it, without a Prejudice to the ſaid Farm. This being repreſented to the King had no Effect, but rather diſpleaſing him, he iſſued out a Writ to the Chancellor, and Warden of *Merton College*, commanding them to ſee all Nuſances removed, and puniſh all perſons, that did controvene his Royal Orders, by Fine, or otherwiſe, according to the Nature of the Offence; but notwithſtanding this, the Butchers would not ſubmit to theſe Orders, till they were forced to remove into a Street now called *Slaying Lane*; becauſe Diſeaſes increaſed ſo much in the City, that the Scholars began to diſperſe themſelves into the Country. Beſides theſe Things, the King alſo iſſued out a Commiſſion for paving the Streets of the City, and ordered that Wine ſhould not be ſold dearer in *Oxford*, than *London*, above an Half-penny a Quart, at the Requeſt of his privy Council.

About

About the Year 1331, there happened ſuch Broils, and Animoſities among the Scholars of this Univerſity, that a great Part of them left the Colleges, and removed to *Stamford* in *Lincolnſhire*. *Cambden*, and *Twyne*, aſcribe this Receſs to the Fate of the Northern Scholars, who being ſubdued by the Southern, went to *Stamford* and ſtudied there. Neither of theſe Opinions receive any Support from the Univerſity Records; yet that there were ſome Feuds here about that Time, ſeem not improbable, from a Complaint of the Church of *Durham* made againſt *Merton College*, for refuſing to chuſe Northern Scholars into their Fellowſhips, though they had a Parity of Right with the Southern Men. But others ſay, the Differences aroſe from ſome Statutes lately introduced about Servants, Workmen, &c. Whatever the Cauſe was, the Contentions roſe to ſuch an Height, that the King, having Notice thereof, ſent Commiſſioners to *Oxford*, to make an End of them, directing at the ſame Time his Writ to the Chancellor, Proctors, Maſters, and Scholars, and therein commanding them to ſubmit to their Sentence, whatever it ſhould be, as they did accordingly, and ſo theſe Diſturbances ceaſed for the preſent; but again reviving, the Students thought it in vain to ſtay, where they could not live in quiet, and ſo retreated to *Stamford*, as is above ſaid. The Scholars being thus ſettled at *Stamford*, continued there ſeveral Months, diſputing, and reading Lectures to the Youth, who came to them out of the neighbouring Villages. Theſe Proceedings much diſturbed the Citizens of *Oxford*, as well as the learned Men, who were Lovers of the Univerſity, leaſt this ancient Fountain of Learning ſhould be dried up, and the Muſes get them a new Seat; and therefore they beſought the King to aboliſh, and annul this new School, or Seminary, by obliging the Students ſettled there to return to their Habitation, the Univerſity of *Oxford*. The King readily complied with their Petition, and forthwith by his Writ ordered the Mayor, and Bailiffs, of *Oxford*, by their Cryer, to make Proclamation, That it was his Royal Will, and Pleaſure, That all Maſters, and Scholars, doing ſcholaſtick Exerciſes at *Stamford*, ſhould return to *Oxford*, under Pain of the Forfeiture of all their Goods; for he would not ſuffer any Univerſities to be in his Kingdom, but what were already ſettled, ordering the Sheriff of *Lincolnſhire*, to publiſh this his Pleaſure through his County.

But the King had not that Obedience paid to his Writ, which he expected; ſome Scholars ſtill ſtaid at *Stamford*, and though the Sheriff of *Lincolnſhire*, according to the King's Command, did confiſcate the Goods of the Scholars that did not return to *Oxford* at the Time prefixed; yet ſtill ſome remained almoſt a Year after, ſtudying the liberal Arts, and inſtructing their Auditors in them. The *Oxford* Scholars highly reſented this obſtinacy, and fearing their Numbers would increaſe, (as certainly they would) if a timely Remedy were not applied, renewed their Complaints to the King, who wrote to *William Truſſel* the Sheriff of *Lincolnſhire*, to extirpate the ſaid Scholars utterly, and not to leave the Town till they were all gone, which they accordingly did; but they were no ſooner gone, but the Townſmen allured them back again, and they kept up their old Diſcipline for ſeveral Months, which ſo provoked the King, that he cauſed forty of them to be taken up, and puniſhed with Loſs of Goods, and Impriſonment; and to prevent the like future Receſs, cauſed a Statute to be made, obliging every Candidate for a Degree, to ſwear never to read, nor hear a Reader at *Stamford* as a Univerſity, which did effectually put an End to the academical Schools, and Studies there.

But long before this Interdict of King *Edward* III. this Place, *viz.* *Stamford*, had the Reputation of a general Study, or Univerſity. Mr. *Wheatley*, (as he tells in *lib. de diſcipl. Schol.*) read as a Regent there for twenty-five Years, before this Æra, and

and proves that it was an Academical, and not a Grammar School, as well from his Philosophical Discourses, as from Degrees, Inceptorships, and actual Regencies therein mentioned. As to the Rise thereof, the most probable Account of the Foundation is said to be laid by *Robert Lutterel*, a Student at *Oxford*, and then Rector of *Greenham* in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, who gave to the Priory of *Sempringham*, his Manor of St. *Peter's* Parish at *Stamford*, to enlarge the Convent, for the Education of Divines and Philosophers, and for the Celebration of divine Service in St. *Mary's* Chapel, within that his Manor, by a secular, or regular Chaplain; and from this Gift, which the Bishop of *Lincoln*, *John Delderby*, for ever confirmed, this School had its Beginning, for the Northern Men at *Oxford* presently resorted to it, not only on the Account of some eminent Men in it, but for the Sake of its Nearness to their own Country. However King *Edward's* Interdict quite destroyed it, and from thence forward the Inns, and Halls, there built for the Students, fell to Decay, and have long had nothing to support their Memory, but Tradition, and common Fame; which tells us, that besides the Convent of *Sempringham*, which was the head School, there was another Inn called, 1. *Black Hall*, situate over against *All-hallows* Church, the Kitchin of which, was lately standing as a Monument of great Antiquity. 2. The *Old Swan* in St. *Mary's Street*, now a victualing House, and anciently a Scholars Inn, as is thought. 3. *Brazen-nose Hall*, so called from a Brazen-head fixed on the Gate, with a Ring through its Nose. 4. An House in St. *George's* Parish, adjoing to the Parsonage House, supposed to have been once a College, with some others. This Account of *Stamford* might have been more proper in *Lincolnshire*, but we had not then the good Luck to meet with it. Upon the Scholars Return from *Stamford* to *Oxford*, the Streets of the City were new paved by the King's Order.

In the Year 1343, there happened hot Disputes among the Logicians of this University, who divided themselves into two Sects, or Parties, *viz. Nominals*, and *Reals*. *Oakham* was the Founder of the first, and *Duns Scotus* the Patron of the second. This Diversity of Opinions began first between two Fellows of *Merton* College, and soon spreading it self throughout the whole University, kindled new Divisions between the Northern Men, who adhered to the *Realists*, and Southern Men, who were *Nominalists*. *Ockham* shewed himself a mighty Champion in these Disputes, for joyning with *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, he engaged the Pope himself, in asserting the Jurisdiction of the Civil Power over that of the Church, and so well maintained his Arguments against all his Antagonists, that his Holiness, (who gave him no Thanks for his Pains) gave him a fine Title, *The invincible Doctor*; as he did also *Duns Scotus*, *The subtile Doctor*. The University being thus divided, frequent Skirmishes happened thereupon, especially in the Choice of a Chancellor, some electing a Northern, and others a Southern Man; so that several Statutes, and Ordinances were made to regulate the Disorders, which hardly could reform them.

These Troubles were succeeded, in the Year 1349, with an *Epidemical* Sickness, which swept away great Numbers of Scholars, and persued many of those, who fled into the Country to escape it. Few of those who remained in the Colleges survived it. The Schools were shut up, and scarce any remained in the Colleges, and Halls, but such, as were sick, or dead, which were so many, that there were scarce enough left, able to bury the Dead, there being in one Day sixteen buried in the same Church-yard. The Sense of God's Judgments in sending this Pestilence, induced *Thomas Hatfield* to build *Durham* College. As to the Scholars that survived this raging Malady, they were reduced to so small a Number, that there were not enough left to serve the Cures of Souls in *England*,

land, and inſtruct the Youth in humane Learning. This Plague firſt broke out among the *Jews*, and *Turks*, and diffuſing it ſelf to the *Syrians*, and *Saracens*, inhabiting *Paleſtine*, made ſo great an Havock, that many of them turned Chriſtians, becauſe they obſerved the Chriſtians in a Manner exempted from it; few of them being infected, and few dying. From the *Eaſt* it came into *Italy*, *Spain*, &c. and at length it ſpread into *England*, where it began in *Dorſetſhire*, and paſſed to this and other Shires, and ſo to *London*, and then through the whole Nation; cutting of almoſt every where, above a tenth Part of the Inhabitants. The *Oxford* Aſtronomers are ſaid to have foretold this Diſeaſe, ſome Years before it happened, from a Total Eclipſe of the Moon, &c. in 1345.

The Univerſity being almoſt deſtitute of Students, through the Havock made among them by the late Plague, a fourth Part ſcarce ſurviving it, it became for a while as little famous for Learning, which brought a Contempt upon both, inſomuch, that the Townſmen made their Advantage, and got into their Halls, and ſo many, as were Tenants to the Colleges, detained their Rents, ſo that the Scholars made little of them; but it was not long before the Scholars began to multiply, after the Plague was removed; and further to incourage their Increaſe, the King confirmed many of the Privileges, and Immunities of the Univerſity, and in particular ordered, that the Chancellor ſhould have the Conſervation of all the Rights of the ſame, and a Power to execute the Laws thereof, any wiſe tending to the Benefit of the Univerſity; and be authorized to hear, and determine the Cauſes of Delinquents, and baniſh them, if they were thought to deſerve it. The Mayor, and Bailiffs much oppoſed this Grant, and at length by the Subtilty, and Intereſt of one of them, named *John Bereſford*, got it reverſed, and the Government of the City entirely into their Hands, which they managed with ſo much Severity, and Prejudice to the Scholars, as begat that Quarrel upon St. *Scholaſtica*'s Day, which cauſed the Loſs of ſo many Lives; and was very hardly reconciled, upon Condition the Citizens ſhould pay an Hundred Marks for the Damages done the Scholars, and annually offer ſixty Pence at the Altar of St. *Mary*'s, as a perpetual Acknowledgment of their Offence; which is ſtill continued, and forty Pence of it diſtributed to ſome poor Scholars, and the other twenty Pence left for the Curate of St. *Mary*'s.

We ſhall not further meddle with the Differences in this Univerſity, between the *Auſtin* Friars, and *Franciſcans*, a *Carmelite* Friar, and the Doctors, and Batchelars of the Civil, and Canon Law; but proceed to the Reign of King *Richard* II. in which we meet with the firſt Appearance of *John Wickliff*, or *Wyclees*, D. D. and Warden of *Canterbury* College, who by his publick Preaching, and Diſputations openly, oppoſed the Errors, and Superſtitions of the *Roman* Church; and ſoon got him many Followers, who by Writing, and Diſputations defended his Perſon and Doctrines. 'Twas not long before this Change, in ſo famous an Univerſity, was carried to *Rome*, to the great Diſturbance of Pope *Gregory* XI. who as if he had felt his Chair under him to totter, preſently ſent his Bull into *England*, firſt to the Univerſity, ſeverely reproving the Chancellor's Neglect in ſuffering Hereſy, (as he called *Wickliff*'s Doctrines) to diffuſe it ſelf among their Body. And withal, he ſent his Letters to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Biſhop of *London*, ſetting forth ſome of the Heads of *Wickliff*'s Doctrines, and commanding them to Arreſt him, and put him in Priſon; which though they did not execute for the preſent, yet the Univerſity thought fit, in Obedience to the papal Reſcript, to condemn his Opinions as ſavouring of heretical Pravity, which was all that was done againſt them at the preſent.

King *Richard* ſeems not much concerned at theſe Tranſactions; but having a particular Regard to the Good of this Univerſity

University in general, he by a remarkable Charter called *Inspeximus*, confirmed to it all the Privileges, that had been granted to it by his Predecessors; and remitting a Subsidy, which *King Edward* III. had imposed upon every Clerk commorant therein, without a Benefice, presented the University with a Sum of Money, in Return of the said Subsidy. And moreover, that the University might fully enjoy its Liberties, this King commanded all his Judges, Sheriffs, and other Officers of Justice, to suffer the Chancellor to use, and put in Practice, all the Privileges given by his Royal Progenitors; and that nothing might be wanting to compleat the Happiness of it, he reconciled all Differences among the Scholars themselves, and Townsmen, and so made a perfect Peace.

Anno 1381, *John Wickliff* still continuing to propagate his Doctrines, even in his Doctor's Chair, found many Opponents; but that did not at all discourage him, but hoping, that thereby the Truth would more evidently appear, he this Summer published sixteen Conclusions, as held by him, which he would maintain; the Chief of which was this,

> That the Bread, which is set visibly upon the Altar at the Celebration of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, after Consecration, is neither Christ, nor any Part of him, but only an efficacious Sign of his Person, and Presence.

On this Assertion, with the rest, he offered to dispute publickly; but since most of the Heads, and chief Doctors of the University were against it, he took other Methods to propagate his Opinions; and among other Things, thus explained the Presence of Christ's Body in the Sacrament, *viz.* "The "Body of Christ may be understood "dimensionally, definitively, or virtu- "ally, its Presence in the Sacrament "is impossible the two first Ways, but "the last is true; and in this Sense he "held that Christ's Body was present in the Sacrament, and this Doctrine he taught publickly in the Schools, with this Design only, (as he declared) *viz.* "To wean the Church from that Idola- "try, which had been practised many "Ages, in the Adoration of the Ele- "ments." But though many of the chief Men in this University favoured *Wickliff's* Opinions; yet because they were disapproved by the Nobles, and great Men, who upon that Account cast ignominious Reflections upon the University, his Doctrines were condemned by *William Barton* the Chancellor, by the Consent, and Advice of the Doctors of Divinity, and Canon Law, with an Injunction, that no Person should presume to hold, teach, or defend, either in the publick Schools, or elsewhere, any of them, under the Pain of Imprisonment, and Suspension from all scholastick Exercises; which Sentence was subscribed by twelve Doctors, and Monks; and being published first in the Schools of the Arts, and then in the *Austin*, where *Wickliff* was then reading, and explaining his Doctrine, he was so provoked by the Condemnation of it, that he cried out aloud, *That neither the Chancellor, nor any of his Complices, could confute his Opinion, and appealed to King* Richard: but the Duke of *Lancaster* not thinking it proper, advised him to submit to the Judgment of his Ordinary, the Bishop of *Lincoln*, by whom he was induced to recant his Doctrines, but he did not forsake the Truth, notwithstanding his Frailty, and others Advice, had prevailed with him to his Disgrace; but his Doctrine spread its self all over the University, insomuch, that the Friars gave it out, that the University was ruined, though impartial and wise Men, looked upon his Doctrine as a Restoration of Religion, or at least the Way leading to it.

The next Year was almost entirely spent in furious Contests, between *Roman* Academicks, and *Wickliff's* Followers; of these last the Chief were *Nicholas Hereford*, a Master in Divinity, who asserted, that *Simon Sudbury*, Archbishop

of *Canterbury*, was deservedly slain, because he treated *Wickliff* so ill for his Doctrine, which was nothing but Truth, and had no Falshood in it; *Philip Repingdon*, Prebendary of *Leicester*, who in his first Reading for his Doctor's Degree, commended *Wickliff* and his Doctrine, which as to all moral Points, he declared he would defend; but would be silent, till God should enlighten the Minds of the Clergy in the true Nature of the Sacrament; and *William James*, *John Aston*, and *Laurence Bedeman*. The chief Enemy, and Opposer of their Doctrines was *Peter Stokes*, a *Carmelite* Doctor, who not only endeavoured to confute them himself, but employed certain Notaries to be present at their Sermons, and Lectures, to observe and collect their Doctrines which they delivered in their Sermons and Lectures, contrary to those publickly professed; that he might complain to the Archbishop of the Teachers of them, and procure their Condemnation. The Archbishop readily undertook the Business, and having summoned the Chancellor, and Proctors before him, censured them for favouring *Wickliff*, and his Followers, because they did not silence *Repingdon*, and *Wickliff*; but they, by humbling themselves for their Faults, were pardoned; but such, as openly favoured *Wickliff*'s Doctrines, were forbidden to preach, and suspended from all publick Acts, till they should clear themselves of Heresy before the Archbishop; but these Orders not being followed by the Chancellor, Application was made to the King and Council, who having severely chid the Chancellor, and Proctors, commanded them with the Assistance of the Regents, to make a strict Search through all the University, to find out all such Persons as were suspected of Heresy, or held such Opinions as were lately condemned by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, or were Favourers, or Entertainers of such Persons; and banish them the University within seven Days, and not suffer them to return, till they had cleared themselves before the Archbishop; and if they found any of *Wickliff*'s, or *Hereford*'s Books, to send them within a Month, entire to the Archbishop. The *Wickliffists* being thus vexed on every Side, were brought many of them to a Recantation, and so their Doctrines seemed to be buried for a Time; but could never be extinguished, either by Sword, or Fire.

Anno 1384, This Year *John Wickliff*, who may be called our first Reformer, died; which though it happened at his Living at *Lutterworth* in *Leicestershire*, yet he having been so eminent in this University, and not only lived long in it in Person, but ever after survived there in his Doctrine; We hope it will not be thought impertinent to speak a little of him here. He was a Person of profound, and uncommon Learning, as not only the Testimony of his Enemies, *Wydeford*, and *Waldensis* may credibly inform us; but his Writings, *viz.* his *Trialogium*, and others, will put beyond Contradiction; for therein he shews himself, both a great Philosopher and Divine. But he was not so admirable for his Learning, as Uprightness in his Love, and Regard to Truth; for all the the Temptations of Power, Honour, and Riches, which were offered him, could not divert him from his Purpose of purifying the Church, from the Dross of many *Romish* Errors, and Superstitions; and herein he might have had better Success, if he had been contented to have attacked the Fopperies of the Church of *Rome* in their Worship, and not meddled with their Doctrines, and the scandalous Lives of their Clergy, both Religious and Secular; which created such an implacable Hatred to him, both living and dead, that Archbishop *Arundel* some few Years after his Death, excommunicated him; and after he had rested in his Grave forty Years, *Richard Flemming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, caused his Body to be dug up, and cast into the River running by *Lutterworth*.

About three Years after this the Religious Students, in the University, complained

plained to the King, of certain Grievances inflicted on them, and in particular, that though they had done the neceſſary Exerciſes for a Batchelor's, or Doctor's Degree in Divinity, they were yet denied the ſame by the Seculars; becauſe they had not been Regents in Arts. This Denial was founded upon a Decree made by the Univerſity, who obſerved, that many illiterate Perſons, got the Degree of Doctors in Divinity, and roſe to the higheſt Honours in the Church, who knew nothing of Arts, and Sciences; whereupon the Univerſity made this Law, *viz.* "That for the "future, no one ſhould be an Inceptor "in Divinity, who had not firſt com-"pleated his Exerciſes, or Acts in the "liberal Arts and Sciences, or read one "Book of the Canon Law, or Sentences, "&c. and preached publickly in the Uni-"verſity; and any one that ſhall at-"tempt to get a Diſpenſation to omit "them, through the Authority, or "Sollicitation of Great Men, ſhall "loſe the Privilege of the Univerſity." This Conſtitution was made *Anno* 1251, and being afterwards in ſome Meaſure grown into Diſuſe, was now revived. This Statute, it ſeems, was often diſpenſed with in others after this; but ſcarcely ever in the Religious, which occaſioned the Complaint. The King thereupon wrote to the Chancellor, and Proctors, to acquaint him fully with the Intent of the Law, and Revival of it; and it appearing that it was made to incommode the Religious, he commanded that they ſhould be more candidly dealt with for the future, and ordered, that they ſhould be admitted to their Degrees, as others were ever after.

Anno 1391, King *Richard* prohibited all ſcholaſtick Exerciſes, till fifteen Days after *Eaſter*, upon a Complaint made by the Chancellor, of one *Henry Crompe*, for publickly defending and teaching *Wickliff*'s Doctrines, called *Lollardy*, in the Schools. This *Henry Crompe* was a *Ciſtertian* Monk of *Univerſity* College, and being a zealous Oppoſer of *Wickliff*'s Doctrines, was one of the firſt that ſubſcribed the Decree made *Anno* 1381, abovementioned, againſt *Wickliff*, and his Abettors; but returning into *Ireland* his native Country about this Time, began to waver firſt about the *Romiſh* Doctrines, and at length openly changed his Mind; and both in teaching, writing, and Diſcourſe, laboured to perſuade Men to receive *Wickliff*'s Opinions. This being noiſed abroad, came to the Ear of *William Andrew*, then Biſhop of *Meath*, who called him before him, admoniſhed him again, and again; but not being able to oblige him to alter his Mind, he declared him an Heretick, by which he came in Danger of a Proſecution. Finding therefore, that he was not ſafe in his own Country, he returned to *Oxford*, and not only defended *Wickliff*'s Doctrines in his Lectures, but expoſed the *Roman* Faith as much as he could. The Chancellor complained of him to the King for theſe actings, and *Crompe* was thereupon ordered by the King's Letters, to appear before him, and his Council, and give an Account of himſelf, which he accordingly did; and was ordered to draw up his Opinions, in order to a full Conſideration of them. He comprized them under ten Articles, or Heads, which being propounded to a Synod of *Carmelite* Friars met at *Stamford* in *Lincolnſhire*, *May* 28, were there condemned, and he was obliged to renounce them; which having done, he returned to *Oxford*, and was there admitted to a Regency. But notwithſtanding his Condemnation, and Abjuration, he ſtill perſiſted in teaching and defending the ſame Doctrines, yet with ſmall Succeſs; becauſe Men were afraid to embrace any Notions from a Perſon condemned for Hereſy. The Chancellor obſerving this, threatened *Crompe* with Impriſonment, which though it was not inflicted, yet he met almoſt every Day with ſo many Affronts, and Injuries, that he complained of them to the Archbiſhop; but finding no Relief that Way, he waited upon him, and laid his Notions before him, (*viz.* the ten Articles condemned at the Synod of *Stamford*)

ford) which the Archbiſhop, when he had well read, and conſidered the ſame, was inclined to Favour; and thereupon wrote his Letters to *Ralph Rudrith* the Chancellor of *Oxford*, the Abbot of *Oſney*, and ſome others, to examine, and diligently inſpect the ſaid Articles, and tranſmit to him their Opinion of them.

What was done in anſwer to the Archbiſhop's Order, we know not; but we find, that the *Lollards*, or Followers of *Wickliff*, about this Time were greatly increaſed, and multiplied, in and about *Oxford*; and being accounted as Tares among the Wheat, much troubled the Biſhops, and other Zealots for the Catholick Doctrines, who finding no other Way to remedy the Growth of them, brought heavy Complaints of them to the King; who thereupon wrote his Letters to the Chancellor, commanding him to eradicate thoſe Overthrowers of the Faith, and particularly *Robert Lychelade*, deſiring, (as the King therein expreſſeth himſelf) that the Univerſity, which hath hitherto flouriſhed in Reputation for Learning, and Virtue, ſhould be free, (as far, as we are able to make it) from Errors of that Nature, *&c.* The King at the ſame Time alſo commanded the Chancellor, and Doctors, that they ſhould examine a Book of *Wickliff*'s, called the *Trialogue*, which is ſaid to abound with many unwarrantable Opinions, and ſend the Heads thereof to him, into his Court of Chancery, under the Seal of the Univerſity; but what was done in this Matter, we cannot diſcover.

To cruſh the growing Hereſy of *Lollardy*, and ſettle this Univerſity in Peace, and Unity, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Thomas Arundel*, reſolved to viſit the ſame; and when he underſtood, that the Chancellor, and Proctors, truſting to an *Indulto* given them by the Pope, were reſolved to oppoſe it, and hinder it, the Archbiſhop informed the King of it, who immediately ſent his Letters to the Chancellor, and Scholars of *Oxford*, commanding them, not to withdraw themſelves from the Archbiſhops, or Biſhops Juriſdiction, in Prejudice to his Royal Prerogative, and to the Advantage of Hereticks, and *Lollards*, under the Umbrage of the Pope's Bull; but utterly renounce any ſuch Plea before his Majeſty's Meſſenger *Richard Kenhall*, and ſend the Inſtrument of their Renunciation, well atteſted to the King; becauſe ſuch an Exemption would be the Ruin of their Univerſity, by being a Protection to Murderers, and all other Sorts of wicked Men; whereas before, the Univerſity flouriſhed with Philoſophers, and the Lovers of all Kind of Sciences, and Virtues. What the Univerſity did in this Caſe, does not appear; but tis not probable, that they made any ſuch Renunciation, as was required, becauſe in ſo doing, they had brought an irreparable Damage upon themſelves; all their fundamental Rights, and Privileges, being contained in that Bull; and particularly, the Privilege of hearing, and determining the Cauſes relating to Clerks. However, the Archbiſhop ſuppoſing, that the King's Letters had made Way for his Viſitation of the Univerſity, went thither; but was oppoſed by the Heads of the Univerſity, who laying aſide their Plea of the Pope's Exemption, pretended that of Right the Viſitation of their Univerſity belonged to the King, and not to the Archbiſhop; which put a Stop to all Proceedings, till it was reſolved, to whom the Viſitation belonged, the King, or Archbiſhop; and it was thus decided by the King, That it belonged to the Archbiſhop, and his Succeſſors only, to viſit the Univerſity of *Oxford*; becauſe we find no Records to warrant us to believe, that any of our Progenitors were wont to viſit the Chancellor, or Univerſity aforeſaid; and therefore tis our Will, and from our certain Knowledge we declare, that the Viſitation of the Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, of the ſaid Univerſity for the Time being, as alſo of the Doctors, Maſters, Regents, and Non-Regents, and Scholars of the ſaid Univerſity, and their Servants,

Servants, and all other Persons belonging to, or any Ways using, and enjoying any of the Liberties, and Privileges of the said University, doth and ought to appertain to the Archbishop, and his Successors, of common Right, and shall so appertain in all future Ages: saving to our selves, and Successors, the Rights, and Prerogative our Ancestors have in all former Times used, and enjoyed. But notwithstanding this Contest, the Business of the Schools did not cease, as was usual in the like Cases before; but Acts, and Degrees of all Sorts, went on in their usual Methods, to the great Comfort of that learned Body.

The University in the Year 1299, observing how great a Detriment to the University papal Provisions had long been, and still were, applied themselves to the King for Relief, they being a great Discouragement to learned Men, and Learning it self; the Pope that Way disposing of the ecclesiastical Dignities, and other Preferments to Foreigners, which our Universities were erected to fit our Natives for. The King was sensible of the Justice of the Complaint, and as his Ancestors, King *Edward* I. *Anno* 1307, and his Grandfather King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 25, had done, so he endeavoured by wholesome Laws to suppress them, as the Bane, and Ruin of the Church, as well as a great Injury to the University, and private Patrons; and accordingly caused it to be enacted, That all Prelates, and other People of Holy Church, which have Advowsons of any Benefices—— shall freely have their Collations, and Presentments—— And if any Person make any Acceptation of any Benefice, contrary to this Statute, being duly proved, and he beyond Sea, he shall abide, and be exiled, and banished out of the Realm for ever, his Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, becoming thereby forfeited to the King; and if he be within the Realm, he shall be banished, and forfeit, as is aforesaid, and depart the Realm in six Weeks; and if any Persons, receive any such banished Person, and conceal him after the said six Weeks, so that he doth not go beyond Sea, or having been there, harbour him upon his Return, knowingly, he shall be exiled, and banished, and incur the same Forfeiture: But the Provisors were usually Aliens, and after their Collations to any Benefices, or Dignities, were wont to demise them to the *English* for a yearly Rent, which being forfeited by this Statute, did in a great Measure prevent these corrupt Practises. Indeed the Pope claimed this Prerogative, as belonging to him of common Right; but neither our Kings, nor Bishops, would grant it him, tho' out of a bigotted Reverence, it was too long permitted, and was grown so intolerable, that the Kingdom was forced to abolish it by this, and other Statutes.

We shall conclude this Century, which introduced a new Sett of Kings, of the Family of the Duke of *Lancaster*, called the *Lancastrian* Line, with some Remarks on the State of Learning in this University, during the Succession thus far. And here we shall find that Learning for some Time past had been in a decaying Condition, through many unfortunate Interruptions; as, 1. By frequent Quarrels of the Students, and Friars, some of which are abovementioned, though but few, to avoid Prolixity. 2. By the Civil Wars in the Reigns of *Edward* II. and *Richard* II. which gave such a Loose to the Minds of some, and stirred up such Fears, and Discontents in the Minds of others, (scarce any of the meanest Scholars being without some Hopes, or Fears) that they could not compose their Minds seriously to their Studies, various Reports, and Sounds of Drums and Trumpets, disturbing their Thoughts. 3. By the great Dearth of Provisions, necessary for the Sustentation of the humane Life, which prevented the yearly Recruit of Scholars, usual at other Times; because they feared by the Populousness of *Oxford*, the Want of Food might be greater there,

there, than in other Places. 4. By the Abundance of papal Proviſions, which took away the *Engliſh* Preferments, and put them into Foreigners Hands, from whom the *Engliſh* at moſt got but a ſmall Pittance; which Conſideration made Men, otherwiſe well affected to Religion, and God's Service, to chooſe rather to bring up their Children to Trades, than Letters; and if any inclined more to Learning, to educate them in the Sciences of the Law, and Phyſick, than in Divinity, which at beſt had but poor Encouragement, and as it was in the Pope's Power to diſpoſe Preferments, none at all. Theſe Things, with the Peſtilence, which raged much in this Univerſity, as is above related, were the principa Cauſes of the Diſuſe, and almoſt general Contempt of Learning in this Age, and of reducing the Scholars to ſo ſmall a Number, that many Halls, and Schools, (according to the Rent-Rolls, and Regiſters of the Univerſity, and ſeveral Religious Houſes adjoyning) were let for ſome Years in this laſt Reign of King *Richard* II. to the Townſmen, and ſome of them were quite empty; and as to thoſe few Scholars that remained, both Diſcipline, and Readings, were ſo much neglected for want of learned Men, that ſcarce any Thing flouriſhed here but Ignorance, and the common Effect of it, Inſolence, the junior Scholars contemning the learned Doctors; but yet this Decay of Learning produced one good Effect, the Building *New College*, the pious Founder, (of whom more hereafter) hoping by his liberal Donations, and good Accommodations, to be eſteemed one of the Reſtorers of Learning.

King *Henry*, who was the Fourth of that Name, that had ſat one the *Engliſh* Throne, finding the Spring of Learning here almoſt exhauſted, began his Reign with ſome proper Encouragements to recover it; and to that End, not only confirmed the ancient Privileges thereof, but added ſome others to them, *viz.* an Enlargement of the Chancellor's Juriſdiction; on the Eaſt to St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital, on the Weſt to *Botley*, on the North to *Godſtow Bridge*, and on the South to *Bagley Wood*, within which Precincts he was allowed to have the Cognizance of all Cauſes, without any Impediment from the King's Juſtices, or any other Magiſtrates whatſoever: And at the ſame Time remitted a yearly Penſion of five Pounds, paid by the Chancellor, for the Cuſtody of the Aſſize of Bread, Beer, *&c.* but it was afterward aſſigned to the publick Library-Keeper. Both the Univerſities alſo petitioning, that the municipal Laws againſt the Proviſions, might be revived in Parliament, and put in Execution, with which the Laity joyned, further praying, that Pluralities, and Non-Reſidence, might alſo be provided againſt, obtained a Grant, with an Exemption of Biſhops, Chaplains, and Graduate Lawyers, and Divines, but it came to nothing; for ſuch was the Covetouſneſs of the Prelates, and their Officers, that all were well qualified to purchaſe Proviſions, that had Money enough to gratify them. To theſe unwarrantable Proceedings, ſome of our beſt Hiſtorians impute the Growth of *Wickliff's* Doctrines, which the Scholars ſo greedily imbibed, that they had in all Probability prevailed through the whole Kingdom, had not the Archbiſhop publiſhed a Conſtitution againſt the Sale, and Uſe of his Books in all Places, and commanded all Heads of Colleges, Inns, and Halls, to inquire monthly into the Orthodoxy of the Scholars, and proceed againſt Perſons ſuſpected of Hereſy; firſt by Admonition, and then by Excommunication; and if they neglected their Duty, they ſhould not only loſe their Places, but incur the Cenſures of the Church.

Wickliff's Doctrine was not this Way to be ſuppreſſed, but maugre all Endeavors, mightily increaſed in this Univerſity, whereupon the Archbiſhop reſolved to viſit the Univerſity himſelf; and to that End ſent his Letter to the Chancellor, Maſters, and Scholars, to appear before him on the Time and Place

Place appointed. They accordingly went to meet him; but the Chancellor withall told him, if he came as a Gueſt he ſhould be welcome, but if as a Viſitor, they ſhould not attend him; becauſe they had been exempted from all Epiſcopal Juriſdiction by the Pope's Bull. The Archbiſhop highly diſguſted at this Treatment, complained to the King, who ſummoning the Chancellor, and Heads, commanded them to ſhew their Bull, and removed them from their Offices, which ſo troubled the Scholars, that they laid aſide their Lectures, and retired into the Country, reſolving to put an End to the Univerſity; The King was not a little concerned at this Damage to the Univerſity, and that he might recal the Scholars, wrote ſeveral kind Letters to them, and gave them Licenſe to proceed to a new Election of Magiſtrates, for the Supply of the remaining Part of the Year; but when they re-choſe the ſame Chancellor, and Proctors, he ſeverely reprimanded them. But the Diſpute between the Archbiſhop, and Univerſity laſted ſome Time longer, till being referred to the King, it was determined, as the like Controverſy had been by King *Richard* II. The ſame Archbiſhop *Arundel* had a Conteſt with the Archbiſhop of *York*, about the Right of viſiting *Queen's College* in this Univerſity, becauſe King *Richard*'s Grant allowed him only to viſit the Univerſity; but it being referred to the Parliament, the King upon a full Hearing of the Claims of both Sides, adjudged it to the Archbiſhop of *York*, who claimed it as a peculiar Right granted him by the College Statutes.

Anno 1417, A Synod of the *Engliſh* Clergy met at *London*, by the Order and Appointment of *Henry Chicheley*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and at it both the Univerſities of *Cambridge*, and *Oxford*, had their Proctors; of whom Dr. *Gilbert*, Head of *Merton* College, being one, fairly repreſented in a neat Oration the ill Condition of the Univerſities, in which the Students lived to be old Men, for want of being called Abroad to Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, and other proper Encouragements for Learning. This Oration had that good Effect, that it produced this Conſtitution, That only Doctors in Divinity, Law, and Phyſick, ſhould be qualified for any Church Benefice, exceeding the Value of ſixty Marks, and only Licentiates, and Bachelors of Divinity, for thoſe of fifty Marks, and Maſters of Arts, for thoſe of forty Marks only; but becauſe none could be initiated, according to the Statutes of either Univerſity, to the Study of Divinity, without being firſt Profeſſors in Arts; nor could the Students in the Canon Law become Doctors of that Faculty, unleſs they had firſt ſtudied the Civil Law; certain Perſons were ſent by the Synod to *Oxford*, to take the Conſent of the Maſters there to this Matter, as alſo to *Cambridge* on the like Arrand; but the Maſters in both Places diſſenting from it, this excellent Conſtitution, (as ſome then, and ſince have thought) was rendred ineffectual, but within four Years after, it took Place by the Concurrence of the Maſters, on Condition that the Monks who did not proceed in Arts, nor ſtudy the Civil Law, ſhould be excepted; but this Conſtitution is long ſince antiquated, to the Detriment of the Univerſities.

Anno 1441, 19 *Hen.* VI. The King in Imitation of ſome exemplary Prelates, who were great Encouragers of Learning, having an Information of the mean Stipends of the Scholars of this Univerſity, gave the Manor of *Ponington* in *Hampſhire*, (ſometime belonging to the Priory alien of *Okeburn*) with certain Penſions, and Portions of Land at *Milburnbeck*, *Turnworth*, *Charlton*, and *Upwynbourne*, in the ſaid County, to St. *Anthony*'s Hoſpital, *London*, on Condition of paying fifty Shillings *per* Week, by equal Portions, to five Scholars coming from *Eaton* School to this Univerſity, for their Subſiſtence, till they took their Degrees, which was duly paid till the Year 1474, when King *Edward* IV. annexed that Hoſpital to St. *George*'s College in *Windſor* Caſtle, and then the ſaid

Rent came to the Scholars of *Oriel* College, as ſhall hereafter be ſhewn.

Anno 1452, *George Nevil* of *Baliol* College, Brother of the great Earl of *Warwick*, took his Maſter's Degree, and performed the Exerciſe, uſually required of noble Men's Sons, in the Nave of St. *Mary*'s Church, after which he made ſuch a Feaſt, as is not to be equalled in all our Hiſtories upon the like Occaſion; for the firſt Day there were ſix Hundred Diſhes, and the ſecond three Hundred, prepared for the Scholars, Relations, and Friends of the ſaid Commencer; beſides the large Proviſions made for the meaner Sort of Townſmen, and poor. He was the next Year made Chancellor of the Univerſity, and three Years after created Biſhop of *Exeter*, ſcarce having as yet attained the three and twentieth Year of his Age. At length he was made Archbiſhop of *York*, when he made another ſuch a Feaſt, which the Hiſtory of all Nations and Ages, cannot parallel in a Biſhop. *Vide* Fuller's *Church Hiſtory*, *l.* 4. §. 38. *p.* 193.

Anno 1460, This Year was the laſt of King *Henry* VI's Reign, who though he had the ill Fortune to be involved in many troubleſome Wars with the Houſe of *York*, which had but a bad Influence upon the Univerſities, (for the Muſes care not for the Sound of Drums, and Trumpets) yet as he was a great Patron to Learning, and Piety in his own Diſpoſition, ſo he laboured the more to encourage them in ſuch bad Times; for he founded *King*'s *College* in *Cambridge*, and *Eaton* at *Windſor*; and becauſe he had received his Education here, as his Father before him had done, he ſhewed himſelf a great Friend to this Univerſity, and particularly endowed *New College*, *All Souls*, and *Mary Magdalene*'s; yet ſo great was the Decay of Learning at this Time, that whereas this Univerſity had before boaſted of its many Thouſands, there were ſcarce a Thouſand Scholars therein, which, (as our Hiſtorians repreſent it) was to be aſcribed partly to the Paucity of Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, beſtowed on the Students of this Place, which for the Generality, were appropriated to Cathedral, and Collegiate Churches, and Abbies; and partly was imputable to the Biſhops, who withdrew the Stipends, and Exhibitions, which they and their Predeceſſors were wont to beſtow upon poor Scholars, for their Education at the Univerſities, not being able to ſpare them out of their riotous Way of living at Court, which now they chiefly delighted in, contrary to what their Predeceſſors had done, who reſided upon their Dioceſes, and kept Hoſpitality in their Palaces; and partly to the miſchievous Effects of papal Proviſions, which were grown ſo infamouſly bad, that Pope *Eugene* conferred the Deanery of the Church of ——— by Way of Proviſion, upon a Perſon not in Holy Orders, for one Thouſand forty Marks; and when it fell, becauſe the Chapter would not admit him, he bought a Biſhoprick for another Sum, and ſet that Deanery to Sale, and when this Corruption was complained of to the King, *William Bere*, Biſhop of St. *Davids*, took it upon him to defend it, contrary to the Sentiments of good Men.

Nor was this Univerſity it ſelf free from Blame in this Kind, for laying aſide a wholeſome Statute of the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Robert Groſtbead*, which prohibited ſuch kind of Dealings, in theſe Words. "They beſtow Offices, who "have no Regard to any Thing in gi-"ving them, but the wealthy Ability, "not the Gain, or Utility of the Re-"ceiver, the Intent of which was, that "none ſhould be preferred, but ſuch "Perſons who were well qualified in "Reſpect of their Learning, which "was not regarded at this Time; but "the higheſt Places in the Univerſity, "were put into Mens Hands, no Ways "qualified for them". Further ſo great were the Corruptions of thoſe Times, through the Avarice of the Biſhops Servants, and Dependants, that Perſons bought Holy Orders, that had never been matriculated in the Univerſities, paſſing

paſſing thoſe by, who had ſpent their Time there in Studies for many Years. However the Univerſity did not ſee their own Faults, but ſeeking to amend others, perhaps more notorious, preſented their Letters to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Thomas Bourchier*, praying him to apply a ſpeedy Remedy to all theſe Evils, in love to his nurſing Mother, eſpecially papal Proviſions, which the Archbiſhop underſtanding the Reaſonableneſs of their Petition, accordingly did Endeavour. For he ordered and appointed immediately, that for the future, none ſhould be admitted into Holy Orders in his Province, unleſs he brought Letters Teſtimonial from the Archdeacon of the Place where he lived, or from the Chancellor of the Univerſity, or his Deputy, touching his Merits, and Qualifications. But this Order was not long obſerved, for the Biſhop's Officers rendered the ſame ineffectual, and vain, by taking Money to diſpence with ſuch Teſtimonials. Nor was Learning in the Wane and Decay almoſt loſt and expiring here only, but alſo in foreign Parts; for in *Italy* the beſt Men much lamented it, and induced Pope *Nicholas* to build a Library in the *Vatican*, (ſince grown one of the moſt famous in the World) for the Reſtoration of Learning, encouraging all ingenious Men by great Rewards, to make Uſe of the Books, (with which he furniſhed it plentifully) that Arts, and Sciences might again flouriſh in Perfection.

In the following Year, which was the firſt of King *Edward* IV's Reign, there happened ſuch a Scarcity of Proviſions in this Univerſity, that the Scholars, having firſt obtained a Licenſe of the Chancellor, were forced to go a Begging to Gentlemen's, and rich Men's Houſes, and particularly 'tis remarked of four Scholars of *Ariſtotle*'s Hall, that did ſo this Year; and that it was uſual in like Caſes in after Ages, Sir *Thomas Moor*, tells us in his Speech to his Sons, when there was a Scarcity of Proviſions in *England*, ſaying, *If we are not able to maintain our ſelves in the higheſt Manner, we will condeſcend to the ſparing Commons of* Oxford, *which great Numbers of learned, and reverend Men are contented with; but if our Eſtate will not reach that, we will get us Baggs, and imitating the poor Scholars of* Oxford, *we will beg our Proviſion from Door to Door, ſinging,* Salve Regina, *at the rich Men's Houſes.* But leaſt evil Men ſhould defame this Univerſity for begging, let ſuch Men know, that the Scholars of the Univerſity of *Paris*, being preſſed with the like Want, obtained the Pope's Bull to Licenſe them to beg Relief of well-diſpoſed Chriſtians, which the *Oxonians* might be alſo well allowed to do, when they were deprived of their Penſions, and all Things were badly carried by Means of papal Proviſions; yet as diſcouraging as the Times were, this Univerſity produced ſome Men of Learning, and Figure, as *William Staplehart*, a great Ornament of this Univerſity, for his Writings, and Diſputations; *Cornelius Vitellius*, an *Italian*, Lecturer in *New College*, of whom *Pol. Virgil* ſays, *That he was the chiefeſt Promoter of Learning here*; and *Thomas Gaſcoign*, who was often Chancellor of this Univerſity, but none were eminent for preaching.

In the Year 1464, the Art of Printing was brought into this Univerſity firſt. It had been uſed ſome Time before at *Mentz*, and *Harlem*, by *John Guthenburge*; and Archbiſhop *Bourchier* apprehending, that it would be of great Benefit to Learning to bring it into *England*, perſuaded King *Henry* VI. to ſend one *Robert Tournour*, a Gentleman of his Wardrobe, to *Harlem* to learn the Art, or bring ſome over that had been employed in it; *Tourner* took along with him one *William Caxton*, a *Londoner*, who had traded in *Holland*, as his Companion. They travelled under the Notion of Merchants, and went to *Amſterdam*, and *Leyden*, but durſt not go to *Harlem*, becauſe the People found ſuch an Advantage by printing, that they impriſoned all Strangers, that ſeemed to pry into that Art; however, having received Money from the King to carry on their Deſign, they bribed one *Frederick Corſellis*,

an under Workman in the printing Office, to fly in the Night in Diſguiſe, and coming to them they had a Ship ready to receive him, and brought him into *England*. He arrived at *London* firſt; but that not being thought ſo proper a Place for exerciſing the Art of Printing, the Archbiſhop, who was the Chancellor of this Univerſity, adviſed, that it ſhould be ſet up here; and accordingly we find ſeveral Books printed at *Oxford* by this *Frederick* ſoon after, *viz. Jerom's Expoſition of the Apoſtles Creed*, finiſhed in 1468, *Ægidius Romanus, Of original Sin*, in 1479, and *Leonard Aretine* upon *Ariſtotle's Ethicks*, ſoon after. After him *Theodorick Rood* of *Cologn*, *John Scolar*, a *German*, *Winker de Worde*, and others, carried on this Art afterwards in this Place till our Time, where it now excells.

Anno 1468, About this Time King *Edward* IV. very readily confirmed, and ratified all the Privileges granted to this Univerſity by his Predeceſſors, among which was the Cognizance of Cauſes in all Suits, where a Scholar was concerned on the one Part, as alſo the Taxation of the Scholars Houſes, and the Oaths of the four Aldermen, eight Burgeſſes, and ſome Citizens to be made before the Chancellor; and laſtly, the Charter of King *Edward* III. granted the Scholars immediately after the great Conflict with the Townſmen. He further confirmed the Compoſition made between the Univerſity, and *Richard D'Amory*, about the Juriſdiction of *Northgate* Hundred, as alſo the Charter of King *Edward* III. touching the Market, and the Claim of Cauſes determinable within the Univerſity Precincts, whenſoever the Chancellor ſhall think fit to demand the ſame. He alſo confirmed King *Henry* IV's Charter, touching the Limits, and Bounds of the Univerſity, and the Inſtitution of an high Steward thereof, together with his Charter, remitting the five Pounds paid for the chief Right of the Market, and concerning the Baniſhment of lewd Women; and the Removal of the Diſturbers of the publick Peace, ten, or twelve Miles from the Univerſity. The King alſo this Year, having founded a Chauntry at *Windſor*, aſſigned the ſame to two Prieſts, to be choſen out of each Univerſity one, and they enjoyed the ſame by an indiſputable Right, till the 1554, or 1568, when the Dean and Canons of *Windſor* rejected the Choice of this Univerſity, (*viz.* Mr. *Chriſtopher Young*) and endeavoured to aſſume this Right to themſelves; but upon the producing their Deeds by the Univerſity, the Dean, &c. were caſt in their Pretenſions. King *Edward* alſo to evince his farther Affection to this Univerſity, and the Scholars there, ſignified by his Letters to them, his Royal Pleaſure of taking on himſelf the Title of the Protector of the Univerſity, which was accepted as a great Honour done them.

Anno 1476, The King being informed, that many in this Univerſity had embraced ſeveral of *Wickliff's* Doctrines, through the Books, and Writings of *Reginald Pecock*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, wrote his Letters to the Univerſity, commanding, that the Chancellor, and other Magiſtrates ſhould make, or cauſe to be made a ſtrict Search into all the Colleges, and Halls, for Books written by either of them, and inflict a deſerved Puniſhment upon all their Abbettors, and Followers, burning their Books publickly, which was accordingly executed with great Severity; inſomuch, that all Perſons, who were found to favour their Doctrines, were either expelled the Univerſity, or excommunicated, or puniſhed ſome other Way. One of them named *Thomas Smith*, was ſuſpected of Hereſy, as they called it, but he cleared himſelf at length, in the Preſence of the King himſelf.

Anno 1477, *John* Abbot of *Abingdon*, going to *Rome* about the Affairs of his own Convent, was employed by the Univerſity, to obtain of the Pope then ſitting, *Sixtus* IV. a Confirmation of the Grants of his Predeceſſors, that they might be of the ſame Force as ever. The Misfortunes befaln them, as to

their

their former Grants, was a great Trouble to them; for ſome of them were worm-eaten and deſtroyed by Time; others were loſt by ſome Neglects, or ill Chances, and ſome were revoked by ſucceeding Popes, and particularly the famous Bull of *Boniface* VIII. reſcinded by King *Richard* II. which could not be retrieved, but by a confirmatory Bull. The Abbot proved a prevalent Advocate, and obtained of Pope *Sixtus* a Bull, whereby both the Civil, and Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction were ratified to the Univerſity; whereupon the Chancellor aſſerted an Apoſtolical Authority, and conducting himſelf by the Privileges granted in *Boniface*'s Bull, he ſet aſide even the Regal Power of viſiting the Univerſity, till the Time of the Reformation, when all the Popes Bulls were overthrown, and deſtroyed at once. There was alſo this Year, another Bull granted to this Univerſity by the ſame Pope, in Confirmation of that which was given by Pope *Innocent* IV. *Anno* 1254, by which this Univerſity was declared free, and exempt from all foreign Juriſdiction, and Viſitation whatſoever.

Anno 1483, King *Richard* III. viſited this Univerſity, and by the Care of the Founder *William Wainfleet*, Biſhop of *Winchester*, was entertained with his Attendants, many Biſhops, and Noblemen, in *Magdalene* College, where having lodged one Night, he ordered ſome Diſputations to be had before him the next Day, being the Feaſt of St. *James*, which were accordingly performed, the one in moral Philoſophy, and the other in Divinity, with ſo much Skill and Learning, that the King gave each of them a Buck, and to the Doctor of Divinity five Pounds, and to the Maſters each of them five Marks, beſides what he gave to the College for a Feaſt, *viz.* two Bucks, and five Marks to be laid out in Wine. The Day following, which was the Feaſt of St. *Ann*, he was invited to the publick Diſputations, and having heard them with Pleaſure, beſtowed ſuitable Rewards upon the Diſputants, according to their Merits; after which being honourably conducted to *Woodſtock* by the Univerſity, he ſoon after, (according to his Promiſe) confirmed to it its Immunities, and Privileges of all Sorts, for which the Univerſity returned him Thanks in theſe Words, *Nos vero quos*, &c. *i. e.* But how much do we owe to your Majeſty, whoſe Privileges granted by your Progenitors, you have again confirmed without Sollicitation, or Expence. For, (ſays our Author) this muſt be ſaid of this King, that though he gained the Throne by Fraud and Force, he governed the Nation with much Juſtice, that he might gain the Favour of his People. About the ſame Time alſo, that he might oblige the *Cantabrigians*, he gave a yearly Revenue of five Hundred Marks to *Queen's* College; and that he might promote Learning in both Univerſities, and all Parts of his Kingdom, he cauſed a Law to be made, that Books printed beyond Sea ſhould be brought into *England*, and diſperſed into all Parts, which was thought ſo good a Law, that King *Henry* VIII. eſtabliſhed it a-new.

Anno 1497, *Margaret* Counteſs of *Richmond* and *Derby*, the Mother of King *Henry* VII. who had been ſome Years ſettled on the *Engliſh* Throne, having the Year before obtained Licence of her Son, founded a Theological Lecture in this Univerſity, to continue for ever; and made Dr. *Edmund Wilford*, a moſt eminent Divine, the firſt Profeſſor in it, at the Recommendation of Cardinal *Morton*, then Chancellor. She alſo maintained diverſe poor Scholars in this Univerſity, under the Tuition of *Maurice Weſtbury*; by which Beneficence that Lady deſerves to be celebrated by all learned Men, as the Patroneſs of Learning and Virtue.

Anno 1498, About this Time, if not ſomewhat ſooner, came that great Reſtorer of Learning, *Eraſmus Roterodamus*, into *England*, and his Converſation, and Acquaintance was much deſired, and ſought after by the learned Men of both Univerſities. He became at firſt moſt intimate with Dr. *Colet*, (whom he called

called his Master) and Mr. *Thomas Lynacre*, and was by them brought to this University, where he was entertained in St. *Mary*'s College, then the Habitation of Canons Regular, and staying there a While, he wrote his Discourse, *De Tædio, & Pavore Christi*, and some Epistles to *John Sixtin*, and *William Mountjoy*, which are dated this Year. While he remained here, he was had in great Reverence for his Learning, by the most exquisite Students; but the Monks, and Friars, because he taught the young Scholars the *Greek* Tongue, though he did it *gratis*, did all they could to make him odious to the Herd of Scholars, as if he had introduced some monstrous, magical Incantations among them, notwithstanding Dr. *Colet*, and *Lynacre*, laboured all they could to persuade them to the contrary. However, *Erasmus* did not desist from teaching for some Years, and though he was sometimes absent, yet he made so many Proficients in it, that they also became Teachers of it to their Pupils, whereby it flourished in this University, notwithstanding some of the Secular Priests, and Friars envied its Progress, and made it the Subject of their Scoffs, and Ridicule, in their common Discourse; and in their Disputations, and Sermons, declared, that the Propagators, and Learners of that Language, ought to be excommunicated. But as bad a Reception as *Erasmus* had here, he had worse at *Cambridge*; for there he labouring to teach the Scholars the *Greek* Tongue, no Body would go to hear him, nor would they be persuaded by their Chancellor to apply themselves to that Sort of Learning, being so fond of their Logical Quiddities, and Brangles, Nay, when the *Greek Testament*, just then put out by *Erasmus*, was tendered to some of the most famous Men of that University, it was not only rejected, but in a certain Meeting of a Society, it was ordered, under a great Penalty, that none of the Fellows should bring in among them that wicked, and useless Book. And indeed so averse were the Clergy in general to the *Greek* Language, that Dr. *Henry Standish*, then a Minorite Friar, and after Bishop of St. *Asaph*, wrote against *Erasmus*'s Edition of the *Greek Testament*; though there wanted not some, and those of the most Learned, who commended, and defended it.

Anno 1501, Prince *Arthur*, the Son of King *Henry*, came to see this University, and lodged in *Magdalene* College, out of a special Favour to Dr. *Mayhew* the President of it, who was the King's Almoner. He visited diverse other Colleges, and was entertained by the young Scholars, as well in them, as this, with Panegyricks, and all other Demonstrations of Reverence, and Respect.

Anno 1503, There happened here a devouring Plague, (the just Punishment, as was thought, of the Quarrels, and wicked Disorders, as well among the Scholars themselves, as the Scholars and Townsmen, for some Years before) which broke the University to Pieces, dispersing the Scholars into all Parts of *England*, as their Friends, and Relations invited them, or Humour led them. *John Forster*, President of St. *Alban*'s Hall, withdrew with the greatest Part of his Society to *Islip*, a Town near *Oxford*; but within three Weeks, the Plague followed them thither, and many of them died of it; of whom some were buried at *Elsfield*, and one at *Noke*. *Merton* College was much depopulated by it, but ceasing at the End of the Year, the Students returned to the University, and set up the usual Lectures, and Exercises according to the Orders, and Statutes of their Ancestors, and Founders; at which Time *Andrew Alazard*, a *Frenchman*, coming hither to take his Doctor's Degree in Physick, and being ordered by the Chancellor to expound *Avicen* upon the Pulse, he illustrated it so with Tables, which were esteemed long after his Departure, that many of the Scholars attended his Lectures, especially the Students in Physick; and St. *Alban*'s Hall where he resided, so long as he stayed, by his Means was filled again with Scholars.

Anno

Anno 1508, This was the laſt Year of King *Henry* VII's Reign, who had ſome Deſigns, in his Intention, of doing ſome great Thing for the Univerſity of *Oxford*, but whatever was the Hindrance we do not find, that it was ever began; ſo that he left the Univerſity in as bad a Condition, as he found it. And truly the Decay of Learning was rather greater, than it was at the End of the laſt Century, for the Scholars had little Regard to the better Sort of Learning, and liberal Arts. The *Greek* Tongue was deſpiſed, and the Scholars applied themſelves to Sophiſtical Niceties, and other trivial Studies, ſo that they were altogether Strangers to ſound Judgment and Reaſoning. And the fewer of ſuch Men the better, which made the Emptineſs of the Univerſity not ſo much to be lamented by the Lovers of true Learning; though indeed it was deplorable, for the Halls and Inns were turned into Tradeſmen's Shops, and the only Perſons, that made any ſhew of Letters, were *Wickliff*'s Followers, who yet durſt not preſume to appear in the Schools, in Defence of the Truths they held, through Fear of the popiſh Zealots, who were ever buſie to perſecute them as Hereticks, not ſo much in Oppoſition to their Doctrine, as to recommend themſelves to the Pope, and the Biſhops, to gain Preferment; for a good Life, and Learning, at this Time, was no good Qualification for Eccleſiaſtical Promotions. They merited moſt, that were bittereſt againſt novel Opinions, though true; and were ſo bigotted to the old papal Doctrines, as to perſecute all, that were ſo much as ſuſpected of being diſaffected to them. Learning ſeemed now expiring, but we ſhall find it reviving in the next Century.

King *Henry* VIII. ſucceeding his Father on the Throne, after the Example of his noble Anceſtors, at the Requeſt of Archbiſhop *Warham* Chancellor, Sir *Thomas Lovel*, High Steward, and Dr. *Fautleroy*, Commiſſary of the Univerſity, not only confirmed all its Charters, and Privileges, before granted by his Royal Progenitors; but increaſed the ſame, and among others confirmed the Charter of King *Edward* IV. by his Royal Diploma, which exceeded all the Grants of his Progenitors; but that with ſeveral papal Bulls and Grants, was ſome Way ſurreptitiouſly taken away to the great Loſs, as well as Trouble, of the Univerſity, who employed their Chancellor to procure an Exemplification thereof, from the Apoſtolick Chancery; but whether that was done or no, we find not, yet not long after we obſerve, that the Univerſity was in Poſſeſſion of them again; but upon the Extirpation of the Pope's Supremacy in this Reign, ſome fiery Zealots againſt Popery, committed them to the Flames, and ſo deprived the World of many Things which would have been of Uſe to compleat the Hiſtory of this Univerſity. But that was not ſo great a Loſs to it perhaps, as that of its Eaſe, and Quiet; for the Citizens having Intelligence of the Want of its Charters, ſet themſelves to infringe the moſt ancient and known Rights of the Univerſity, diſobeying the Chancellor's Mandate, and interrupting him in the Correction, and Impriſonment of Delinquents, with many other Injuries, which the Univerſity were not able to reſcue themſelves from; till by an Appeal to Cardinal *Wolſey*, and ſome other Patrons of Learning, the Bailiffs were forced to do Penance, and pay a Fine of four Pounds each, to ſatisfy the Expences of the Univerſity; but this Peace did not laſt long, for the Citizens finding a Way to elude the Force of the Univerſity Charters, broke out into a Quarrel, which Cardinal *Wolſey* extinguiſhed, by procuring a new Charter from the King and Parliament.

Anno 1518, In the Beginning of this Year, the King and Queen, with the great Cardinal *Wolſey*, and a numerous Attendance of Courtiers, and Peers, came to *Abingdon*, and were entertained there in the *Benedictine* Monaſtery. The Queen had a Deſire to ſee the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and more eſpecially the Shrine of St. *Frideſwide*, to which the Cardinal

Cardinal conducted her; and was met by the Heads of the University, and many Scholars. The Queen first paid her Devotion to St. *Frideswide*'s Reliques, and then retired to *Merton* College, where she lodged; and then visited the other Colleges. The Cardinal went into the Convocation-House, where being welcomed, together with the Nobles with him, he made an Oration, professing great Favour and Affection to the University, and promising, that since they had desired, that some of their Statutes relating to Learning, contradicted one another, and ought to be amended, if they would leave the Correction of them to him, he would found certain Lectures among them. This Proposal was gainsaid at first by the Chancellor, but, at the Importunity of the Body, granted; and a Decree thereupon made, of delivering the Statutes of the University into the Cardinal's Hands to be amended, and changed as he pleased, *June* 1, 1518. The Cardinal, immediately upon his Reception of them, promised to do all Things for the Advantage, and Honour of the University; and founded a Rhetorick Lecture, of which one *John Clemens* was the first Reader. The next Year he also established a *Greek* Lecture, which though it met with a like, if not a stronger Opposition, than it found when *Erasmus*, and *Grocynus*, set it up, by a Company of Scholars, who gave themselves the Name of *Trojans*, because they resolved like *Priamus*, and *Hector*, to oppose the *Greeks* with all their Vigour, by their Scoffs, and Laughter; yet by the Advice of Sir *Thomas More*, and the Encouragement of the Cardinal, who by his Favour made it a Way to Preferment, it came to pass that in a little Time, the Scholars were brought ardently to Study the *Greek* Tongue; and many became great Proficients in it, to the great Envy of the *Cantabrigians*, who soon after began to fall to the same Studies, especially when they saw this University grown so famous by it, that Foreigners sent their Youth hither for Education; but the Destruction of Monasteries, reduced Learning again, almost to the old Barbarism.

The Citizens about this Time supposing, that the University was deprived of their Privileges, and Charters, by their being delivered to the Cardinal; fell upon the Scholars of *Broadgate* Hall, who defended themselves bravely, tho' the Townsmen had the better. In this Conflict many were wounded, and one slain. This Disturbance obliged the University to hasten the Cardinal, to dispatch his good Design in correcting their Statutes, and increasing their Privileges, which he, being informed of the Quarrel, went speedily about; for having obtained all he desired of the King, by the Assistance of the Bishops of *London*, and *Lincoln*, he imployed Dr. *London* of *New* College, a Person well versed in all the University Affairs, to describe the Privileges of it, and Mr. *Robert Carter*, (whom on that Account he made Steward in his Family, and afterward a Canon of his College) to mend the Statutes; and for the greater Haste, Mr. *Roger Dingley* of *All Souls*, and Mr. *William Grise* of *Magdalene* College, both Bachelors of Divinity, were made his Assistants; but notwithstanding this, the Cardinal was involved in so many important Businesses of State, and his Downfal was so sudden, that the Work was never perfected.

The *Lutheran* Heresy, (as it was now esteemed, and commonly called) began now to spread it self much in this University; and *Luther*'s Books were got into many Hands, whereby his Doctrine got much Ground among the Scholars. This when the Cardinal was acquainted with, he sent his Letters down to the University, requiring them to send up to him at *London* some of their most learned Men, who might discuss these new Opinions, and confute them, as being opposite to the Catholick Faith. The Heads thereupon called a Congregation, and named *Thomas Brinknell* of *Lincoln* College, *John Kynton* a Grey Friar, *John Roper* of *Magdalene* College, and *John Colours*, all of them

them Doctors of Divinity, who going to *London*, held a Synod, with many other learned Men and Biſhops in the Cardinal's Houſe, and condemned *Luther*'s Doctrine, as contrary to the true Chriſtian Religion; a Copy of which Cenſure was a little after ſent down to *Oxford*, and fixed upon the Sun Dial, on the South Side of St. *Mary*'s Churchyard; and ſoon after *Luther*'s Books were burnt in this Univerſity, and *Cambridge*. After this the *Oxonians* grew very zealous againſt *Luther*'s Doctrines, and one Dr. *Edward Powell*, Doctor of Divinity, and Prebendary of *Salisbury*, not long before of *Oriel* College, wrote a Book againſt *Luther* upon the Pope's Supremacy, and ſeven Sacraments, which was not only highly applauded by this Univerſity, but was ſo highly approved of by the King, (who himſelf had about this Time written a Book againſt *Luther*, for which the Pope gave him the Name of *the Defender of the Faith*) that every one thought he would have ſome of the chief Preferments beſtowed on him. But it happening a little after, that the King being ſet upon his Divorce from Queen *Katharine*, and meeting with Oppoſition from the Pope, aſſuming to himſelf the Supremacy of the Church, Dr. *Powell* declared himſelf againſt both, which ſo angred the King, that he firſt impriſoned him, and then cauſed him to be burnt in *Smithfield*.

Anno 1523, Cardinal *Wolſey* obtained in the Beginning of this Year, of King *Henry*, an ample Charter of Privileges for this Univerſity, and took Care to ſend them down by proper Meſſengers; but when they came to be divulged in the City, the Citizens were ſo angry, that they reſolved never to obey them; and accordingly raiſed great Diſturbances in Oppoſition to them, as we ſhall obſerve afterward. With this Charter the Cardinal ſent *John Langland*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, his Orator, to aſſure the Univerſity that he would ſoon make good the Benefactions to it, that he had ſome Time intended, *viz.* That he would found among them a large College, and ſettle Revenues upon it ſufficient to maintain ſeven Lecturers, and two Hundred Scholars, and ſince they had repoſed ſo much Confidence in him, he would uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to procure them any Privilege they wanted, that he might make them the moſt famous Univerſity in the World. And that he might give them a Specimen of his Affection to them, he promiſed them to bring down to them the King, and Queen, in *Lent*; and not to leave them till he had given them ſome notable Mark of his Beneficence to them. The Biſhop having thus finiſhed his Meſſage, departed; and the Univerſity preſently met in a full Congregation, to conſult how they ſhould receive the King, and Queen, after the moſt magnificent, as well as ſcholarlike Manner, about which, after they had ſpent ſome Time and Pains, the Plague broke out, and made the Scholars fly to ſhift for their own Safety; but that did not abate the Cardinal's Zeal in building his College, which he ſoon finiſhed, and furniſhed it with the ableſt Scholars from all Parts, as well foreign, as domeſtick, *viz.* from *Cambridge*, *Paris*, and other Places, as alſo from other Colleges here.

Anno 1526, The Cardinal's College was ſcarce ſettled, when it was diſcovered, that *Luther*'s Doctrine had taken deep Root in it, by Reaſon of ſome Scholars, that were brought thither from *Cambridge*, who were great Favourers of it. Among theſe *John Clarke*, one of the junior Canons of the Society, was the Chief. He held private Lectures, and Diſputations in his Chambers, and being a Perſon of ſingular Learning, and Piety, was much followed by the young Scholars, and in all their Doubts, (which he allowed them freely to propound to him) became their Oracle. *Luther*'s Followers had their private Meetings alſo in other Places, where they joyned in Prayers to God, and contrived how to propagate their Maſter's Opinions, which were contained in a Book, which they had among them,

to explain the ſame. *Nicholas Oxdal*, or *Udal*, and *John Dyot*, were two of theſe. When the Cardinal, who had founded the College, heard of this, he was extreamly troubled, that he ſhould thus eſtabliſh a Seminary of Hereſy, and reſolving to root it out, thus proceeded againſt them, *viz.* Some he brought to a Recantation, others he expelled the Society, and others he put in Priſon; of which laſt, ſome of them were ſo reſolute in holding their Opinions, that they would rather be burnt with his Books, than renounce them. The Adherents to the papal Doctrines, exerted the utmoſt of their Art and Learning, to confute them, but to no Purpoſe. Several confirmed their Belief with their Death, of which were *John Clark*, *Henry Sumner*, and one *Bayley*, a Bachelor of Arts; but *Fryth*, *Taverner*, and *Lawney*, broke Priſon and eſcaped.

Anno 1528, Fierce Controverſies, and Diſputes happened this Year between the Univerſity and City, notwithſtanding a malignant Plague raged among them. The Townſmen accuſed the Scholars in ſeveral Articles, eſpecially the Proctors, for injuring the Citizens in their Night-watches; and when the Univerſity called a Court-Leet, according to Cuſtom, to attend in the *Guild-Hall* of the City, they refuſed to ſummon a Jury one Year, and ſhut up the Doors another againſt them; which Things they did, becauſe they ſuppoſed the Charter, which *Wolſey* was about to procure for the Univerſity, was not confirmed. The Chancellor's Commiſſary thereupon ſummoned the Mayor, and Bailiffs, to anſwer the Contempt; but they would not obey the Summons, and ſo were ſentenced to Impriſonment, which not being regarded, the Commiſſary proceeded to Excommunication; but this laſt Sentence at length ſo wrought upon them, that they ſubmitted to the Laws, and Cuſtoms of the Univerſity, and having taken an Oath to obey them, and the Laws of the Church, they were abſolved, and ſeeming Peace enſued, but laſted not long above two Years; for ſome factious and turbulent Spirits, broached new Differences about the Privileges of both Sides, ſo that they proved irreconcileable, till they were referred to the King himſelf, who ordered both to deliver up, and ſurrender into his Hands, all their Grants, and Charters, that a full Concluſion of all Quarrels might be made. This was accordingly done, and Bonds given by both Sides to ſtand to his Majeſty's Judgment, and Determination: Such Places, and Offices as fell in the mean Time, the King diſpoſed of, and having fully weighed, and conſidered well the Complaints of both Sides, ratified, and confirmed all the Ancient Privileges of the Univerſity, commanding the Mayor, and Citizens of *Oxford*, in no wiſe to infringe, or violate any of them; yet was not even this Deciſion kept long, through the perverſe Humour of the Townſmen.

In this Year alſo, the Cardinal ſent a Meſſage to the Univerſity by Dr. *Higden*, Dean of his College, by which not only the Privileges obtained for the Univerſity by him, were delivered to the Heads in a full Congregation, but a Promiſe was given them of erecting new Schools, for the Uſe of his Lecturers; which bountiful Beneficence, the Univerſity received with ſuch Gratitute to their Patron, that they eſtabliſhed by an unchangeable Decree. 1. That every Perſon, that ſhall be admitted to any Degree in this Univerſity, ſhall at their Admiſſion take a corporal Oath, that as often as they ſhall happen to preach in this Univerſity, St. *Paul's Croſs*, or St. *Mary's* without *Biſhops-gate*, they ſhall by Name pray for *Thomas Wolſey*, Cardinal, and Biſhop of *York*, that the magnificent Cardinal may partake of all their Suffrages, Prayers, Alms, &c. for ever. 2. That whenever the ſaid Cardinal ſhall depart this Life, ſolemn Obſequies ſhall be ſaid the next Day for his Soul, with a Maſs, by all the Graduates, who ſhall be obliged to be preſent, from the Beginning to the End, as an Act of Fidelity, that they may be performed in the

the moſt decent Manner, and that every Year upon a certain Day, by the Dean, or whole Univerſity; which Reſolution and Order, was forthwith ſent to the Cardinal, and lay in the King's Treaſury till the Year 1566, when it was reſtored to the Univerſity: how it came there, we have no certain Account.

Anno 1530, King *Henry* VIII. being intent upon his Divorce from Queen *Katharine*, his Brother *Arthur*'s Wife, which the Cardinal, in Hatred to the Emperor, had put into the King's Mind, as a Thing unlawful and ſinful; ſent this Queſtion to moſt of the Univerſities of *Europe*, and particularly to *Cambridge*, and *Oxford*, to have their Judgment upon it, the Pope and his Conſiſtory having put him off with long Delays, and to great Charge about it, *viz. Whether it be forbidden by the Laws of God, and Nature, that one Brother ſhould have the Wife of another Brother, after his Death.* The Univerſities of *Cambridge*, and *Paris*, ſoon ſent the King their Determination, *That it was forbidden*, &c. *Oxford* had many Meetings, and Debates about it, but never could agree in a full Congregation, the Juniors being poſitively ſet againſt the Divorce; whereupon the Doctors, and Bachelors of Divinity, being reproved by the King, and Archbiſhop, for their Delays, at length returned their Anſwer in this Form, *viz.* "To all Chriſtian People to whom theſe "Preſents ſhall come, We, the Doctors, "and Maſters, Regents, and Non-Regents, of all Faculties in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, Greeting. Seeing "it is a Debt of our Profeſſion, and "Chriſtian Charity, to be ready to impart our Knowledge, and ſatisfy all "Perſons of the Reaſon of our Faith, "who require it; and we have been "often demanded, and asked, *Whether* "*it be forbidden by the Laws of God, and* "*Nature, that any Chriſtian ſhould marry* "*the Relict, or Widow of his Brother, who* "*died without Children?* We having examined and diſcuſſed the ſaid Queſtion with all Diligence, and Sincerity poſſible, according to the Senſe "of the Holy Scriptures, and Interpretations of the Fathers, that we might "find out the certain Truth, do judge, "and declare, that the moſt probable, "certain, and true Opinion is, That it "is forbidden all Chriſtians by the Laws "of God, and Nature, that any Brother ſhould marry the Relict of his "own Brother, who dieth without "Children, if ſhe hath been carnally "known by him." And to this their Judgment the Univerſity put their Seal, in a full Congregation at *Oxford*, *April* 8, 1530. The King having received this Determination, was exceedingly pleaſed, and promiſed his Favour for the future more fully to it.

The two next Years were ſpent in Controverſies, between one of the Proctors of the Univerſity, and the Servants of the Abbot of *Oſney*, which the Abbot protecting, the Commiſſary pronounced him contumacious, and apprehending his Servants, as under their Juriſdiction, (which the Abbot denied) impriſoned them a While, and upon their humbling themſelves for their Faults, diſmiſſed them. The other Controverſy was between the Univerſity and City, about their Privileges, which ſo often happened, that our Pen is tired with Repitition; and ſo we ſhall proceed, to what we find more becoming ſo Auguſt a Body to relate, *viz.*

Anno 1534, King *Henry* VIII. not able to bear the papal Tyranny, ſince it croſſed him ſo much in the Caſe of his Divorce, reſolved to acknowledge no Superior in his own Dominions; and thereupon calling a Convocation of the Biſhops, and other Clergy, he cauſed it to be decreed by them, "That he was to be acknow-"ledged to be the ſupreme Head, and "Governor of the Church of *England*, "next under God;" which having obtained of the Clergy, he got it confirmed to him, his Heirs, and Succeſſors, by Act of Parliament; but ſtill the Pope's Supremacy was maintained by the moſt Part of the Kingdom. That therefore he might baniſh and expel it quite, the King ſent ſome of his moſt eminent

Men for Learning and Piety, to the Monasteries to know, what was their Opinion about it; and about the same Time sent his Royal Letters to this University, requiring their answer to this Question, *Whether the Bishop of* Rome *hath any greater Jurisdiction invested in him by God, in the Holy Scripture, over this Kingdom of* England, *than any other Bishop, which is a Foreigner.* To avoid Confusion, and Delay, the Consideration of the Question was, by the University met in a full Congregation, devolved upon thirty of the most eminent Divines, Doctors, and Batchelors, who having fully debated, and deliberated upon it, by searching the Scriptures, and the most approved Interpreters; and holding frequent Disputations upon it, came to this Resolution, which upon their Report was assented to by the whole University, and sent to the King, *viz.* "That the Bishop of *Rome*, hath no "where in Scripture a greater Power "conferred upon him by God, within "this Realm of *England*, than any o-"ther foreign Bishop whatsoever; and "to testify their unanimous Judgment "in the Point, the University in their "full Congregation affixed to it their "common Seal, *July* 27, 1534." But this did not fully satisfy the King; and therefore that he might have the full Concurrence of all the Scholars, to a Doctrine that favoured so much of Novelty, he sent certain Persons to demand the single Opinion of every individual Scholar, living in any College, or Hall, in these Words. *Whether he did, and would renounce the Pope's Supremacy?* To which, though many scrupled not to answer affirmatively, and by an Instrument subscribed by them, promised only to mention him as Bishop of *Rome* in their publick and private Discourses, yet others there were, who chose rather to lose their Fellowships, and other Dependances in the Colleges, and Halls, than comply therewith.

Anno 1535, King *Henry* being still in Possession of the Liberties, and Privileges of this University, sent certain Commissioners this Year to visit it, who in their Visitation of *Magdalene* College, added a *Greek* Lecture to the four before settled, *viz.* one in Divinity, two in Philosophy, and a fourth for the *Latine* Tongue. As also in *New* College, and *All Souls* a *Greek* and *Latine* Lecture, severally with proper Stipends for the Readers; but in *Queen's* College, and *Merton*, they appointed but one of these Lectures to each, with a suitable Stipend; ordering some Persons to read in those Languages in other Colleges, and the Students to attend them, though they gave no Stipend for reading. And because many Students foreseeing the Ruin of Church Preferments, with small Learning applied themselves to the Study of Physick, the Visitors ordered, that none should be allowed to do it, till they were examined by the Professor, and by him approved. This Unskilfulness of Persons running in so great Numbers to study Physick, gave Rise to the *College of Physicians at London.* The Visitors also at the same Time made some Regulations about the Elections of Proctors, and their Offices; and because the *Latine* Tongue was grown very much into Disuse, they commanded that certain *Latine* Sermons should be preached in that Tongue, according to the ancient Statutes, and Customs of the University. The King also at this Time restored to the University, all the Charters, and Liberties that had been lodged in his Hands some Years before, with his Confirmation of them, and an Injunction to all his Subjects to observe the same; and though he revoked the Force of all Charters, and Bulls granted to this University by several Popes, that he might thoroughly extirpate all papal Jurisdiction from this University, as well as from the other Parts of the Realm; yet he ratified all the Rights, and Privileges, which accrued to the University from thence, and established them to the Students, by virtue of his Royal Authority, by the Name of the antient Rights, and Customs of the University. In the Time of this Visitation, the Students in Abhorrence of Popery, pulled down all the Inn-keepers Signs represen-

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ting the Effigies of any Pope, and broke all such Paintings in Windows, razing the Name of the Pope, out of all their Mass-Books.

Nothing memorable more occurs to the last Year of this King's Reign, and and therefore we shall conclude it with a brief Representation of the State of Learning at this Time. The King himself, was undoubtedly the most munificent Patron of Learning, of all our Princes, and by his Example encouraged many others to promote the flourishing Condition of the University; but at this Time their Glory was strangely eclipsed, by these Means, viz. 1. The sudden Fall of Cardinal *Wolsey*, who was so great a Lover of Learning, that he spared no Costs, or Pains, to bring this University to the most flourishing State. 2. The Plague, and other epidemick Diseases, happening here no less than twelve Times in this King's Reign. 3. The Dissolution of the Monasteries, which did many of them by voluntary Contributions, and large Exhibitions, maintain many Students. Nay, 4. The very Stipends, that the King had settled on Lecturers here, were detained by his rapacious Courtiers; yet the University wanted not some learned Men, as *Grocyn*, *Lynacre*, *Latimer*, *Tunstal*, *Lilly*, and *Colet*.

Anno 1547, King *Edward* VI. came to the Throne, so young, that the Administration of the publick Affairs was committed to his Uncle, *Edward Seymour*, Duke of *Somerset*, under the Stile and Title of Protector of the Kingdom. As to what concerns this University in this Reign, we find the Scholars much divided among themselves, what Religion they should follow; Part expecting that Popery should be restored, and Part hoping that the Reformation would be compleated; and many being indifferent to both, and waiting to see which would get uppermost. Archbishop *Cranmer*, who was very zealous to carry on the Reformation, had just before sent for *Peter Martyr*, and placed him in the Chair, to the great Regret of the Papists, who were most bold, and forward, challenging *Peter Martyr*, who was then the King's Professor of Divinity, to Disputation, which was at length accepted, but served for no other Use, but to crown both Sides with Lawrels in their own Imagination, as is the common Event of such Debates. One certain Effect it produced, it set all the University in a Flame, Papists, and Protestants continually wrangling, and contending for their Tenets. When these Disturbances were heard of at Court, it was instantly resolved on by the King in Council, that there should be a Visitation of the University, to settle the Scholars in Religion, and to reform every Thing amiss; and to that End, these Persons were appointed Commissioners, *viz.* *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, Lord Great Chamberlain, *Henry Holbeach* Bishop of *Lincoln*, and *Nicholas Heath* Bishop of *Rochester*, Sir *William Paget*, Controller of the King's Household, Sir *William Petre*, Secretary of State, *Richard Cox*, Dean of *Christ Church*, *Simon Haynes*, Dean of *Exeter*, *Christopher Nevinson*, Doctor of Laws, and *Richard Morison*, Esq; to whom the King, and Lord Protector, with their Council, gave Order and Licence.

1. To visit all and singular the Colleges, Halls, Hostels, and other Places set a-part for scholastick Exercises, as well Exempt, as not Exempt; and all the Masters, Presidents, Wardens, and Rectors therein inhabiting; and inquire into their Conversations, Studies, and Behaviour; and if any are found vitious, sluggish, or any Ways culpable, to punish them with Suspension, or Discommuning, or any other Way that they should judge convenient; and if any of them prove contumacious, or rebellious, to excommunicate them, or imprison them.

2. To convert such Monies as are given to Feastings, or Lectures, to such other Uses as are more convenient; and such Monies, and Stipends, as are given to Choristers, and Chantors, or employed in teaching Children, to maintain

tain such Fellows, and Scholars, as may teach Philosophy in the same, or other Colleges, not preferring any that are not well qualified.

3. To supply all Vacancies with fit Persons, and to change the Chanteries of every College into Exhibitions, for the Maintenance of poor Scholars; and to unite two or more Colleges, though of a Royal Foundation, if they find it for the Benefit of the University.

4. To make new Statutes, and Orders, for the better Government of the University, and annex Punishments to the Violators of them; and if they found any Customs not warrantable, to disannul them, consulting the Honour, as well as Good, of so Reverend a Body.

5. To impose the Oath of Allegiance to the King, and his Heirs; and for abjuring the pretended and feigned Authority of the Bishop of *Rome*, and all other Oaths required by Law.

6. To call Congregations of the Heads of the University, to assist you in the Execution of the Commission, that all Things may be reformed, and settled, whether mentioned, or not mentioned in it. And because the Study of the Civil Law was much disused, they had an Order to revive, and restore it all the Ways they could, and appoint a Physick College in some convenient Place.

These Visitors soon after went down to *Oxford*, and Dr. *Peter Martyr*, preached a Sermon before them, upon *John* xvi. 23. *Verily, verily, I say unto you, whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my Name, he will give it you.* From which, turning his Speech to the Delegates, he said that the Time was now come, which all good Men desired in this University, that it should be purged from all Irregularities, and Disorders, and made a Nursery for good Learning and Piety, to the great Advantage of the Church, and Schools, by settling such a Discipline, as may fit Men for the Service of God, and Advancement of all ingenuous Arts, &c. He spake some Things also against the papal Doctrines, which did not at all please. The The Visitors after this applied themselves to their Business. And first inquiring into the State, Revenues, and Conversation of the Fellows, and Scholars of every College, most of them, who held the Protestant Doctrines fled, and durst not stand the Test, particularly in *New*, and *Magdalene* College, and *Christ-Church*. Their Removing of the idle, and loud Scholars, was very pleasing to the Citizens; but they were as much displeased in their depriving the Choristers of their Stipends, because they were most of them their Children; but this Grievance being represented to the King, and his Council, was by the Mediation of some Nobles, mitigated to their Content. Some Motions were made about uniting some Colleges, which had but small Revenues; but they were over-ruled, either by the Majority of Votes, or a Probability of a speedy Increase of their Revenues, by the Gift of Abbey Lands. The Chantry Lands were some of them turned into Exhibitions, but many of them were otherwise disposed of; what was done about the encouraging the Study of the Civil Law, and Physick, we find not. Having finished these Things, the Visitors quite altered the Form of Government in this University, (as they did also at *Cambridge*) by abolishing the old Rites of Divine Worship, and imposing new Bodies of Statutes, called *Statuta Edwardina*, or King *Edward*'s Statutes, which continued in Force, and Vigour, till the present Body of Statutes, stiled *Laud*'s Statutes, were enacted, and confirmed. At this Time, a prodigious Number of Books, treating of School-Divinity, were condemned to be burnt, by the Orders of the Visitors, as being the Occasion; and Support of the Popish Superstition, which to find out, the Colleges Libraries were all ransacked, and many valuable Books, and MSS. pillaged, or embezilled, to the great Loss of the Learned. The papal Bulls also, and Grants, were among other Muniments relating to the University,

verſity, ſeized and taken away, which ſo far erected the Minds of the Citizens, that they openly inſulted the Scholars; and had it not been for the ſtrenuous Oppoſition to their Deſigns made by Dr. *Goodrick* then Biſhop of *Ely*, and Dr. *Cox* the Chancellor, 'twas thought, the Univerſity had at this Time been made ſubject to the Government of the City.

But though the Univerſity eſcaped that Tyranny, yet it almoſt loſt the Name, by its ſtrange Loſs of Scholars, who affrighted with the ſudden, and unexpected Changes, which in their Opinion portended a kind of Deſolation to follow, bid adieu in general to the Univerſity, chuſing rather to hear of the Ruin of their Mother at a Diſtance, than be Spectators of it, which indeed ſo far mitigated their Grief, that it was tolerable at a Diſtance, which they could not have born nearer; for ſuch ſtrange Alterations followed, that there ſcarce remained any Foot-ſteps of an Univerſity; for four or five Schools, which ſtood on the South Side of the Divinity Schools, and belonged to certain Colleges, were bought by the Townſmen, who pulled them down, and added the Ground they ſtood on to their Gardens, and built them Houſes with the Timber, and Tiles. In the Schools of Arts, built by Mr. *Thomas Hokenorton* in King *Henry* VI's Days, the Laundreſſes dried their Linen, the Land thereunto belonging being turned into a Garden alſo, becauſe the Viſitors had taken away the *Lent* Diſputations, for which thoſe Schools were chiefly uſed. As to thoſe who by their Encouragement acted the Part of Reformers, their Zeal through hatred to the *Romaniſts*, who before had perſecuted them with the utmoſt Rigour, came little ſhort of Madneſs; for they accounted the Philoſophical Terms uſed in diſputing, (becauſe they had been practiſed by the Papiſts) not only vain, but ſuperſtitious, diſpiſed the old Exerciſe, and diſapproved the Academical Degrees, as Antichriſtianiſm, which was the Reaſon that ſome would not venture to take them, thinking, that the Church in theſe Confuſions would be quite extinct; and others who hoped better, were unwilling upon Hazards to ſpend their Money. In fine, ſuch was the Impiety of the Delegates, that the whole Univerſity was turned into Stables for Horſes, and Aſſes, which Fact was juſtified by ſaying, *That when the Colleges ſtood, they were Stews for the Proſtitutes of the Whore of* Babylon, *and the Schools were the Shrines of Devils.* To conclude, this was the State of this Univerſity. The Treaſury, which was full of rich Plate, Money, and other Rarities, given by ſeveral Benefactors, were either taken away, and purloined by the Authors of the Reformation of the Univerſity, or carried away by Papiſts, when they left the Univerſity without Hopes of Returning.

Anno 1553, The turbulent Reign of King *Edward* VI. came to an End, and his Siſter Queen *Mary*, after ſome feeble Oppoſition came to the Throne. She endeavoured to reſtore the Pope's Supremacy, and Religion in *England*, and did ſome Things, which ſeemed to conduce much to the Advantage, and Reeſtabliſhment of this Univerſity; for firſt, ſhe procured the late Oaths impoſed upon the Scholars here, for the Abrogating of the Pope's Supremacy, ſhould be no longer taken by the Preſident, or Fellows of Colleges, ſending her Mandate about it to the Society of *Magdalene* College, becauſe they had in the late Reign been the greateſt Sufferers by it. After this Encouragement given by the Queen, the Univerſity-Men who were recalled, together with the Townſmen, took great Pains to ſet up the *Roman* Rites, and Uſages again, whoſe Zeal Queen *Mary* was ſo well pleaſed with, that ſhe thought to make them ſome Requital, by ſettling the Meetings of Parliament among them; but ſhe altered her Mind, and called the Parliament to meet at *Weſtminſter*; however to encourage her Loyal, and Dutiful *Oxonians*, ſhe, as a nurſing Mother to the Univerſity, gave them ſeveral

ral Rectories, *viz.* of *South Petherwin* in *Cornwal*, *Seyſton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, and *Holmcultrum* with the Chapel of *Newton-Arloch* in *Cumberland*, the firſt of which had belonged a little before to the Priory of *Otoeſcroft* in *Cornwal*, and the laſt to the Abbey of *Holmcultrum*; ſhe alſo repaired the Schools, and fitted them for the Academical Exerciſes, as formerly, and ordered that the antient Statutes ſhould be again in the ſame Force as ever. However nothing yet being ſettled in Parliament, the Univerſity was divided into two Parties, Proteſtants, and Papiſts; the latter indeed bringing in their popiſh Maſs into the Churches with Boldneſs, the former nevertheleſs not deſiſting from the Uſe of the *Engliſh* Liturgy, though they had not any Belief, that they ſhould enjoy it longer than the next Meeting of the Parliament, which was approaching; but in the mean Time the Queen's Councils and Deſigns were known, and the Heads of Colleges did think it neceſſary to ſend a Congratulatory Epiſtle to her Majeſty, which they appointed Mr. *John Jewel* to compoſe, with a Deſign either to anger the popiſh Party, or alienate his own from him; but he deceived all their Hopes, by a dubious and obſcure Way of Expreſſion, which was approved of by Dr. *Treſham* the Commiſſary, and the other Doctors, and was very well accepted by the Queen; but when Mr. *Jewel* wrote it, he had Hopes that the Queen would make no changes in Religion.

A little after this, *Peter Martyr* left the Univerſity, and his Profeſſorſhip, and fled to *Lambeth*, becauſe *Treſham* had exhorted the young Scholars, eſpecially thoſe of *Chriſt-Church*, to affront him, which he found, he could not otherwiſe avoid. Some Conſultations were held about impriſoning him, but he having had the publick Faith engaged for his Security, when he came firſt into *England*, it was thought unjuſt to do it; and ſo Dr. *Stephen Gardiner*, who was now Lord Chancellor, whether it was out of Reſpect to his Learning, or to get rid of ſuch a valiant Adverſary, furniſhed him with all Neceſſaries, and ſent him away. After his Departure the Schools grew empty, his Hearers who uſed to write down his Lectures, not daring to appear, or being fled into the Country. When *Peter Martyr* left *Oxford*, he heard the Bell in *Corpus Chriſti* College to tell to Veſpers, and when he was told that many of the Scholars were forward to attend, he is reported to have ſaid with a Sigh, *This little Bell hath overturned all my Doctrine:* with *Peter Martyr*, many others left *Oxford*, and followed him into foreign Parts, as *John Fox*, *Tho. Bentham*, Dean of *Magdalene College*, (and afterwards Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*) *Thomas Bickley* Warden of *Merton* College, and afterwards Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, *Saul Humphrys*, and ſeveral others, ſome to *Frankfort*, others to *Geneva*, &c.

The Queen having now declared herſelf, Dr. *Stephen Gardiner* Biſhop of *Winchester*, ſent Delegates to viſit the Colleges of this Univerſity, that were under his Juriſdiction, as *New* College, *Corpus Chriſti*, and *Magdalene*; Sir *Richard Read*, Kt. and Dr. *Walter Wright*, Archdeacon of *Oxford*, were the Chief of theſe Viſitors. Out of *New* College they expelled ſome few, the major Part having before left it, becauſe they would not conform themſelves to the popiſh Doctrines, and Superſtitions; yet Maſs was here ſet up again, and ſome came to it for Fear of Puniſhment, which was ordered to be inflicted ſeverely upon ſuch as ſhould neglect it. From hence the Viſitors went to *Magdalene* College, and reckoning up what was done to the Papiſts in the laſt Reign, ejected fourteen Fellows. Dr. *Haddon*, who had but lately obtained the Maſterſhip, laid it down, preferring a good Conſcience before all the Honour and Wealth in the World. *Thomas Bentham* was now Dean, and when Sir *Richard Read* commanded him to mulct the young Scholars for being abſent from Maſs, he anſwered, *It had much grieved him, that he profeſſed himſelf a Papiſt in King* Henry VIII's *Reign, againſt his own Sentiments, and he would*

would never return to the same Worship, and he thought it unjust to punish those, who were of his Judgment. Whereupon he was expelled the Society, with *John Fox*, *Laurence Humphreys*, and others, who were resolute Defenders of the Protestant Doctrines. They celebrated Mass also here, but because none of the Fellows, or Scholars, no nor so much as the Clerks, and Choristers would officiate in their Places, they made Use of their Attendants to do it, and as to the Scholars they either discommoned them, or whipped them. In *Corpus Christi* College they met with no Difficulties, for the Master, and Fellows, presently conformed to the papal Practises, only Mr. *Jewel* who was the greatest Ornament of the College, withdrew himself, and left his Place.

Queen *Mary*, this Year, for the Advancement of Learning, confirmed the ancient, as well as modern Statutes of this University, and because the Town Bailiffs had hindred the High Steward of the University, going into their *Guild Hall*, to hear the Cause of one *Garnet*, of *Baliol*, who was accused of Felony, a Decree was made in the *Star-Chamber* by the Lords of the Council, that the Chancellor, and Masters of *Oxford*, should for the future have free Ingress into the said Hall, to hold their accustomed Court-Leets, under the Penalty of two Hundred Pounds to be imposed upon every Citizen opposing the same. But whereas King *Henry* VIII. had by his Charter commanded, that no Victuals should be taken by his Purveyors within twenty Miles of this City, unless he came thither himself, it was now by the Parliament restrained to five Miles from *Oxford* only, which was one Reason, why *Oxford* this Year laboured under such a Scarcity of Provisions, that whole Societies were forced to go into the Country to support themselves, till there should be greater Plenty.

In the very Beginning of this Year 1555, Archbishop *Cranmer*, who had been in Prison some Time in the Tower, with diverse other Peers for subscribing King *Edward* VI's Will, whereby Q. *Mary* was disinherited of the Crown, was carried down to *Oxford*, to vindicate himself by Way of Disputation from the Charge of Heresy laid against him by the Queen and her Council. He was imprisoned for High Treason; but the Peers concerned with him being pardoned, she could not be so partial, as not to exempt him, who upon a strict Examination was found unwillingly brought to it; however because he had been a Chief Instrument in the Divorce of her Mother, and a zealous Opposer of her Religion, she with the Bishops framed a Charge of Heresy against him to work his Destruction; and to do it under some Shews of Justice, sent him hither, that if the Learned could not convince him of his Errors, he might suffer, as an obstinate Heretick, which at last they effected, as may be seen in the Account of his Martyrdom in *Nottinghamshire*, where he was born.

Cardinal *Pole*, who had been made Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the foregoing Year 1555, sent down, by virtue of his Legatine Power, certain Persons of Eminency for their Learning and Piety, *viz. James Brokes*, Bishop of *Gloucester*, *Nicholas Ormanet*, Pope *Marcellus's* Datary, *Henry Cole*, Provost of *Eaton*, Dr. *Rob. Morwent*, President of *Corpus Christi* College, and *Walter Wright*, Dr. of Laws, Archdeacon of *Oxford*, to visit this University, and to inquire of the Scholars about thirty Articles, of which these two were the most comprehensive, and chief, *viz.*

1. Whether the Founders Statutes, and other laudable Customs of the University, and of the several Colleges, and Halls, are observed by all, and singular the Persons, who are concerned so to do. And if the Answer be negative, then that it be named particularly, which is not observed, and for what Reason.

2. Whether in the Time of the Schism any Thing had been appointed, or brought in Use, that was contrary to the

former Canonical Inſtructions, and was prejudicial to the antient Statutes of the Founders, their other Privileges, and Cuſtoms; and if it be anſwered affirmatively, then it ſhould be demanded, what thoſe Things were, and for what Reaſon, &c.

What theſe Commiſſioners did, perhaps may be too long to ſet down at length, wherefore we ſhall give this ſhort Account of their Actions, *viz.* They ejected all ſuch Perſons as had been in the former Reign, moſt zealous in oppoſing their *Romiſh* Doctrines and Worſhip; and having by a diligent Search found out all the *Engliſh* Bibles with the Comments upon them in the ſame Language, they burnt them together in the open Market-Place. All Books alſo written by Proteſtants to juſtify their Doctrines, they caſt out of the publick Libraries; and if they found any of them in the Scholars Studies, they burnt them, and puniſhed the Owners, either with certain Mulcts, or expelled them the Univerſity. Further alſo, they were very diligent by all Means to find out ſuch as differed from them in Points of Religion, (whom they called Hereticks) inſomuch, that all ſuch, as held the Reformed Doctrines were forced to fly, or hide themſelves; and when they had thus done, they returned and gave the Cardinal an Account of what they had tranſacted, and particularly of a Defect in the Statutes of the Univerſity.

In the latter End of this Year, the Chancellorſhip of the Univerſity happened to be vacant by the Reſignation of Sir *Richard Maſon*, Kt. whereupon Cardinal *Pole* was unanimouſly choſe Chancellor. The firſt Thing he ſet about, was to repair the Defect in the Statutes before complained of, and reduce them to the Model of Popery, which he ſent down in an old Book, which had been diſuſed in King *Edward* VI's Time to Dr. *Reynalds*, his Vice-chancellor, ordering that they ſhould be obſerved, till certain Delegates by him appointed, ſhould conſider which of them were fit to be retained, and which abrogated. Theſe Delegates were choſen out of the Heads of Colleges, and Lecturers, and were in Number fifteen, *viz.* four Divines, two Cononiſts, five Civilians, and four Philoſophers, or Artiſts, who having peruſed them, and thoroughly conſidered them, confirmed them by the Authority of the Chancellor and Convocation, and having promulgated them, engaged the Scholars to a ſtrict Obſervation of them; and becauſe they were very rigid in requiring the Performance of the papal Worſhip, they drove away all the Scholars, that inclined to the Reformation, which made the Univerſity very empty.

While theſe Things were doing, the Viſitors, (who ſtill continued in the Univerſity) were ordered to inquire into the Manners, and Religion of *Katharine Cathie*, or *Damp Martin*, *Peter Martyr*'s Wife, who died about four Years before, and was buried in *Chriſt-Church*, near St. *Frideſwide*'s Shrine; and, if they could find her guilty of Hereſy while ſhe was alive, (which they did not Doubt of) to burn her Body. According to their Order they ſummoned all, that they could find to have had any Acquaintance with her, and examined them upon Oath, but could get no other anſwer, than this, That they did not underſtand the Language ſhe ſpoke, and ſo could not know her Religion. Whereupon they wrote to the Cardinal, that they could diſcover no Cauſe for burning of her. The Cardinal however did not give over the Proſecution, but after ſome Time ſends down his Letters to Dr. *Martial*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, that ſhe being an Heretick, ought not to be allowed to lye near the Bones of St. *Frideſwide*, and ordered, that he ſhould dig up her Body, and caſt it out of Chriſtian Burial, which the Doctor was very officious to perform, and in the Evening after he received them, cauſed her Body to be dug up and buried in a Dunghill. There ſhe lay, till Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Throne,

ſoon

soon after which Archbishop *Parker*, and Dr. *Grindal* ordered her Body to be removed, and reposited in a more decent Place, till they could provide a more solemn Burial for it. This Office was put into the Hands of the Subdean, Mr. *Calfhill*, who took her up, and laid her with Care in the former Grave, so near St. *Frideswide's* Bones, that they became mixed with hers. But this Sepulture not being thought a sufficient Compensation for the Disgrace the Papists had put upon her, she was buried a third Time, with a great Confluence of People attending her Corpse, and a Sermon made at her Interment, in Commendation of her Virtues, which Mr. *Rogerson* seconded at St. *Mary's* the next *Sunday*, in his Sermon upon the Gospel. Some Scholar made this Epitaph on her,

Hic Requiescit Religio cum Superstitione.

Here lies Religion
Buried with Superstition.

The State of Learning in this Reign was very mean, if not contemptible. Ingenuous Arts, especially the School-Divinity, (which had been neglected in King *Edward's* Days) were now almost abolished, the Magistrates, and Heads of the University, minding nothing but to recover the Revenues of their Societies, and erect the Buildings. The Divinity-Schools were never so much as opened, all this Queen's Reign; the Stipend of the Professors being employed to repair the Schools. There was hardly one Sermon preached in a Month, the publick Readers, either through Laziness, or Ignorance, neglecting to do their Office. The *Greek* Tongue grew quite out of Use, and though the Papists had, (as they thought) established their Worship so firmly, as never again to be rooted out, yet Learning was so much despised, and the Encouragements here so mean, that no Man cared any Endeavours after it. Insomuch, that in the six Years, which this Queen reigned, there was but three Disputers in Divinity, eleven in the Civil Law, and six in Physick; yet there wanted not some few in this Reign, who were famous for Philosophical, and Logical Disputations, as *John Rastal*, and *Edward Bramborow* of *New* College, *William Allyn* of *Oriel*, who leaving the University in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, was made a Cardinal of the Title of St. *Martin in the Mountains*, and *John Hermans* of the same College; *David Hyde* of *Merton*, who was a skilful *Latinist* and *Grecian*, and was eminent for his Eloquence, and *Jasper Heywood* of the same College, who was reputed a good Poet and Philosopher; but when Queen *Elizabeth* restored the Reformed Religion, he being then Fellow of *All Souls*, fled beyond Sea and became a Jesuit, in which Profession he died. He was the Son of *John Heywood*, a Poet of Note in King *Henry* VIII's Reign, and Sir *John Walley* of the same College; *Francis Babington* of *All Souls*, who was Proctor in 1557, and afterwards was Master of *Lincoln* College, and *Margaret* Professor; *Robert Wood* a skilful Logician of *Baliol*; *Richard Edwards* of *Corpus*, a good Comedian and Musician; and *Anthony Atkins*, and *Christopher Hargrave*, admired Disputants. *Magdalene*, and *Christ-Church*, were famous only for Eloquence, and had no Genius for Disputations; but all these were but a few of many, who gave themselves up to Sottishness and Idleness, to the great Disgrace of the University.

Queen *Mary* dying *Anno* 1558, *Elizabeth* her Sister came to the Throne by Right of Inheritance: Upon her Accession the University put on a new Form, to the great Joy and Satisfaction of the Protestants, which the popish Party as yet looked upon to be without Cause, because they had some Hopes that the Queen would confirm their Religion; and on that Account in some Colleges took upon them to punish such Scholars, as shewed a more than ordinary Forwardness to Change, especially such, as spake against the Sacrament of the Altar; but the Scholars on the other Side,

eſpecially in *Magdalene* College, not being unmindful of what they had ſuffered from the *Romaniſts* in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, ſought all Opportunities of vexing and moleſting them, ridiculing their Prieſts for their ſhorn Heads, and threatning them if they dare to uphold their Maſs. Several of the Leading Men of the Univerſity being tired with theſe, and other rude Inſults, withdrew themſelves from the Univerſity, reſolving to live privately for the preſent, till it ſhould appear to what Party her Majeſty would joyn. Doctor *Treſham* upon the Death of Cardinal *Pole*, (who departed this Life the ſame Day with Queen *Mary*) became thereby Chancellor, and thinking it is Duty, according to Cuſtom, to congratulate her Majeſty upon her Acceſſion to the Throne, called a Convocation to conſult about it; and it being readily approved of, and agreed on, it was drawn up in Writing, and ſent to *London* by the ſaid Chancellor, attended with ſeveral Heads of Colleges, and preſented to the Queen, who receiving it graciouſly, gave them large Aſſurances of her Royal Inclinations to Learning, and eſpecially of her Favour to this Univerſity, which ſhe gave an ample Demonſtration of the next Year in Parliament, by paſſing an Act remitting to the Univerſities of *Oxford*, and *Cambridge*, the Payment of firſt Fruits, and Tenths for ever; and ſoon after in the ſame Manner, exempting them from being charged with Subſidies of Tenths, and Fifteenths, for all their Temporalities, or Lay Fees. Ringing upon St. *Hugh*'s Day for the Queen's Acceſſion, began this Year, and was continued all her Reign, and longer.

The Queen having a Deſign to viſit this Univerſity this Year 1559, was haſtened hither ſooner than ſhe intended, by ſome Letters which ſhe received from the Heads of Houſes, complaining to her, what ill Treatment the Proteſtants had from the Papiſts, whereupon ſhe wrote back to the Univerſity Magiſtrates, commanding them to uſe, (*Chriſtiana Religionis Cultores*, the Profeſſors of the Chriſtian Religion, for ſo ſhe termed) the Proteſtants, in all private and publick Affairs, with Kindneſs and Civility; and forbidding any Elections of Maſters, Fellows, or Scholars, to any Offices, as alſo all Alienations, and Exchanges of Eſtates, except it be for ſome neceſſary Improvement) till ſuch Time, as there ſhould be held a ſolemn Viſitation, which ſhe purpoſed ſhortly to ſet on foot, as ſhe did a few Months after perform. The Delegates were Dr. *Richard Cox*, Biſhop of *Ely*, Sir *John Maſon*, Kt. formerly Fellow of *All Souls*, Sir *Thomas Benger*, Kt. *William Kingſmill*, Eſq; *John Warner*, Maſter of *All Souls*, *Walter Wright*, Doctor of Laws, Archdeacon of *Oxford*, *John Watſon*, Maſter of Arts, Chancellor of St. *Paul's*, *London*, and *Robert Bynge*, Eſq; whom ſhe commanded to treat all Perſons gently, and avoid all Sharpneſs, as the only Way to gain upon the Scholars. What the Articles were, which they were to proceed upon, we find not, but obſerve that they had Power to confer Offices, and eject all Perſons, that would not renounce the popiſh Doctrines, and Superſtitions, to recal all ſuch Perſons as had been baniſhed, or forced to fly upon the Account of Religion, and re-eſtabliſh King *Edward*'s Statutes. In all which Reſpects they behaved themſelves ſo moderately, and diſcreetly, that the Univerſity gave her Majeſty Thanks for allowing them ſuch Authority. The Perſons deprived by theſe Viſitors were, Dr. *Richard Martial*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, who refuſing to ſubmit to the Authority of the Delegates, was carried to *London* and impriſoned; Dr. *William Treſham*, Canon of the ſame College, becauſe he refuſed to take the Oath of Supremacy to the Queen; Dr. *Richard Smith*, of the ſame College, who afterward became Dean of St. *Peter* at *Doway*. He was a zealous Defender of the *Romiſh* Doctrines, and died *Anno* 1563, Dr. *Tho. Reynolds*, Maſter of *Merton*, who died in Priſon, and ſeveral other Maſters, and Fellows of Colleges, too numerous to be particularly recounted in this Place; yet ſome there

there were, who had before been deprived for refuſing to take the Oath of Supremacy, but now conformed.

But notwithſtanding all the provident Care of this wiſe Princeſs to reform this Univerſity in Point of Religion, as well as Diſcipline, ſome, and thoſe not a few, retained an Affection for the *Romiſh* Ceremonies, and Worſhip, and particularly *Merton* College, where the Vice-Maſter, *William Hall*, took upon him to bring in the Courſe of *Roman* Devotions, which had been uſed from the Eve of *All Saints*, to the *Purification* of the Virgin *Mary*, and by his Encouragement the Proteſtants were much injured, and abuſed; but their Inſolence was ſoon repreſſed by the Archbiſhop, who ſent them a Maſter of a more moderate Temper, and expelled *Hall*; and ſo the remaining Roots of Popery were killed, which tis to be feared, had there been any Hopes of a popiſh Succeſſor, (as was endeavoured by ſome, who caſt their Eyes upon *Mary* Queen of *Scots*) would not ſo eaſily have been done, if at all. The Queen was ſenſible of this, and to that End made uſe of all proper Methods to reſtore this Univerſity to a flouriſhing State; for ſhe at the Interceſſion of the Heads of Colleges, reſolved to give no Diſpenſations, and cauſed Laws to be made about the regular Way of taking Degrees, eſpecially in Divinity and Phyſick. She alſo ordered the Proctors to chooſe out ſome of the fitteſt Men in the Univerſity, to make ſome Statutes about the Lectures, and other Exerciſes, that they might be performed in the beſt Manner; and aboliſhed ſome Exerciſes, becauſe they ſavoured of Superſtition, and vain Sophiſtry. There were alſo ſome Laws made about the Scholars Cloathing and Garb, that none of them, who had any Stipend, or Exhibition from the Colleges, ſhould wear their Shirts plaited at the Neck and Hands above half a Thumb's Breadth, and not mixed with any Silk, Gold, or Silver; as alſo that none of them ſhould wear a blue, white, or yellow Doublet, &c. In fine, ſuch was the Diligence of the Chancellor in reſtoring, amending, and explaining the Statutes, that nothing was omitted, that could any Ways raiſe the Reputation, or advance the true Intereſt of the Univerſity.

All this did not content the Queen, but believing, that a Viſit from her ſelf might not only pleaſe the Scholars, but give the Univerſity a Reputation all over *Europe*; ſhe purpoſed ſome Time to do it before ſhe did, the Plague happening to be here; however in the Year 1566, ſhe went down hither, accompanied with the Marqueſs of *Northampton*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, Secretary *Cecil*, and many other Nobles, and great Officers, where ſhe was entertained with all the Marks of a Loyal Reſpect, and higheſt Strains of Eloquence and Learning, wherewith ſhe ſhewed her ſelf wonderfully pleaſed; for ſhe attended all the publick Exerciſes of the Schools, for a Week together; and particularly one Day having heard the Phiſick Diſputations, and after that the Theological, Dr. *Humphry* being Reſpondent, and the moſt famous *Jewel*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, Moderator, with great Pleaſure; ſhe roſe up, and having offered the *Spaniſh* Embaſſador, Earl of *Leiceſter*, and *Cecil* to do it, did her ſelf make an Oration in *Latin* to the Scholars, excellent in its Kind, if we conſider her Sex, and Time ſhe lived in; but moſt admirable as a Queen, and ſo put an End to the Exerciſe for that Day. She continued here a few Days after, and profeſſed herſelf extreamly delighted with the Pleaſantneſs of the Place, the Beauty of the Colleges, and her magnificent Entertainment, and with the Plenty, and Variety of good Literature ſhe found here; for as ſhe was by Day diverted with ſcholaſtick Exerciſes of all Sorts, ſo at Night ſhe was pleaſed with the Tragedies, and Comedies acted by the Scholars; for which as ſhe gave them Thanks at her Departure, ſo ſhe added a Promiſe that ſhe would be always ready to promote, and encourage them in their Studies, which ſhe accordingly did, by promoting

promoting such Members of it, as were of the greatest Merit, which Qualification, while many laboured to attain, this University abounded with Men of the most exalted Knowledge and Learning.

This Royal Visit was then ascribed to *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, who was at that Time Chancellor of this University. He while he was conversant here, had observed many Irregularities, and Disorders, contrary to the Discipline, and good Government, that such eminent Bodies ought to be under; and besides, had of late heard great Complaints of the like, or greater Misdemeanors, which as soon, as he was chosen their Chancellor, he was resolved to reform; and to that End, that he might do it with the greater Authority, invited the Queen thither, that by her Presence she might Countenance what he should advise for the bettering the State of the University. On these Grounds he proceeded to settle Things, and changed the whole Government of the University, in some Things for the better, but as it was then thought, in many Things for the worst; of which last Kind, his Abolishing the old Form of chusing the Proctors, appointing hebdomadal Meetings, &c. were; but however, he had a great Regard to the promoting of Learning, especially of Languages, for which End he recommended to the Convocation, one *John Druce* a *Fleming*, (who had been banished his Country upon the Account of Religion) to instruct the Scholars in the Knowledge of the *Syriack* Tongue, and procured him a School to read in, and a Stipend, for his Labour, of twenty Marks *per Annum*. He discharged his Place so well, that he was after made a publick Professor of that Tongue in the University.

Anno 1573, This Year began it to be urged with great Strictness, that every one that entred into the Ministry of the Church, should be obliged to subscribe their Consent and Assent, to the Liturgy, and Discipline of the Church of *England*. The Bishops had hitherto been remiss in exacting it, because, though the Articles to be subscribed were made ten Years before, they were not confirmed by Parliament, till this Year, or the foregoing. The Governors of the University thought, that the said Subscription was expected of them, and thereupon they ordered, that all that took any Degrees, should subscribe the said Articles; but many refused, to the great Disturbance of the University, making cavilling Objections against the *Common Prayer*, and Discipline established, as if by their Opposition, they could null the Act of the Parliament. To encourage, and animate these Dissentients, Mr. *Tho. Cartwright*, wrote his Book, which he entituled, *Admonitions*, endeavouring to inform the Parliament of the Faults, and Defects of the Liturgy and Discipline, to which Subscription was required, which made some so bold, as to advise all to a Non-Conformity, as well in Sermons and Lectures, as common Discourse. When the Chancellor, and Queen's Council was acquainted with this, a Letter was sent by them to the University, commanding that if any Person would not conform to the established Worship, but either moved, or cherished any Disturbance, he should be apprehended, and punished according to the Nature of his Crime. The Chief that made this Opposition, were some Persons of the Colleges of *Christ-Church*, *Magdalene*, *Corpus*, St. *John's*, and *Magdalene-Hall*; and the Encouragers of it were then thought to be Dr. *Humphreys*, and Dr. *William Cole*, with some others; but Suspicion, and common Fame, are usually great Lyars, however the Party, who thus stood out, and would not subscribe, were called *Puritans*.

Anno 1575, This Year the Parliament, for the Encouragement of Learning, and Advancement of the Scholars Revenues, made a Law, That no Tenements, Tithes, Lands, or other Possessions, belonging to any College in *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, *Winchester*, or *Eton*, should be leased, or demised upon any other

other Condition, than that one third Part, at leaſt, of the old Rents, ſhould remain to be paid yearly, *viz.* in a certain Quantity of Wheat, and Malt, upon ſome ſet Days, by the Tenants, which if it were not done, it was now enacted, that every Tenant inſtead of Corn, ſhould pay Money according to the Rates, that Corn ſold at on the Market-Day, before it came due, to all the ſaid Colleges. Sir *Thomas Smith*, Secretary of State, by the Inſtigation, and Advice of *Henry Robinſon*, Maſter of *Queen's* College, is ſaid to have procured this Act in ſo empty an Houſe of Senators, that it was not conſulted, whether it was for the Advantage, or Damage of the Univerſity; but however that be, it certainly proved a great Advantage to the Colleges, their Revenues being thereby ſo much increaſed, that they ſeemed almoſt endowed a-new.

Anno 1579, The Univerſity, being very deſirous to extirpate fully all the Remains of Popery out of their Body, impoſed this Task upon ſome Doctors, who were the moſt eminent for their Piety, and Learning, allowing them to conſider upon a Statute formerly made for that Purpoſe; and if they ſaw fit, enlarge it, or amend it. Theſe Delegates performed their Office with great Fidelity and Care, and having made ſome Additions to the Statute, and explained both ſo, as they thought would be for the Benefit of the young Scholars, and Increaſe of the Goſpel-Doctrine, brought them to a general Congregation of the Univerſity called on purpoſe for their Approbation, and were as follows,

1. For the Extirpation of Hereſy, and the Inſtruction of the Youth in true Piety, we judge, that theſe Books are chiefly to be read, *viz.* The larger Catechiſm of Dean *Alex. Nowell*, in *Greek* and *Latin*; *John Calvin's* Catechiſm in *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew*; or, *The Elements of the Chriſtian Religion*, written by *Hyperius*; or the *Heydelburgh* Catechiſm, according to the Capacity, or Pleaſure of the Reader.

2. To theſe may be added *Bullinger's* Catechiſm, intended for more adult Perſons; and *Calvin's* Inſtitutions; or *The Apology of the Church of* England; or *The Articles of Religion*, compoſed by the Synod of *London*, and ſet forth by Royal Authority, with an Explication of the Common Places, by certain Teſtimonies taken out of the Scriptures, or Fathers ſome Times. To the firſt, the younger Sort, and to the latter, all under Graduates ſhall be bound, and confined.

3. That the Scholars ſhall be forbidden, and as much as poſſible be hindered, from reading, and having all Catechiſms teaching any Thing contrary to ſound Doctrine, and all other popiſh, and ſuperſtitious Books.

4. That none ſhall have Power to read, or interpret any of the former approved Books, privately, but Tutors; and publickly, but ſuch Catechiſts as are, or ſhall be aſſigned, in every College, and Hall, by the Maſter of it.

5. That this Decree may be diligently and inviolably obſerved, there ſhall be a private Examination by the Catechiſts, or Heads of the Univerſity, every Term, or by the Vice-chancellor, in the Preſence of the Divinity-Readers, that it may be known what Proficiency the young Students have made.

6. If any of the Teachers, or Learners, are found either negligent, or otherwiſe blame worthy, let him be puniſhed according to the Judgment of the Heads, or if Occaſion be, of the Vice-chancellor. By theſe Methods it was endeavoured to baniſh Popery out of the Univerſity, which the Townſmen ſo far approved of, that they ſet up two Lectures at St. *Martin's* Church, to be preached every *Sunday* againſt the popiſh Doctrines, and ſettled a Stipend of twenty Marks upon each of them for a Year.

We paſs over the Entertainment of *Albert de Alaſco*, a *Polonian Palatinate*, with Univerſity Acts, and Speeches, Comedies, and Feaſtings, to his great Admiration; and ſhall take Notice here of

of what has a greater Reſpect to the Univerſity, *viz.* That the Chancellor in the Year 1584, by a Letter ſent by the Queen's Order to the Univerſity, commanded, that no Perſon ſhould be admitted to any Degree without performing the ſtatutable Exerciſe for the ſame, upon a Report to her Majeſty, that Degrees were taken here by the Allowance of Diſpenſations, without any Regard had to Learning, or Merit; wherefore he commanded them in the Queen's, and his own Name, to ſee that all Perſons whatſoever, did their Exerciſe for the ſame, and ſtaid their proper Time before they preſumed to take any Bachelor's Degree in Divinity, Law, or Phyſick, or any other Faculty whatſoever; or ſue for any Doctor's Degree, without Reading the curſory Lectures, except the Sons of King's, and Noblemen, having a Voice in the upper Houſe of Parliament, promiſing with all, that no Diſpenſations ſhould be granted for the doing of Exerciſe, after the taking of ſuch a Degree; but other Cuſtoms have ſince prevailed, of as ill a Conſequence, which is taking of Bonds, and being contented with the Forfeiture of the Conditions, by which Means many illiterate Perſons have obtained their Degrees, which otherwiſe could not be conceived to have had the leaſt Part of an Univerſity-Education.

The Chancellor was wont to make frequent Viſits to this Univerſity, not only for reforming the Statutes, and Laws of the Univerſity, but to be ſometimes preſent at the ſcholaſtick Diſputations, and other Exerciſes, that he might make a Report thereof to his Royal Miſtreſs, and encourage the ſame by ſome laudable Acts of Reſpect, and Benefactions. Being to that End here in *January* 1584, he was preſent in the Afternoon at ſome Diſputations in St. *Mary*'s, held between two Brothers, *John*, and *Edmund Reynolds*, who much differed in their Religious Principles, the one maintaining the Proteſtant Doctrines, and the other as vehemently impugning them. The Report is, that they diſputed ſo long that they convinced each other, ſo that the *Papiſt* turned Proteſtant, and the Proteſtant *Papiſt*; but this is a groundleſs Surmiſe, they both learnedly managed their Part, but ſtood and fell, as they came. *John* grew afterwards famous, as his Writings ſhew; but *Edmund*, (ſome call him *William*) though a Papiſt, conſulted his own Safety and Eaſe, and lived obſcurely, and neither advanced either the *Roman* Court, or Kitchen.

Anno 1586, Sir *Francis Walſingham*, principal Secretary of State, that the Impoſſibility of an Union between the Churches of *England* and *Rome*, might appear, eſtabliſhed a Divinity-Lecture at this Univerſity; for this End, (as the Univerſity Regiſter words it) *Ut Sacræ Scripturæ textus*, &c. that is, That the Text of the Holy Scripture, and the Fundamentals of Religion, may be handled after the Manner of Common Places; and the Controverſies from them ariſing diſcuſſed, as they are wont to be done at *Rhemes*, and other foreign Schools in Behalf of Popery; but chiefly that the Orthodox Doctrine of the Church of *England*, may be firmly eſtabliſhed. The Secretary was a fierce Oppoſer of Popery, but ſomething inclined to favour the Puritans; and accordingly ſettled Dr. *John Reynolds*, then Preſident of *Corpus Chriſti*, in his Lectureſhip, ſuppoſing he had a fit Perſon to promote his Deſign; for this Doctor, who had been brought up in the *Engliſh* Seminary abroad, being converted by his Brother *Edmund*, became a violent Enemy to Popery; and indeed was no leſs a Friend to the Puritans, never much affecting the Epiſcopal Order. However his Character was good, he was a Perſon, of infinite Reading, and a very ſtrong Memory, and read three Times a Week during the Terms, being wonderfully followed, and applauded. His Lectures were many of them printed after his Death, to the great Advantage of Divines, as ſome think.

Anno 1588, The Chancellor coming hither about the middle of *Auguſt* 1588, ſtaid

ſaid a While, and then going to *Cornbury*, fell ſick there and died, and Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, ſucceeded in the Office of Chancellor of this Univerſity. He made up all the Defects of his Predeceſſor, for he took Care that all Perſons, who ſought to be admitted to any Degree, ſhould give an Account of their Faith, which having been neglected by the Earl of *Leiceſter*, was complained of by the Biſhops, who had many Heterodox Divines in their Dioceſes, that came from thence. He detected many *Romaniſts* lurking about *Oxford*, to ſeduce the young Scholars; and reſtrained the Students Exceſs of Apparel, and chaſtiſed all Vice. He reſtored preaching on Holidays, as well as *Sundays*, with a Deſign not only fully to eradicate Popery, but to accuſtom young Divines to the right Way and Method of Preaching. He made an Order to oblige the Canons of *Chriſt-Church*, to preach on *Sundays* in Term-Time in their own Perſons, and enacted, that all Candidates for Degrees, and matriculated Perſons, ſhould ſubſcribe the Articles of Religion, according to the ancient Cuſtom. He alſo revived the Courſe of Diſputations in Divinity, Law, and Phyſick, *pro termino*; and ordained Penalties to be inflicted on all ſuch, as omitted them; finally, ſo careful was he of the Honour, and Advantage of the Univerſity, that had he lived longer in the Chancellorſhip, he would have left nothing in the Univerſity to have been amended; but he dying *Anno* 1592, the Lord *Buckhurſt* ſucceeded him, and went on ſo faſt in his Steps, that he thought himſelf obliged to correct whatever had eſcaped the Knowledge of his Predeceſſor. He invited her Majeſty to the Univerſity, as the Earl of *Leiceſter* had done, that by their Loyalty and Learning, they might win her Majeſty's Favours; and he himſelf did all that lay in his Power, to render the Univerſity, as eminent for the Purity of Religion, as they were for the Excellency of Learning, injoining the Governors of the Univerſity,

1. That they ſhould make a ſtrict Search after all Jeſuits, ſeminary Prieſts, (as they are called) and other Papiſts, commonly known by the Name of Recuſants, and baniſh them out of the Precincts of the Univerſity.

2. That they ſhould take ſpecial Care, and uſe their utmoſt Endeavours, that no young Men be truſted to the Tuition of any Perſon, that was ſo much as ſuſpected to favour the *Roman* Religion, which was injoined ſome Time before, but now executed.

3. That Lectures ſhall be kept up, and carried on according to Appointments of our Anceſtors, or at leaſt in ſuch a Manner, as may be moſt for the Benefit of Learning.

4. That it ſhall not be ſafe for any diſorderly Perſons to abide in the Univerſity, who will not reſpond in their Turns, and refuſe to attend the Lectures of their Faculty.

5. That the Habits accuſtomarily uſed by every Degree, ſhall be again reſtored, that Scholars may know one another; the Neglect of this hath deſerved much Blame in the Univerſity, every one being ſuffered, to wear what Dreſs he pleaſeth.

6. That all Gallantry in Habits ſhall be avoided, which hath been often commanded heretofore, but never obſerved. Thus the Government was put into the Hands of the Heads of the Colleges, and Halls, who joining their Endeavours, ſo ordered Matters, that we find no Complaints after this; but the Univerſity grew more orderly daily, flouriſhing in good Manners, and Piety, (ſome yet inclining to Puritaniſm) and very many excelling in Learning.

In the Month of *January* 1596, Letters were ſent by the Mayor, and Citizens of *London*, and the Company of *Mercers*, deſiring this Univerſity to chooſe them ſome fit Men to be the Profeſſors of Theology, Aſtronomy, Geometry, and Muſick, for the Citizens; and Lecturers of Law, Phyſick,

and Rhetorick, for the Mercers; to be placed in the College lately erected by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, which was done accordingly; and they began to read with some *Cambridge* Men, upon the Days appointed, the *June* following. Their Names were,

Anthony Wotton, of *King's* College in *Cambridge*, for Divinity.
Dr. *Matthew Gwynne*, of St. *John's* College *Oxford*, for Phyſick.
Henry Mountlow, Dr. of Laws, for Civil Law.
Dr. *John Bull*, of *Cambridge*, famous for his Skill in Muſick, having taken his Degree in this Univerſity alſo, for Muſick.
Mr. *Edward Brerewood*, formerly of *Brazen-noſe* College, for Aſtronomy.
Henry Briggs, of *Cambridge*, but afterwards Profeſſor of Geometry in this Univerſity, for Geometry.
Caleb Willis, Maſter of Arts, of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, for Rhetorick.

Anno 1597, Sir *Thomas Bodley* obſerving, that Learning in this Univerſity did not arrive at that Perfection, that might be expected, which might juſtly be imputed to their Want of a good publick Library, which they had anciently in ſome Meaſure beſtowed on them by the Duke of *Glouceſter*, and other Benefactors, but had been much diminiſhed, and ſpoiled by ſome ill Men at the Reformation; and for Want of Salaries for proper Officers to take Care of it, had been much neglected, and embeziled ſince; had long purpoſed to do ſomething memorable, for the perpetual Increaſe of Learning in this Univerſity; and thereupon this Year in a Letter to Dr. *Rawis* Vice-chancellor, ſignified his fixed Reſolution, (if he could have the Conſent and Approbation of the Univerſity, and met with no Hindrance from the Statutes of *Mortmain*) to repair the Buildings of the old Library, and bring it into the ancient Form, and furniſh it with Desks, Claſſes, and Benches, with other Conveniences fit to receive the Books of future Benefactors, as ſoon as Materials can be got together; and becauſe Books will be of little Uſe alone, unleſs ſome ſuitable Salaries, be ſettled upon proper Officers to preſerve them, he promiſed to ſettle a yearly Revenue upon it for ever, not only to buy Books, but to maintain a Library-Keeper, and to defray other incidental Charges; by which Means he hoped in Time it would be filled with innumerable Volumes, and be not only an Ornament, but a Treaſure of Knowledge to the whole Univerſity. Theſe Propoſals being offered to the Convocation by the Vice-chancellor, were received with much Thankfulneſs, and Joy, and Sir *Thomas* went immediately about the Work, and finiſhed it with a good Omen; for ſince it is ſo much increaſed by the Donations of the Learned, that it is now become one of the fineſt, and moſt copious Libraries of the World, and far the beſt, and largeſt in *England*.

Anno 1602, This Year there happened in this Univerſity, a great Conteſt between the Puritans, the Followers of *Calvin*, with which this Univerſity was at this Time full, and who ſpoke very diſgracefully of the Diſcipline, and Rites of the Church of *England*, that they might beget a general Diſaffection to them; and Dr. *Howſon* the Vice-chancellor, and other Heads of the Univerſity, whom, becauſe by their Office and Duty they were to maintain them, they abuſed by Words of Reproach and Slandor. The chief Men that did this, were *John Sprynt*, Maſter of Arts of *Chriſt-Church*, *Henry Ayray*, Doctor of Divinity, and *Robert Trowtbeck*, M. A. of *Queen's* College both, and ſome others. Theſe Perſons being ſummoned before the Vice-chancellor, to anſwer for their Crimes, refuſed to appear, and ſo their Cauſe was brought before the Chancellor, and at length to the Queen and Council,

Council, who referred the Matter to certain Delegates of Eccleſiaſtical Matters, who having fully examined the Matter, obliged them to a Recantation, in a full Convocation of the Univerſity, which was performed by *Sprint*, and *Trustbeck*, but Dr. *Aſpray*, by the Interceſſion of Friends, got off unpuniſhed; and the Reſt received a ſevere Reprimand from the Delegates, with a ſtrict Charge not to ſpread their Opinions, and behave themſelves peaceably for the future. *Sprint* became after this Miniſter of *Thornbury* in *Glouceſterſhire*, and having wonderfully changed his Opinion, wrote a Book to juſtify Conformity in Church Matters. The very laſt Day of this Year, *viz. March* 24, the Heroick, and Good Queen, *Elizabeth* died, and left the Crown to *James* VI. King of *Scots*.

Upon the Acceſſion of King *James*, who was the firſt King of *England* of that Name, this Univerſity took Care to enroll Queen *Elizabeth*, among its Benefactors, but with Tears, and Mourning, congratulated their new King; the Plague then raging ſo fatally at *Oxford*, that the Scholars were forced to fly, put off their Terms, and ſhut up their Colleges, leaving only ſome few to take Care of them in their Abſence; the Citizens in the mean Time being reduced to a ſtarving Condition for want of Trade, and Buſineſs; for though the Scholars at their Departure left them ſome Relief, yet that was ſoon exhauſted. After ſome Months Receſs, the Scholars again returned, and ſet themſelves to bring their Exerciſes, and other Affairs into their uſual Courſe; but found, that the noble Profeſſion of the Civil Law was near expiring, ſo few either regarding that Study, or ſurviving, that were ſkilled in it. The Vice-chancellor being made ſenſible of it, called a Convocation, in which Dr. *Martin* of *New* College, having ſhewed what Miſchief would accrue to the Nation by the Extirpation of this Study; and the Vice-chancellor adding, that it was one of the four principal Pillars, on which the Univerſity ſtood, and that it would fall, if it were taken away; it was agreed unanimouſly to implore the Aſſiſtance of the Chancellor, and Earl of *Devonſhire*, (then a great Favourite) in this Affair, and to that End tranſmitted Letters to them. By their Intereſt the Study of the Civil Law preſently revived, and for an Encouragement to it for the future, the King by his Royal Charter under his great Seal of *England*, impowered this Univerſity, together with *Cambridge*, to chooſe, and ſend up each of them, two Perſons to ſit, and repreſent them in Parliament, ſuppoſing that the only fit Perſons for that Truſt would be ſuch, as were well skilled in the *Ceſarean* Laws; and that as the Univerſity would chooſe them only, ſo it would put many upon thoſe Studies more diligently.

Anno 1604, This Year happened the Conference at *Hampton-Court*, before the King, between the Biſhops of the King's Appointment, and ſome leading Nonconformiſts, about the Liturgy, and Ceremonies, which had no other good Effect but this, that it produced a new Tranſlation of the Bible, in which, ſince many eminent Men of this Univerſity were employed, we have thought in not fit to paſs them over without an honourable Mention, *viz.*

I. In the Tranſlation of the *Old Teſtament*, the *Oxford* Men were

Dr. *Harding*, Preſident of *Magdalene* College.
Dr. *Reynolds*, Preſident of *Corpus Chriſti* College.
Dr. *Holland*, Rector of *Exeter* Coll. and King's Profeſſor.
Dr. *Kilby*, Rector of *Lincoln* Coll. and *Regius* Profeſſor.
Mr. *Smith*, of *Brazen-noſe* Coll. after Biſhop of *Glouceſter*.
Mr. *Brett*, Rector of *Quinton* in *Buckinghamſhire*.
Mr. *Fairclough*, formerly of *New* Coll.

} Whoſe Part was to tranſlate, or amend the old Tranſlation of the four greater Prophets, with the *Lamentations*, and 12 leſſer Prophets.

II. In tranſlating the *New Teſtament*, the *Oxford* Men were.

Dr. *Ravis*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, afterward Biſhop of *London*.
Dr. *Abbot*, Maſter of *Univerſity* Coll. afterward Archbiſhop of *Cant.*
Dr. *Thompſon*, Dean of *Windſor*, Dr. *Savil*, Maſter of *Merton*.
Dr. *Peryn*, Canon of *Chriſt-Church*; Dr. *Hutton*, the ſame.
Dr. *Aglionby*, Principal of *Edmund* Hall. Dr. *Harmar*, Maſter of *Wickham* Coll.

} Whoſe Part was the four Goſpels, the Acts of the Apoſtles, and Revelation.

When theſe Men had finiſhed their Work, which to perform with all Exactneſs, they conſulted all the Copies of the Bible in both the publick, and private Libraries, the Vice-chancellor cauſed their Tranſlation to be reviſed by all the Heads of Colleges, and other Learned Divines of the Univerſity, who comparing them with the Originals, *Hebrew*, and *Greek*, approved, or amended them, as they ſaw Reaſon, meeting every Week at Dr. *Reynolds*'s Lodgings, to have his Aſſiſtance, and Advice, becauſe he was at that Time ſeverely afflicted with the Gout.

Anno 1605, King *James*, with his Queen, Prince of *Wales*, and a great Number of Nobles, who had been before at *Woodſtock*, came to *Oxford* to ſee the Scholars, and were met by the Chancellor, Vice-chancellor, Heads of Colleges, and Proctors, at their Entrance into the Town, where they were received by the Mayor, and Bailiffs; and as they were conducted to *Chriſt-Church*, were entertained in *Quatervois*, a Street leading to it, with a *Greek* Oration by Dr. *Perin*, the King's Profeſſor of *Greek*, and in the College by Mr. *Iſaac Wake*, the Univerſity Orator, who knowing the King's Temper, highly extolled him for his Wiſdom, and Learning, to his great Satisfaction. The King ſtaid here four Days, and in that Time he, and Prince *Henry*, with diverſe Nobles, viſited moſt of the Colleges, with Delight viewing their Halls, Libraries, and Gardens, and hearing the Congratulatory Orations of the young Scholars, many others of them at the ſame Time preſented Verſes to the ſame Effect. Many of the Nobles accepted of their Maſter of Arts Degree, as an Ornament of their greater Titles, which they might well eſteem it, ſince the King himſelf did not diſdain to take it, as an Addition to his Royal Dignity. His Entertainment was principally, if not only, at *Chriſt-Church*, where both in the Church by Muſick, and in the Hall by coſtly Proviſions, nothing was omitted that could teſtify how much the Univerſity valued and eſteemed the Honour of this Royal Viſit. At the King's Departure, the Proctor declared ſolemnly in an Oration, the Joy the Univerſity took in his Majeſty's Preſence, and promiſed him an unchangeable Fidelity and Reſpect; whereupon the King gave the chief Men, both of the Univerſity, and

and Town his Right Hand to Kiſs, promiſing to be their Patron. About the ſame Time the Univerſity conſidering in how great Danger the King had lately been in from the *Gunpowder Plot* of the Papiſts, ſought out all of that Opinion, and baniſhed them from *Oxford*, and ordering, that all, that did not come to ſerve God in their Pariſh Church, or in the Chapels of the Colleges, and Halls, ſhould be allowed to hold no Office, or have any Commerce here.

Anno 1606, Mr. *William Laud*, Bachelor of Divinity, preached a Sermon, *Octob.* 26, in St. *Mary*'s Church, in which he delivered ſome Expreſſions, which to many of the Univerſity, who had imbibed the Doctrine of *Calvin*, ſeemed to ſavour of Popery; whereupon he was ſent for by Dr. *Ayray*, the Vice-chancellor, to give an Account of the Doctrine he had delivered. Some Time was ſpent in this Affair; but at length Mr. *Laud* ſo cleared himſelf that he was not obliged to a Recantation, though many of the Heads laboured all they could to bring him to it. However his Enemies ſo far prevailed, that by their Repreſentation he was reputed, and called a popiſhly affected Perſon, if not a thorough Papiſt, and his Company was generally avoided as ſuch; nay, he had been more heavily puniſhed, had not he appealed to the Chancellor, and ſo ſtopped the Vice-chancellor's Proceedings againſt him. The Chancellor thus being engaged to decide the Matter, took his Information of Mr. *Laud*'s Sermon, from Dr. *William Padday*, of St. *John*'s College, who gave this Account of Mr. *Laud*. *That he was a Perſon of great Learning, and admirable Piety, and good Converſation, and that he had heard the Sermon ſo much ſpoken againſt, but could ſee nothing in it that could give a juſt Offence.* However the Univerſity, thinking it unreaſonable to correct any Irregularities in Doctrine, unleſs they did the ſame in Morals, proceeded upon this Occaſion to make an Order againſt Gaming, and frequenting Ale-houſes, and Taverns, and engaging the Scholars to perform their Exerciſes more frequently and better.

Anno 1607, Dr. *John Reynolds*, Preſident of *Corpus Chriſti* College, the greateſt Ornament of this Univerſity for Learning, died. He was endued with ſuch an incredible Memory, that he deſerved to be eſteemed a living Library; and as to Holineſs, and ſingularly exemplary Converſation, he deſerved to be canonized, but that he never liked our Rubrick Saints. He was well read in the Writings of the learned Heathens, as well as the Fathers, and underſtood, all the Languages, which were of any Uſe, or Ornament to a Divine. He had a ready Wit, a ſtable Judgment, and an unwearied Diligence, in which laſt Reſpect he might as well be called *Adamantinus*, as *Origen* was. Laſtly, He was as skilful in every Art, and Science, as if he had ſtudied that only. He grew more moderate againſt the Ceremonies of the Church, after the *Hampton-Court* Conference with the King, and Biſhops; but was the more complained of by his Party, for what he had ſaid there. He was in great Eſteem with the Univerſity-Men in general, and every one thought himſelf happy in his Converſation. His ſpare Time he ſpent among certain young Scholars, in inſtructing them, and encouraging them in Virtue; and being taken off from this Work by Sickneſs, he gave his Books, (except what he gave to his College, and ſome great Men) to be divided among them, being about twenty.

Anno 1608, The Earl of *Dorſet*, the Chancellor of this Univerſity, dying this Year, Dr. *Richard Bancroft*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was choſen into his Place. The Archbiſhop being thus become the chief Magiſtrate of the Univerſity, reſolved to act agreeable to his Truſt, and omitted nothing neceſſary to reform the Scholars, whom he found very vicious; and to that End,

1. Ordered, that the Statutes obliging the young Academicks to conſtantly attend Sermons, and Catechiſing, that they may be well inſtructed in the Fundamentals of the Chriſtian Religion, be

be put in Execution, because what is imbibed in Youth, as well in Respect to Virtue as Vice, is most lasting; and for that Reason he also directed, that none should be permitted to be a Tutor of the young Scholars, but such as were allowed by the Vice-chancellor, or such other Divines, as he should appoint; which were it now observed, would prevent much Corruption.

2. He also strictly commanded, that there should be great Care taken, that the Scholars should attend the *Latin* Sermons, and Prayers appointed to be used in the Beginning of every Term, and particularly that they should receive the Sacrament, which had been lately so much neglected, that good Men feared, it would be wholly disused in their Country Cures.

3. He also appointed, that Prayers should be solemnly celebrated upon certain Days appointed by the State, to give God Thanks for his Majesty's Accession to the Crown, and the Preservation of the King, and States of the Realm, from many great Dangers; and more particularly, for their Deliverance from the *Gun-Powder Plot*, *Anno* 1605.

4 He also enjoined the Scholars, that they should not only attend the publick Worship, but that every Morning, and Night, they should be present at Divine Service, and three Times at least every Year, receive the Sacrament; and that at first Admission they should be instructed in the Catechism, containing the Principles of Religion, and that the Articles of the Church of *England*, established by publick Authority, should be read four Times a Year, in the College Chapels, or Halls, that the Scholars may be acquainted with them, from their very Childhood; and know throughly, what they must assent, and subscribe to, when they take any Degree, or are embodied into the University.

5. And that all Schism, and Heresy, may be prevented, it was ordained, that all the Members of their several Societies, when they preach, or read Lectures in publick or private, should utter nothing new, and differing from the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, but especially favouring of Popery, because when an Error is once broached, it usually gets Strength by the Author's being obliged to defend it.

Lastly, For the greater Proficiency of the Scholars in Learning, and good Manners, he constituted, that all Lecturers should discharge their Office learnedly, and discreetly; that all Heads of Colleges should take Care, that the Disputations, (which had been much neglected) should be constanly, and regularly performed, and never omitted; that the Scholars in their common Discourse, should speak *Latin* only, that they may get a Readiness in speaking it; and that all Irregularities in Manners might be prevented, the Scholars were forbidden to go to Ale-houses, or Taverns, or other Houses of bad Fame, to wear sumptuous Garments, or long Hair, and appear in any other Habit, than what was appointed by their Statutes.

Anno 1609, A Bachelor of Arts, of *Trinity* College, named *Edmund Campion*, while he was engaged in the *Augustine* Disputations, with great Boldness, and Rashness, propounded, and defended this Position, *viz.* That it is lawful for a Subject to revolt from his Prince, and take up Arms against him upon the Account of Religion. This Assertion he maintained with such Arguments, as plainly justified, and defended Rebellion, which being known, he was obliged to recant them in the publick Convocation, *April*, 16. When this was known to the Chancellor, but chiefly to the King, his Majesty was very angry with the Vice chancellor, and Proctors, whom he charged with a Male-administration of the Government of the University, because they suffered a beardless Lad to intermeddle with Affairs of so great Moment, and persuade others to rebel, threatening them with great Severities, if any such Thing should happen ever after. This Year also happened

pened a Controverſy between the Univerſity and City, about the Privilege of Watch and Ward, which not belonging ſo properly to our Deſign, we ſhall wave, and paſs to ſuch, as do more nearly, and particularly concern the Univerſity, as a diſtinct Body from the City.

Anno 1610, The Parliament having in the third Year of his Majeſty's Reign, contrived, and compoſed an Oath of Fidelity, and Allegiance, which afterward all the Members of it took, and enacted, that the Convocation of the Clergy ſhould take it at their next Meeting; the Univerſity, which never could ſuffer any Body of Men to go before them in Loyalty, did voluntarily tye themſelves by it, to perform all due Obedience to their King. The Chancellor, by Letters, gave them ſome Directions about it; and thereupon the Vice-chancellor, Heads of Colleges, and Proctors, firſt took it; and then all Maſters ſubmitted to the ſame Form. Afterwards the Chancellor further adviſed, that Bachelors of Arts, yea, all that were admitted ſhould be obliged to take it, which proved an unexpected Advantage to the Univerſity; for many who favoured the popiſh Doctrines, and were infected with the calviniſtical Opinions, withdrew themſelves privately from the Univerſity to avoid the Oath; and ſo it appeared who were the Friends, and Enemies, both of Church and State. This Year alſo, the Doctors, and Maſters, to reſtrain Drunkenneſs, and other Irregularities, made ſeveral Laws, to oblige the Scholars to lodge in their Colleges, and Halls, forbidding the Townſmen to entertain them by Night, under the Penalty of forty Shillings; and ordering, that any Tutor, who ſhall undertake the Inſtruction of any ſuch diſorderly Perſon, ſhall himſelf be expelled; and that in the Execution of theſe Laws, the Heads of Colleges ſhall aſſiſt the Vice-chancellor. By this good Diſcipline this Univerſity increaſed ſo much, that the Students were reckoned one Thouſand, two Hundred, and forty; yet Peace was wanting, the Seeds of Popery, and *Calviniſm*, yet remaining, which the Abettors ſought both by Sermons, and Diſputations, to propagate; but the Chancellor, Lord *Egerton*, being a zealous Church-man, did ſoon, by King *James's* Aſſiſtance, reduce them to few; and at length, either in Shew, or Sincerity, brought them to ſuch Conformity to the eſtabliſhed Church, in Doctrine, and Diſcipline, as there appeared no open Separation from it.

Anno 1612, Many memorable Things happened this Year in this Univerſity, *viz.*

1. The Convocation aſſigned that the Sermon, that *Thomas Bickley*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, had appointed by Will ſhould be preached at *Merton* College yearly, for which he had given a good Allowance to the Preacher, ſhould be delivered there, upon the Feaſt of S. S. *Philip*, and *James*, *May* 8.

2. The School of Arts, being old, and much decayed, was pulled down to be rebuilt; and that the uſual Exerciſes might not be omitted, it was ordered, that the Lecturers ſhould read ſome in the Divinity School, others in the Court of that School, and others in the Chancel of St. *Mary's*; and the Exerciſes performed, ſome in the North Chapel of St. *Mary's*, others in the Convocation-Houſe.

3. Dr. *Howſon*, a Canon of *Chriſt-Church*, in a Sermon preached at St. *Mary's*, made ſome ſharp Reflections upon the *Geneva* Annotations upon the Bible, aſſerting, that they had explained the Divine Nature of Chriſt, and his Mediatory Office, in ſuch a Manner, that the Authors may be juſtly ſuppoſed to have favoured the *Arrians*, or *Jews*, contrary to the Truth of the Goſpel. Dr. *Robert Abbot* was then Vice-chancellor, and being angry at his Sermon, puniſhed him with Recantation, or Suſpenſion, for preaching a falſe, and offenſive Doctrine; but the Doctor was thought to have been wronged, ſo much the more, becauſe King *James* himſelf had

had cenſured thoſe Annotations, as ſeditious, and contrived to ſupport a Party.

4. Prince *Henry* died, to the great Grief of the People of *England* in general, and more eſpecially of this Univerſity, which they expreſſed, 1. By an Oration made in St. *Mary*'s Church, by Mr. *Richard Corbet*, one of the Proctors, whom they heard with many Tears, and Sighs, lamenting their great Loſs. 2. By a whole Book of Funeral Elegies, compoſed by the young Scholors, as well as Maſters, ſhewing the Sadneſs of all their Hearts, by their mournful Compoſures.

Anno 1613, Sir *Thomas Bodley*, the great Patron of Learning in general, and equal Benefactor to this Univerſity in particular, died, *Mar.* 29. While he lay ſick at his Houſe in the Pariſh of St. *Bartholomew the Leſs*, in *London*, the Vice-chancellor, Heads of Colleges, and Proctors, teſtified their Grief for his Sickneſs, in a Letter dated *Jan.* 19, in theſe Words, *Quos dolores ſolent*, &c. *As the Members are wont to be affected with great Grief, when the Heart is pained; with the ſame is our whole Body, (O moſt famous* Bodley) *troubled, becauſe you, who are our Heart, are in Danger.* And after his Death, his Deceaſe, and the Legacies given by his Will to the new Schools, and other pious Uſes, being made known to the Convocation, it was debated after what Manner the Funeral of ſo great a Patron ſhould be ſolemnized; and it being determined to be done *May* 29, His Body having reſted a few Days in his own Houſe, was carried to *Oxford*, and ſet in *Merton* College Hall, adorned with his Arms, and other Enſigns of Knighthood, the Heralds, and ſeveral other Perſons of Note attending it. Upon the Day of his Interment, his Body being accompanied with the Vice-chancellor, Heads of Colleges, and a great Company of Scholars in the Badges of their ſeveral Degrees, was firſt carried to the Schools, where Mr. *Rich. Corbet*, as Univerſity Orator, diſplayed his juſt Praiſes in an elegant Oration, which being finiſhed, it was removed to St. *Mary*'s Church, where Dr. *Godwin*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, made a Sermon ſuitable to the Occaſion, and that being ended, it was carried back again to *Merton* College, and there interred at the upper End of the Quire, by the North Wall of the Church. Mr. *Cambden*, then *Clarencieux*, was on that Occaſion admitted Maſter of Arts, and *Laurence Bodley*, the Deceaſed's Brother, was created Doctor of Divinity. The Mourners, with the Heads of Colleges, returning to the Hall of the ſaid College, were entertained at a ſumptuous Dinner.

Anno 1616, *Wadham*, and *Jeſus* Colleges were finiſhed this Year, yet with no great Liking of the Univerſity, becauſe Presbyterianiſm, which was ſo common among them, would have more Room to ſpread in, and being imbibed here, the whole Kingdom was in Danger of being leavened with it; and that the more eaſily, becauſe ſo few Preachers had ſubſcribed the thirty-ſixth Canon, and ſo took themſelves, eſpecially the Lecturers, to be at Liberty, to vent Doctrines contrary to the Articles of the Church of *England*. This being repreſented to the King, He, by and with the Advice of the Biſhops, and other Divines, and after a long Deliberation, ſent his Commands to the Vice-chancellor, Heads of Colleges, and Proctors, to be put in Execution ſtrictly under theſe Heads.

1. That all Perſons, who ſhall be admitted to any Degree, ſhall ſubſcribe the three Articles contained in the thirty ſixth Canon, declaring not only his Allegiance to the King, but his firm Aſſent, and Conſent to the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, and the Doctrines comprized in the thirty-nine Articles.

2. That no Perſon ſhall preach in the City of *Oxford*, who doth not yield himſelf conformable in all Things, and eſpecially in the foremention'd Subſcription, to the Church of *England*.

3. That

3. That none of the Scholars ſhall abſent themſelves from the Sermons at St. *Mary's*, nor go to any other Church, while the Sermon is there; and that all neceſſary Care ſhall be taken, that both Morning, and Afternoon, there ſhall be preaching without any Omiſſion.

4. That the Divinity Diſputations, which are uſually called, the ordinary Ones, ſhall never be performed by a ſmaller Number of Diſputants than three.

5. That the Magiſtrates of the Univerſity ſhould take Care for the future, that the Scholars ſhould not frequent the Townſmens Houſes, eſpecially in the Night-Time.

6. That every Scholar, when he goes to Chapel, or to the Schools, ſhould appear in the Habit proper to Univerſity-Men.

7. That to young Divines, ſuch Authors ſhould be recommended for their Reading, as approve of the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of *England*, and that they be adviſed to beſtow their Pains in Reading them, as alſo the Holy Fathers, Councils, Eccleſiaſtical Writers, Hiſtorians, and Polemical Writers themſelves, leaſt truſting to Abridgments, and compendious Writers, they build their Theological Knowledge, upon ſlippery Foundations.

8. That no Perſon in the Pulpit, or Schools, ſhall earneſtly, and poſitively, defend any Doctrine, that is not allowed by the Church of *England*.

9. That in *Michaelmas* Term every Year, (if the King happens to be in theſe Parts) the Vice-Chancellor, and the two Divinity Profeſſors, or as many Heads of Colleges ſhall come to him, and give him a true Account, how theſe his Commands have been executed, and what Effect they have had. And indeed the Decreaſe of *Calviniſm* may be dated from hence, for though indeed they met with ſome ſtrenuous Oppoſers, yet they ſtruck ſuch a Fear into the Generality, of Men of that Perſuaſion, that they were not ſo buſy, and puſhing for near twenty Years; and for the preſent the Univerſity found a ſenſible Quiet by the ſtrict Execution of them.

Anno 1618, Doctor *Matthew Sutcliffe*, Dean of *Exeter*, founded a College at *Chelſea*, near *London*, for ſuch learned Divines, as were beſt verſed in Polemical Divinity, allowing them a ſufficient Maintenance, that they might employ all their Labours in defending the Church of *England* againſt Papiſts, and Schiſmaticks: Several *Oxonians* were taken in by the Founder into this Society at firſt, but moſt of them being dead, or removed to Biſhopricks, or other Dignities, the Doctor about this Time, requeſted this Univerſity to ſend him another ſet of Perſons, eminent for Controverſial Divinity, to be put into their Places; but ſuch as he would name. His Deſires were readily complied with in moſt Particulars, but they made ſome Alterations in the Liſt they ſent back to him, which was,

John Brideaux, *Sebaſtian Benefield*, and *Thomas James*, Doctors of Divinity.
George Carlton, formerly of *Merton* College.
Edward Gee, of *Brazen-noſe* College.
Richard Fitzherbert, of *New* College.
George Birket.———
Chriſtopher Potter, and *Daniel Ingell*, both of *Queen's* College.
John Sanderſon, *Richard Corbet*, of *Chriſt-Church*.
Daniel Featley, of *Corpus*.
Matth. Style, *Nathaniel Norrington*, and *Nath. Carpenter*, all of *Exeter* College.

They were all received with great Civility and Reſpect; but whether they were taken into that Society all, or only ſome of them, we do not yet find.

Anno 1619, Sir *Henry Savil*, Knt. and Maſter of *Merton* College, obſerving, how much the Study of Mathematicks was neglected in this Univerſity, bent

his Thoughts to contrive some Methods, to inflame the Minds of the Scholars with the Love of it; and having obtained the Royal Consent, and the Leave of the University, he established two Lectures, one of Geometry, the other of Astronomy, settling on them certain Farms, by which the Professors of those Sciences might be liberally and plentifully maintained. He himself read the first Geometry Lecture, on *Wednesday* in the Act-Week, 1620, in the Divinity Schools, the Vice-Chancellor, diverse Doctors, and a great Number of Masters, and other Graduates being present, and so continued doing in Term-Time, till *Christmass*, in which Time the University assigned him a new School for his Lectures. But the following Term he put in Mr. *Brigs* to be Professor, who began his Lectures upon the ninth Proposition of the first Book of *Euclid's Elements*. As to the Astronomy Lecture, Sir *Henry* never pretended to read in that, but gave it at first to Dr. *Bainbrigge*, who began his Reading *Jan.* 9, 1620. But Sir *Henry*'s Benefactions did not end here; for 1. He gave a Mathematick Library, for the Use of his Lecturers, adjoyning to the Mathematick Schools. 2. He set up a Mathematick Chest, and gave an Hundred Pounds to it. 3. He gave an Hundred and twenty Pounds towards the Fabrick of the new School. 4. He furnished the *Bodleian* Library with some rare Books, both printed, and Manuscript. 5. He enriched the Printing House with a great many *Greek* Letters, and Moulds of Letters. And at length by his Will bequeathed to the University, his Lecturers, and the Mathematical Chest, a yearly Revenue of forty Pounds, over and above their former Endowments.

Anno 1621, *Marcus Antonius de Dominis*, Archbishop of *Spalato*, and Primate of *Dalmatia*, came into *England*, and about this Time visited this University, and was received with all the usual Signs of Respect and Honour, as Orations, and Feastings in several Colleges, and Disputations in the Schools, with which he was very much pleased, and highly commended Dr. *Prideaux*, the King's Professor, who moderated in many of them. He was a Person of a beautiful Stature, and endowed with a wonderful Sweetness, and Eloquence of Speech, not sparing either in Feeding, or Discourse, yet not immoderate; and so much respected by this University, that they never entertained any foreign Prince's Embassador with more Regard, and Reverence. He was bred in the Jesuits School, and being of the *Roman* Church was first made Bishop of ——— and after Archbishop of *Spalato*. He pretended to have discovered innumerable Novelties, and pernicious Errors in the Court of *Rome*, which injuriously engrossed the Name of the Catholick Church, and therefore had departed from it, and would become a Member of the Reformed Church. He fled first into the *Low Countries*, but not meeting there with the Encouragement he expected, he passed into *England*. King *James* rejoycing that *Rome* had lost, and *England* had found such a valuable Jewel, recommended him to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to be received, and entertained according to his Worth, till he could otherwise provide a suitable Maintenance for him, sending with him a Silver Bason, and Bowl of Silver; for which he returned to the King, with his Thanks, this Compliment. *Misit mihi Rex Magnæ Britanniæ pelvibrum Argenteum ad abstergendas sordes Romanæ Ecclesiæ, & poculum Argenteum ad imbibendam Evangelii puritatem:* i. e. *The King of* Great Britain *hath sent me a Silver Bason, to wash away from me the Filth of the* Roman *Church, and a Silver Bowl to drink in the Purity of the Gospel.* The King soon preferred him to the Deanery of *Windsor*, which had the rich Parsonage of *Ilsley*, in *Berkshire*, annexed to it; and the Mastership of the Hospital of *Savoy*. Noble Preferment! but he not therewith contented, gaped after more, which he shewed, first by racking the Tenants of his present Deanery, and Hospital; and seeking after the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, upon

upon a falſe Rumour Archbiſhop *Matthews* was dead. *Gondamour* the *Spaniſh* Embaſſador found out the Covetouſneſs of the Man, and being affronted at a Medicine, that *Spalato* had preſcribed for his Fiſtula, which was, that three Turns at *Tyburn* would cure it, begs leave of the King to ſuffer him to diſcover his Hypocriſy; and having it granted, he writes over to the Pope, and King of *Spain*, to pardon and prefer *Spalato*, and obtains it of them both, with the Promiſe of a Cardinal's Hat, if he would ſubſcribe a Letter ſent to him, wherein he Diſclaimed, and Renounced, whatever he had written againſt the *Roman* Church. *Spalato* eaſily ſwallows the Conditions, for the Preferment's Sake, and begging Leave to return into his own Country, of the King, (who having ſeen his Subſcription, eaſily granted it) left *England* about the Feaſt of the *Annunciation*, *Anno* 1622. He ſailed firſt to *Bruſſels*, where he openly recanted his Religion as a Proteſtant, and railed heavily of the *Engliſh* Church; here he ſtaid ſix Months for his Pardon, but none came, and ſo he was forced to venture without it to *Rome*; where when he came, he was at firſt courteouſly received, but kept a While in a Monaſtery, and at length thruſt into a Priſon, by the *Roman* Inquiſitors, by whom, having been accuſed of Hereſy as an Apoſtate, he was kept there in Want, and ill Uſage, till he died; and his Body according to the popiſh Cruelty, was burnt in the Field of *Flora*. He wrote ſeveral Books learnedly, which are of great Uſe to Proteſtants, as of the Eccleſiaſtical Republick, and *the Hiſtory of the Council of* Trent; and though his Revolt was very foul, and his Hypocriſy unpardonable, yet when he was moſt under the King's Diſpleaſure, and ſevere Check of the Biſhops for it, he proteſted, that he would ever juſtify the Church of *England*, as Orthodox in Fundamentals, and coming nearer the primitive Purity, than any other of the Reformed Churches.

Anno 1622, *Mr. William Knight*, of *Broadgate* Hall, preaching at St. *Peter's* in the Eaſt, upon *Palm-Sunday*, upon 1 *Kings* xix. 9, *What doſt thou here* Elijah? and ſpeaking of the Perſecution of that Prophet, and explaining, how many Ways he eſcaped Troubles, at length affirmed, That it is lawful for Subjects, who are under Perſecution for their Religon, to take up Arms againſt their Prince, who perſecutes them. Which Doctrine being brought to Dr. *Piene*, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. *Knight* was examined about his Sermon, which he was required to deliver in Writing, and the Perſons, who approved, or encouraged him to preach thoſe Doctrines. To which he anſwered, that it was the Doctrine of *Pareus*, tho preſent Profeſſor of Divinity at *Heydelburgh*; and that he was chiefly encouraged in it by King *James* himſelf, who ſent Aſſiſtance to the *Rochellers*, to fight againſt their King; and that Mr. *Herbert*, Vicar of *Radley* near *Abingdon*, and Mr. *Cole* of the ſame Hall, were the chief Approvers of his Sermon. The Vice-Chancellor having received this Confeſſion, impriſoned them all three, and forthwith gave an Account of the whole Matter to Dr. *Laud*, Biſhop of St. *David's*, by whoſe Means they were ſent for to *London*; and having been examined before the King, and Council, were committed to the *Gate-houſe Weſtminſter*. The King having had much the ſame Anſwer from Mr. *Knight*, as the Vice-Chancellor, wrote a Letter to him, and the Heads, that they ſhould keep the Students in Divinity, to the Method preſcribed *Anno* 1616, and make a ſtrict Search for *Pareus's*, and all other Books, which teach ſuch factious Doctrines, and cauſe them to be burnt, which Order they ſo well obſerved, that they ranſacked not only all publick and private Libraries, but alſo the Bookſellers Shops, and had them all burnt in St. *Mary's* Church-Yard.

But the Univerſity did not ſtop here, for to ſhew their Loyalty, and utter Averſion to all factious Tenets, which might be made any Grounds for Rebellion, they extracted ſeveral Propoſitions

tending that Way, out of *Paraus*, and paſſed their Cenſures of them, *viz.*

1. *Prop.* That the Biſhops, and Paſtors of the Church, may, and ought, with the Conſent of the People, to deliver wicked, and unjuſt Magiſtrates, who are obſtinate in their Crimes, over to Satan, until they Repent.

The *Cenſure* was, That this *Propoſition* is erroneous, wicked, and deſtructive to good Government.

2. *Prop.* That Subjects, employed in Magiſtracy, may defend themſelves, the Church, and Commonwealth, againſt the ſupreme Governors, lawfully in theſe Caſes. 1. If the ſupreme Magiſtrate be a Tyrant. 2. Or compel his Subjects to Idolatry, or Blaſphemy. 3. If he doth them any great Injuries, 4. Or they cannot be otherwiſe ſafe in their Eſtates, Life, or Conſcience. 5. Or under a Pretence of Religion, or Juſtice, they cannot get their own. 6. Yet with great Moderation, and Gentleneſs, that ſuch Defence be not prejudicial to the Laws.

Cenſure. This *Propoſition* is falſe, ſeditious, and craftily reſtrained to certain Conditions, under which lies a Serpentine Craft, which ſeditious Perſons can eaſily extricate themſelves by.

3. *Prop.* Subjects may not take Arms without a lawful Call, either to ſet upon Tyrants before there is any Danger, or to defend themſelves againſt them in Danger, or to revenge themſelves after Danger; if they may be righted, or defended by the ordinary Power, and Authority.

Cenſure. This *Propoſition* ſuppoſeth falſe Things, and is treacherous, and ſeditious.

4. *Prop.* That private Subjects, if a Tyrant falls upon them as a Thief, or Raviſher, ſo that they cannot Appeal to the ordinary Power, nor otherwiſe eſcape the Dangers they are in, may defend themſelves, and theirs, againſt ſuch a Tyrant, as againſt a private Invader, that they may by ſuch a Defence eſcape the Danger, or Miſchief.

Cenſure. This *Propoſition* is falſe, dangerous, and wicked.

And that all ſuch Doctrines as tend to the Diſturbance of the publick Peace, might be rooted out of Mens Minds, ſo far as their Judgment could prevail, It was declared, and enacted by the Univerſity.

1. That according to the Canon of Holy Scripture, Subjects upon no Account whatſoever, may reſiſt their King, or Prince, by Force of Arms, nor take up Arms either Offenſive, or Defenſive, either in the Behalf of Religion, or any other Thing againſt their King, or Prince.

2. That all Doctors, and Maſters of this Univerſity, as alſo Bachelors of Law, and Phyſick, ſhall ſubſcribe the abovementioned *Cenſure*, and Decrees.

3. That all Perſons promoted to any Degree in any Faculty, ſhall before their Admiſſion, ſubſcribe to the Truth of the ſaid *Cenſures*; and at the ſame Time take a corporal Oath, that they do not only condemn, and deteſt from their Heart, the *Propoſitions* aforeſaid, but that they will for ever condemn and deteſt them.

At the ſame Time, the King's Admonitions, and Directions to all young Divines, mentioned *Anno* 1616, were ordered to be ſet up in the Chapels, and Halls of every College, that none might hereafter offend in the like Kind; and Mr. *Herbert*, and Mr. *Cole*, were releaſed, Mr. *Knight* was kept much longer, *viz.* two Years, and then was freed by the

the earneſt Suit of the Earl of *Oxford*, who carried him as his Chaplain into the *Low Countries*. This Severity towards *Knight*, was very diſpleaſing to Biſhop *Williams*, who was Keeper of the Great Seal, and ſeveral others. About the ſame Time Mr. *Gabriel Bridges* was cenſured, and brought to a Recantation, for delivering ſome Doctrines concerning God's Decrees, which were in thoſe Times thought Heterodox, and enjoined the next Term, when he was to take his Bachelor of Divinity's Degree, to maintain theſe Propoſitions, to teſtify the Change of his Judgment, *viz.*

That God's Decree of Predeſtination is not conditional.

That Grace ſufficient for Salvation is not given to all Men.

Anno 1625, King *James* I. died, and his Son *Charles* entered upon his Throne. In his Reign what happened memorable in this Univerſity, we ſhall briefly relate; and the firſt Thing we meet with is a Muſick Lecture, founded the next Year by Dr. *William Heyther*, a Gentleman belonging to the King's Chapel, and a Doctor of that Faculty in this Univerſity. He ſettled an annual Revenue of ſixteen Pounds, ſix Shillings, and eight Pence, upon the Univerſity, upon Condition, that they ſhould pay a Maſter of Muſick, who ſhould Exerciſe that Art in the publick Schools upon certain ſet Days, thirteen Pounds, ſix Shillings and eight Pence, for his Reward; and the Reſt ſhould be given to a Reader, who once in every Term ſhould explain the Theory of that Art, which was performed for one Year, by Mr. *John Allibond*, of *Magdalene* College; but afterwards no Man would undertake that Office, whereupon the Univerſity decreed, That the Salary of that Profeſſor, with ſome other Profits, ſhould be given to ſuch a Maſter of Arts, as was named by the Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors; who upon the Subject of Muſick, ſhould make a Speech on the *Saturday* before the Commencement, and entertain the Strangers that came to it, with a pleaſant Conſort of Muſick.

Anno 1628, There happened in this Univerſity a great Conteſt, about the Election of the Proctors, which was at length brought to the King, and Council, for a Determination, by whom it was ſettled, that of the contending Parties, one of each ſhould be Proctors for the enſuing Year; but leaſt every Year ſhould produce the like Brangles, the King, who ſtudied to keep the whole Nation in Peace, but more eſpecially the Univerſity, conſulted with his Biſhops, and Lords, about the beſt Methods to effect it; and was adviſed by Biſhop *Laud*, that nothing could more effectually prevent ſuch Conteſts for the future, than that the Proctorſhip ſhould be aſſigned to every College by Turns, with Regard to the Bigneſs of each College, and Number of Students, ſo that the biggeſt Colleges ſhould have that Office oftener. The King was much pleaſed with this Opinion, and took Care preſently to have a Cycle of twenty three Years drawn up, in which Time it was ordered, that *Chriſt-Church* ſhould have the Proctors of it ſix Turns, *Magdalene* College five, *New* College four, *Merton*, *All Souls*, *Exeter*, *Brazen-noſe*, St. *John's*, and *Wadham*, thrice, *Trinity*, *Queen's*, *Oriel*, and *Corpus Chriſti*, twice, and *Univerſity*, *Baliol*, *Lincoln*, *Jeſus*, and *Pembroke*, once. The Advantage of this Cycle is great, for beſides that it prevents Conteſts, every College knowing their Turn, have Time enough to provide a Perſon fit to bear ſo great an Office. The King ſignified to the Univerſity, this Settlement by Letters, which being read in the Convocation, were approved, and eſtabliſhed by a common Vote, to be uſed, and obſerved for the future. This Year alſo the *Dutch*, and *French* Embaſſadors, viſited this Univerſity; and the King, and Queen, came not long after, whom the Vice-Chancellor, and Heads, having entertained with Orations, and Feaſting, according to their Greatneſs, the King knighted Dr. *Brent*, Maſter

Maſter of *Merton*, and *William Spencer* of *Yarnton*, in this County, Eſq;

Anno 1630, *April* 10, The Earl of *Pembroke*, Chancellor of this Univerſity, died ſuddenly at *Baynard's Caſtle* in *London*; and leaſt ſo great an Office ſhould be vacant any Time, the Heads having conſidered the Matter, and being deſirous to chuſe a Perſon, who would prove the greateſt Patron to Learning, elected the moſt famous Dr. *Laud*, then Biſhop of *London*, although *Philip* Earl of *Montgomery* looked upon it as his Place, by a Kind of Hereditary Right, becauſe he was Brother of the ſaid Earl. Upon this the Univerſity was much divided, the Society of St. *John's* College, being wholly for the Biſhop, and making all the Intereſt they could for him in the other Colleges; but all the *Calviniſts*, *Welchmen*, but the Colleges ſubject to the Viſitation of the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *viz. Baliol*, *Oriel*, *Lincoln*, and *Brazen-noſe*, being entirely for the Earl. Dr. *Frewen* was then Vice-Chancellor, and finding the Univerſity thus divided, he called a Convocation to decide the Controverſy by Votes, which fell plainly on the Biſhop's Side, though the adverſe Party did give it out, that he was choſen through the Partiality, and Perjury of the Magiſtrates; but this thoſe, that were moſt impartial to both Sides, own to be a Slander, the Biſhop having the Majority, though not by much. The Biſhop, as ſoon as he had obtained the Chancellorſhip, which he declared he did not expect, ſet himſelf wholly to reform the Univerſity, which was much corrupted for want of good Diſcipline; and to that End, he ordered the Vice-Chancellor to give him an Account every Week of the Exerciſes, and Behaviour of the Scholars, and engaged him as often to teſtify to him his Approbation, or Diſlike, which proved a great Benefit to the Univerſity; and then proceeded to conſider how to correct, and amend the Body of Statutes, which had been long endeavouring, but was not yet effected; but being ſo neceſſary a Work, he reſolved not to be diſcouraged with former vain Attempts, but if poſſible, fully to effect it, as we ſhall ſhew afterwards he did.

The Beginnings of his Chancellorſhip were turbulent, by Reaſon of the different Opinions then growing up in the Univerſity, which often infected the Pulpit, as was then thought; for one of the Fellows of *Exeter* College openly declaimed againſt bowing towards the Sacramental Table, and other Geſtures of Adoration, then uſed in the Church in Reverence to God: Another of *Oriel* College, named Mr. *John Tooker*, not only defended the five Articles commonly charged with *Arminianiſm*) but blamed the Synod of *Dort*, contrary to his Majeſty's Injunctions to all the Clergy, not to intermeddle with thoſe Points. The Chancellor was made acquainted with theſe Irregularities, but he ordered no other Puniſhment at preſent, but a ſound Admonition, leaſt he ſhould be thought too rigorous a Magiſtrate, and ſo alienate the Minds of the Scholars from him, but choſe rather to gain their good Opinion by ſome commendable Actions; for, 1. He procured the King's Letters Patents, to annex a Prebend of *Chriſt-Church* to the *Hebrew* Lecture, becauſe he ſaw that Tongue too much neglected. 2. He laboured to bring the Scholars to wear their Habits in all publick Places, and Aſſemblies. 3. He recalled the Reſpect to the Maſters Degree, which had been much neglected. 4. He forbad accumulating Degrees, *i. e.* taking ſeveral at one Time; for all which he received many Thanks from the Univerſity, and particularly from Dr. *Morris* the *Hebrew* Profeſſor, and Proctors, who ſaw the Uſefulneſs of them.

But this good Temper had not the good Effect intended; ſome evil Spirits appeared, which created freſh Diſturbances, with Deſign to create a Diſaffection to the Chancellor; the *Regius* Profeſſor was the Ring-leader, though he concealed himſelf, and put others forward, of whom Mr. *Thomas Hill*, of *Hart-Hall*, was the firſt, who in his Sermon on *Jam.* i. 16, falls upon the Fol-

lowers of *Pelagius*, (*i. e.* the *Arminians*) as the Abusers of Scripture, and popishly inclined; and soon after *Thomas Ford*, of *Magdalene* College, who taxed the *English* Bishops right down with *Arminianism*, which brough on an Appeal to the King at *Woodstock*, by *Brian Duppa*, then Vice-Chancellor, touching the Proctors of the University, who had received the Appeal of two Persons, Mr. *Giles Thorn* of *Baliol* College, and Mr. *William Hodges* of *Exeter* College, who lay under the Vice-Chancellor's Displeasure, for refusing to deliver up to him the Copies of their Sermons preached by them. This Affair gave the University some Trouble a While; but being referred to the King, was determined in Favour of the Vice-Chancellor, by the Persuasion of Bishop *Laud*; and the Proctors were obliged to lay down their Office in the Convocation, and new ones were sworn in their Room. After this there were read in the same Convocation certain Royal Constitutions to prevent, or punish the like Offences for the future, *viz.* 1. That if the Vice-Chancellor being present, takes an Offence at any Sermon, or having a Complaint brought him of it, shall demand the Copy of any Scholar; such Preacher shall be obliged to deliver a true Copy upon Oath to him, that a true Judgment may be made of it. 2. That if the Vice-Chancellor shall command any Person to go to Gaol, upon the Account of his Demerits, or commit him to a Beadle, he shall go without Delay, or Reluctancy; and in Default thereof shall be expelled the University, and never allowed an Appeal. 3. The Delegates, who were employed to make a new Body of Statutes, were commanded to lay aside all other Care to finish them. As to the Offenders, who caused these Stirs, *Hodges* recanted, and was well preferred, being made Archdeacon of *Worcester*, Rector of *Ripple*, and Vicar of *Bampton* in this County; but *Thorn* continued suspended.

Anno 1633, Dr. *Peter Heylin* this Year commenced an Indepter in Theology, and gave these Questions to be disputed on, He himself maintaining the Affirmative, *viz.*

Whether the Church hath Power to determine Controversies of Faith?

Whether the Church hath an Authority to interpret the Holy Scriptures?

Whether the Church hath Power of appointing Rites and Ceremonies?

The Professor, Dr. *Prideaux*, was said to let fall some Words in discussing these Questions, which gave great Offence to some of the Auditors, who having transmitted them to the Chancellor, and he to the King, the Dr. was required to send them his Judgment upon these Questions, which he soon after accordingly did, in a Letter to the Chancellor, wherein he answered the Objections so fully, and clearly, that he made it appear, that in those Points he had not deviated from the Sense and Opinion of the most able Divines; and to clear his Innocency more fully, he added this Protestation, *viz.*

That as he did believe, and acknowledge one Catholick Church in the Creed, so he esteemed the Church of *England*, in which he had from his Childhood been baptized, and brought up, to be one of the most eminent Parts of it, and should ever pay it the greatest Veneration, &c.

Anno 1635, The Chancellor *Laud*, now Archbishop, bestowed this Year some signal Favours upon this University, *viz.* 1. He bought many Manuscripts, and sent them to the University, to be repositted in the publick Library, which from this Time swelled to a great Bulk, *viz.* fourteen Volumes of *Hebrew*, fifty-five of *Arabick*, seventeen of *Persick*, four *Turkish*, forty-four *Greek*, three *Italian*, and as many *French*, forty-six *English*, above two Hundred *Latin* old Authors, and forty-six later, and some in the *German* Language; for which the University returned him many Thanks, by Letter dated *May* 28.

2. He

2. He alſo obtained of King *Charles* I. that one of the Prebends of *Chriſt-Church* ſhould be annexed to the Office of publick Orator, and let the Univerſity know it, and was thanked for it; but the Promiſe, ſo far as we can find, was never performed.

3. He procured a large Charter for the Univerſity, in which its ancient Liberties, and Privileges were explained, and confirmed, and new ones granted. It was ſealed with the great Seal of *England*, and to diſtinguiſh it from other Grants, it was called the *Caroline* Charter. The Univerſity nevertheleſs returned their Thanks for it to his Majeſty, promiſing never to forget the Favours he had ſhewn them, as they made it appear in his Majeſty's Troubles. But notwithſtanding the grateful Minds which this Univerſity bore to their Chancellor, as ſuch; yet when he demanded of them to ſubmit to his Viſitation as Archbiſhop, they eſteemed it ſo much their Duty to be faithful to their Oaths, made for the Support of the Privileges of the Univerſity, that they refuſed to do it. The Archbiſhop contended for his Right, and the Univerſity as reſolutely ſtood upon theirs, till the King, and Council was pleaſed to take up the Controverſy, and having heard the Pretences of both Sides at *Hampton-Court*, gave the Cauſe for the Univerſity, yet with ſo much Difficulty, that they wiſh it may never come into Diſpute again, leaſt Favour vanquiſh Right.

Anno 1636, The Statutes of this Univerſity, corrected, and enlarged by the Chancellor's Care, were printed this Year, and being confirmed by the King, and Archbiſhop, under their reſpective Seals, were publiſhed in *Bron*'s Chapel, in St. *Mary*'s Church, and ſubſcribed by all the Heads of Colleges, in Teſtimony of their Acceptation of them, and future Conformity to them; and for the greater Solemnity, the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Colleges, and Proctors, engaged themſelves in the Name of the Univerſity to obſerve them. The Chancellor at the ſame Time ſent the Univerſity a very valuable Preſent, viz. eight *Hebrew* Books, fourteen *Perſian*, fifty *Arabick*, one *Armenian*, two *Æthiopick*, one *Chineſe*, twelve *Greek*, ſixty-five *Latin*, twelve *Engliſh*, four *French*, and two *Iriſh*; which he purchaſed at no ſmall Charge, and ordered them to be ſet up in the *Bodleian* Library. With them he alſo ſent an Aſtrolabe, *i. e.* a brazen Inſtrument to meaſure the Diſtance of the Stars, given him by the Learned Mr. *John Selden*. He alſo at the ſame Time, gave them the Image of King *Charles*'s Head, to be ſet up by thoſe Claſſes in the Library, where his Books ſtood, adding this Reaſon for his Order, that he may be chiefly remembered, who enabled me, (under God) to do ſo much for you; and be as it were a Guard upon the Books, that none ſhould do any Damage to them under the King's Eye. He added alſo to theſe Things, ſeveral Imperial Coins, which he digeſted into ſuch Order, as might be an Help in Reading the Hiſtory of their Lives, both as to their Actions, and Times. In fine, he ſays, That tho' his Heart was moſt averſe to Idolatry, yet that the ſottiſh Dulneſs of Heathens might be the more contemned by them, he had alſo ſent them two Idols, the ridiculous Objects of Superſtition; the one of the *Egyptians*, and the other of the *Weſtern Indians*. This Preſent was moſt gratefully received by the Univerſity, and Thanks returned him for it, in a Letter agreed to by the whole Convocation.

The Plague happening about this Time at *London*, the King, and Court came down to *Woodſtock*, and in their Way were met by the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Colleges, Proctors, and a large Attendance of Scholars, who conducted them to *Oxford*; and entertained them as uſual, with Sermons, Orations, Comedies, Feaſting, &c. but Infection further ſpreading, the Commencement, and Aſſizes were put off, yet the ſcholaſtick Exercies went on, not without ſome Tincture of the preſent Contefts, and Diſturbances; for by a Decree of the

the Congregation, this Queſtion was ordered to be diſputed,

Whether the Additions, and Alterations lately made in the *Scottiſh* Liturgy, did give a juſt Cauſe of Offence?

The Regents undertook to maintain the Negative, contrary to the Judgment of the Vice-Chancellor, which when the Chancellor was acquainted with by Letter, he ſeverely reproved the Vice-Chancellor, for not hindering, and forbidding them for the future, medling with ſuch Queſtions, calling the Scholars, who were ſo bold, as to propound ſuch Queſtions, fooliſh Buſy-Bodies; as if no State Affairs could eſcape a Diſcuſſion in their ſcholaſtick Exerciſes.

Anno 1638, This Year that Statute, concerning the Examination of all Candidates for any Degree before their Admiſſion to it, was firſt put in Execution. A Law, than which nothing could have been deviſed more for the Advantage of Learning, or Profit of Church and State, which therefore we ſhall give a more particular Account of. By it it was appointed, that there ſhould be three Examiners, either Regents, or not, as ſhall be thought neceſſary, whoſe Offices ſhall be to try the Learning of two Candidates, either Bachelors of Arts, or Under-Graduates, for both ſhall be equally ſubject to the ſame Examination; for theſe Examinations, the Proctors ſhall have Power to pitch upon any Day, (provided it be not an Holiday) either in Term, or out of Term, if the Number of Candidates ſo require. The Place for theſe Examinations ſhall be in the Natural Philoſophy-School. The Time ſhall be from nine a-Clock in the Morning to eleven, and in the Afternoon from one, as long as the Examiners pleaſe. At firſt, Notice was given of this Meeting by a Schedule fixed upon the School-Doors, containing the Names of the Maſters, and Candidates, and appointing the Day, and Hour, for ſuch Examination; but when Dr. *Greenwood* was Vice-Chancellor, Notice was given by the Tolling of two of the leaſt Bells of St. *Mary*'s, which hath been the Cuſtom ever ſince. Such as commence Bachelors, are to be examined in Grammer, Rhetorick, Logick, Moral Philoſophy, and Geometry; but the Candidates for the Maſter's Degree, in Natural Philoſophy, Metaphyſicks, Aſtronomy, Opticks, Phyſicks, and Geography, and both in Geometry, and the *Greek* Tongue, whoſe anſwers muſt be given in the *Latin* Tongue; and unleſs they can give a tolerable Account of the ſaid ſeveral Arts, they muſt not be admitted to the ſaid Degrees. Theſe Examinations were to be made in the Preſence of the Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, and being duly performed, raiſed the Eſteem of the Univerſity Diſcipline much in the Nation, and foreign Parts.

Anno 1639, The Archbiſhop, who was ſtill the Chancellor of this Univerſity, continued to increaſe that Part of the Library, which was newly erected for his Books, giving this Year diverſe Manuſcript Volumes, *viz.* ſixteen *Hebrew* and *Syriac*, fifty-five *Arabick*, fifteen *Perſian*, twenty-ſix *Greek*, four Hundred and thirty-nine *Latin*, three *French*, and as many *Italian*, twelve *Engliſh* and *Saxon*, three *German*, and one *Chineſe*, with one *Armenian*; for which the Univerſity by Letters returned Thanks to their Bountiful Patron.

Anno 1640, The Nation now began to be full of Civil Broils, and Tumults, which this Univerſity had none to protect them from, and ſo they had their Share in them; for their Chancellor, who was indeed a ſtrenuous Aſſertor of all their Liberties, and Privileges, as well as the greateſt Support of Learning of any in his Time, was now fallen into Diſcredit with the prevailing Party, and at length into the Hatred of the Parliament, and ſo not being able to ſtand up in its Defence, the unruly Citizens took this Occaſion to invade their Rights, and inſult their Perſons. And ſetting aſide the Power, and Authority of the Univerſity Magiſtrates, they appointed

pointed a Clerk of the Market out of their own Body, and in their Court-Leets took Notice of the Paving, and cleaning of the Streets, and aſcertaining the Prices of Candles, according as they pleaſed, notwithſtanding that Right had been veſted in the Chancellor alone, from Times immemorial; and at length arrived at that Height of Boldneſs, as to Arreſt the Scholars by the Mayor's Proceſs, and bring the Students, and other privileged Perſons, before their Tribunals; and alſo to diſturb the very Proctors themſelves in their Night-Watch, claiming to themſelves Felons Goods. And to conſummate their Malice, and utterly deſtroy the Privileges of the Univerſity, they preſented to the Parliament falſe, and ſcandalous Petitions concerning the ſame, with an Intent to get all its Charters repealed. The Univerſity anſwered theſe Petitions thus, *viz.*

That the City of *Oxford* neither lies upon any great Road, nor yields any Profit to the Kingdom by any Commerce, or Manufacture, but ſeems built for no other End, but for a Convenience for Scholars, and could not have any Way of Subſiſtence, if the Univerſity were away; for when the Scholars left this Place, and went to *Stamford*, the Citizens were forced to petition the King, that the Scholars might be obliged to return to *Oxford*, leaſt the Town ſhould be utterly ruined; after which they ſhewed what miſerable Havock the Citizens had made of the Scholars heretofore, and were ready at all Times to do the ſame again, &c. The Complaints being thus heard on both Sides, the Cauſe was referred to certain Barons, who, having cauſed the Archives, and Regiſters of the Univerſity to be ſearched, brought the Matter to a Deciſion, and upon ſerious Deliberation, were inclined to pronounce their Judgment in Favour of the Univerſity; but the Earl of *Berkſhire*, Lord High Steward of the City, interpoſing, prayed that the Cauſe might be left to Arbitrators. The Univerſity unwillingly conſented to it, and thereupon on their Part named the Earls of *Pembroke*, *Dorſet*, and *Briſtol*, the Biſhops of *Lincoln*, and *Chicheſter*; and the City, for their Part, choſe the Earls of *Bath*, and *Southampton*, Viſcount *Say*, the Lord *Roberts*, and others; but Things hanging too long, through many Avocations of the Arbitrators, the Houſe of Lords ordered, that two or three might put an End to the Difference, and ſo all Matters were adjuſted, in ſome Meaſure, for the preſent.

While this Controverſy was depending, the Populace of the City, every Day and Night aſſembled at *Carfax*, and after a rude, and tumultuous Manner, traduced the Magiſtrates of the Univerſity with all the reproachful Calumnies, which their Malice could invent; and aſſaulted one of the Proctors in the Execution of his Office, when he came to diſperſe the Rabble, then met together in the High Street, in Order to reſcue a leud Woman from Puniſhment. The Proctor found himſelf unable to repreſs ſuch a Rout by his own Authority, and therefore earneſtly importuned the Mayor's Aid, and Aſſiſtance, for calming the Citizens Paſſions, and bringing them into Order, by which Means ſome of the Ringleaders were ſeized and impriſoned; but this did not quell the People, for the next Day the Rabble met again, and grew very troubleſome; the junior Proctor endeavoured to pacify them with Advice, and Threatnings; but they were ſo far from hearkening to him, that they hiſſed him, and drove him away with Stones. The Proctor being thus provoked went away, and procured a long Aſſiſtance of Scholars, that he might ſubdue theſe Rebels; but they rung out the Alarm-Bell once, and again, to draw in the whole City to their Aſſiſtance, and had the Scholars been as willing to engage in an open War, as the froward Citizens were, no Doubt, but as bloody a Slaughter had thereupon enſued, as happened in King *Edward* III's Reign, 1355, but the Proctor taking the Aſſiſtance of the Mayor, and a Bailiff, appeaſed it; and leaſt the Quarrel

Quarrel ſhould revive, the Vice-Chancellor ordered the Maſters of Colleges, that they ſhould keep the Scholars within their own Bounds, and not ſuffer any of them to go into the Town, and ſo the Heats and Paſſions of both Parties were allayed; but neither were the Scholars at Peace among themſelves, contending with each other in the Pulpit, and elſewhere, about both Doctrines, and Diſcipline; ſome being *Arminians*, others *Calviniſts*; ſome for the Church, and others againſt it; which at length brought on thoſe Civil Wars, which ended in the Deſtruction of the King, Church, and State.

The Scholars of this Univerſity underſtanding, that ſome Petitions had been offered to the Parliament againſt the Church-Government, and Biſhop's Lands, thought themſelves obliged for the good of themſelves, and Poſterity, and the Welfare of Church and State; to petition the Parliament to maintain the eſtabliſhed Form of Church-Government, and perpetuate it, as derived to us from the Apoſtle's Time by a continued Succeſſion of Biſhops, both in the Eaſt and Weſt, which cannot be ſaid of any other Sort of Church-Government, uſing many other Arguments to preſerve the Cathedral Revenues, and Churches. This Petition they offered to the two Houſes, but finding them unwilling to receive it, Dr. *Potter* their Vice-Chancellor carried it to the King at *Whitehall*, who having received it, and read it, ſaid, That he hoped, that the Univerſity did not doubt of his Favour and Affection to the Clergy, whoſe Fidelity to him having brought great Troubles, and Loſſes on them, he would defend them to his utmoſt Power; That he was ſenſible, how great a Crime Sacrilege was, and by God's Help would never be Guilty of it; That he had rather live on Bread, than enrich his Treaſure with the Spoils of the Church; for if he ſhould add the leaſt Part of the Church's Patrimony to his Poſſeſſions, he did not doubt but it would be a Moth, and Ruſt to devour the whole; That all good Learning would wither away, if Honours, and other Rewards of it were taken away; and that he verily thought, that the Plunder of the Church, and much more the Overthrow of it, would bring endleſs Diſturbances, and Calamities upon the whole Kingdom; for Monarchy could not ſtand, if the Hierarchy fell. Three Days after this Petition, there was a new Apology for the Hierarchy drawn up, and ſubſcribed by all the Graduates of this Univerſity, except *Magdalens Hall*, and *New Inn Hall*, of which Dr. *John Wilkinſon*, and Mr. *Chriſtopher Rogers*, two rigid *Calviniſts*, were Maſters; as alſo diverſe Letters in *Latin*, were ſent to the Parliament Men, ſhewing their Zeal, and good Wiſhes, for the *Engliſh* Church, but all proved to no Purpoſe.

In the Month of *June* in this Year, the Archbiſhop for certain Cauſes, which may hereafter be mentioned, laid down his Chancellorſhip, and his old Competitor, *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery* took his Place, but left his Remembrance to this Univerſity, by the many good Acts he did for it, beſides what are above mentioned, *viz.* 1. He obliged the Scholars to behave themſelves modeſtly and ſoberly, forbad them to frequent Taverns, and wearing Hats, and Boots, in which the Puritans oppoſed him, as an Enemy to their Liberty. He alſo found out ſuch Tutors as were of unſound Principles, and would not ſuffer them to take any Pupils. 2. He made a ſtrict Search for *Romiſh* Prieſts, and Jeſuits, who lurked up and down the Town to ſeduce the young Scholars by their Arts; and ſome, that had gone over to the popiſh Superſtition, he recalled to the Church; as *Henry Birkhead*, whom one *Kemp*, a *Romiſh* Prieſt had gotten over to St. *Omers*; yet he brought him back, and made him a Fellow of *All Souls*, *Anno* 1635, where he became a learned Man. 3. Such as left the Church he kindly entertained, and preferred, as the famous *Chillingworth*, and *Martin Weſtcomb*, whom he procured to be admitted into *Exeter* College, and be

made a Maſter. 4. He deſigned to have erected a Workhouſe for the Spinning and making of Cloth, that all the Poor might be ſet on Work; but the Times broke his Meaſures that Way. 5. He obtained for this Univerſity, a Patent of the King to eſtabliſh the Right of Printing, which before they held by Preſcription only. 6. He obtained many of the Manuſcripts of the learned Sir *Kenelm Digby*, with ſeveral other Benefits to this Univerſity.

Upon the Preſentment of a Petition to the Houſe of Commons by ſome Diſſenters, whom the Parliament much favoured, it was ordered, that no Scholar ſhould be obliged to ſubſcribe, and give his Aſſent to the three Articles contained in the thirty-ſixth Canon of the Church of *England*, becauſe (as they ſaid) it was inconſiſtent with the Liberty of the Subject. It was alſo enacted, by the ſame Aſſembly, that no Scholar in either Univerſity ſhould pay any Reverence, either at St. *Mary*'s, or in their College Chapels, by bowing the Head, or offering Money to the Altar, at which the Puritan Party were greatly pleaſed. At the ſame Time the Univerſity Commencement was forbidden, which Dr. *Potter* the Vice-Chancellor lamenting, as a Way to bring the Arts into Contempt, his Speech was ſent for, but what was done to him we know not. Not long after this, the Parliament having been informed of ſome Meetings, of certain Perſons not well affected to their Proceedings, improved it into a very dangerous Plot, to bring an Army to awe the Parliament, ſurprize the Tower, and reſcue the Earl of *Strafford*, betray *Portſmouth*, and bring in a *French* Army; and thereupon contrived a Proteſtation, which they firſt took themſelves, and then ſent it down to *Oxford*, enjoining the Governors of the Univerſity, to impoſe it upon all Scholars above fifteen Years of Age. The Magiſtrates accordingly ſummoned the Scholars together, and ſome few took it, but the major Part refuſed, ſmelling out the ill Deſigns of the Parliament; among whom Dr. *Kettle*, Preſident of *Trinity* College, was the Chief, who pleaded, that he was an old Man, and had Oaths enough upon him already; however had this Proteſtation been intended to protect the Proteſtant Religion againſt Popery, none of them would have refuſed it; but being impoſed without the Royal Authority, and in Prejudice to the Loyal Party, the wiſer Men of the Univerſity abominated it, as a treacherous Artifice of the Schiſmatical Party; but this was after remembred, and was the Cauſe of the evil Uſage of many of the Scholars at the Viſitation ſome Years after.

The King being now at *York*, *Anno* 1642, the Parliament gave it out that he deſigned to make War upon them, and under a Pretence of defending themſelves, and the Nation, whom they repreſented, they levyed an Army, and ſent out their Emiſſaries to collect Money, and Plate, to pay their Army; notwithſtanding the King's Declaration to hinder both; wherefore his Majeſty ſeeing his own Danger, found it neceſſary to deſire the Contributions of his loving Subjects, for his own Safety and Defence; and among others ſent to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, by Dr. *Richard Chaworth*, to borrow ſuch Sum, or Sums as might be ſpared, either out of the Publick, or College Treaſuries, promiſing to repay them with Intereſt at 8 *l. per Cent.* and ſend it by the ſaid Doctor, whoſe Note ſhould be their Security. His Majeſty's Letters being read in a full Convocation, it was agreed, that all the Money in the Univerſity, *Bodleian*, or Mathematick Cheſt, ſhould be lent to the King, and it amounted to 860 *l.* beſides what was lent out of the College Treaſuries, and by the richeſt of the Scholars, which were certainly great Sums; but no where particularly mentioned, that we can find. The Parliament at *Weſtminſter* ſoon heard of this Loan, and immediately ſent out their Proclamation to this Effect, *viz.* Foraſmuch as many of the Univerſity, and City of *Oxford*, have agreed together by their Advice, and other

other Impediments to prevent the raiſing of Money by Parliament, for the Defence of the Kingdom; and particularly Dr. *John Prideaux*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, Vice Chancellor of the Univerſity, Dr. *Sam. Fell*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, Dr. *Accept Frewen*, Preſident of *Magdalene* College, and Dr. *Chriſtopher Potter*, Provoſt of *Queen's* College, have contrary to Law taken much Plate, and Money from the Univerſity, and Colleges, and ſent them to *York*, in Order to maintain a War againſt the Parliament, and Kingdom, to the great Danger of Religion, and the People's Liberty; for which they have gained the Conſent of the Convocation; We the Lords, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, do hereby declare, that the Colleges are not bound by any ſuch Decree, as being unlawful in it ſelf, and injurious to their Foundations; and do therefore, that the Kingdom may be preſerved, and that Univerſity ſecured, command, and enact, that the Governors, and Fellows of every College, abſtain from any ſuch unlawful Act, and ſecure the Plate, and Money, till we have Notice where they are depoſited; and the ſaid Doctors be ſeized, and brought to us to be puniſhed for this great Crime, ſtraitly charging all Fellows, and Scholars to obey theſe our Commands; and the Mayor, and Magiſtrates of the City of *Oxford*, to aſſiſt them in ſo doing. Further it is enjoined by the Authority aforeſaid, That there be Watches ſet in the Highways about *Oxford*, and on the Roads going through *Oxfordſhire*, *Warwickſhire*, &c. to prevent any ſuch Plate, or Money being carried to *York*, for the Ends, and Purpoſes aforeſaid. This Proclamation was carried down to *Oxford* by *James Stamforth*, *Richard Careleſs*, and *John Hunt*, an Herald.

This Proclamation gave great Diſturbances to the King's Friends, which when his Majeſty came to hear, he took himſelf obliged to do what in him lay to Support their Minds under the Tyranny of the Parliament, and to that End ſent them ſeveral Letters, the firſt was written to Dr. *Prideaux* from *Beverley*, wherein he acknowledgeth the Receipt of their Money, and eſteemed it a great Pledge of their Love, for which he Orders the Doctor to give the Univerſity Thanks; and whereas he had heard, that the Parliament had ſummoned them to appear before them, he willed them not to obey. Another was ſent to the Commiſſioners of Array, commanding them to aſſiſt the Scholars in ſuffering for their Duty to him; and if any Violence were offered to the City of *Oxford* without his Orders, to defend them with an armed Force. A third was written to the Sheriff of *Oxfordſhire*, much to the ſame Effect, to defend the Univerſity with the Militia of the County; and a Fourth was ſent to the Mayor of *Oxford*, commanding him to protect the Scholars, and forbidding him, if any Order of Parliament ſhould come to him, to take up any Univerſity Man for lending his Majeſty Money; but on the contrary, enjoining him to protect his faithful Subiects from all Injuries for ſo doing; ſo great was his Majeſty's Care, for the Safety and Peace of this his Loyal Univerſity.

But theſe Pretences of the King's intending a War, ſerved for a real Occaſion of raiſing a Rebellion by the Parliament, which gathered an Army preſently out of the Confederate Counties, and made the Earl of *Eſſex* the General. The King by Proclamation from *York*, endeavoured to ſuppreſs it, but in vain. This Proclamation was publiſhed at *Oxford* by the Common Cryer, and the Scholars ſaw, they muſt expect no Safety, but in Arms; and therefore Dr. *Pinke* the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, (for Dr. *Prideaux* was fled) ſummoned all the Scholars, and privileged Perſons to the Schools, to have their Names regiſtred, and forthwith came a great Number of Scholars bringing Guns, and Pikes, which they had taken out of the College Armouries. A few Days after, they being in Number about four Hundred, met in *Chriſt-Church* Quadrangle, and began to learn to handle their Arms, and

and put themſelves in a Military Order, in which they ſo quickly improved by the Directions of Mr. *William Holland*, Dr. *Tho. Holland's* Son, and ſome other Captains, that they equalled veteran Soldiers in their Skill, to the Wonder of all, that were experienced in Military Affairs. Theſe, with a Party of Horſe of about two Hundred, which the King ſent, under Sir *John Byron*, thought to have defended *Oxford*, againſt the Parliament Forces, which they expected to come upon them every Day, having the Promiſes of the Citizens to be firm to them; but they deceiving them, and making their Peace with the Parliament, the Scholars diſheartened, gave over their Deſign, and ſo the Parliament Forces, under the Lord *Fiennes*, got Poſſeſſion of the Town, and plundering many of the Scholars Chambers, made many of the Doctors, and Maſters, Priſoners.

Anno 1643, The King himſelf being now at *Oxford*, contrived to place a Garriſon in it, and well fortify it, which while he was about, the Univerſity finding that their Chancellor, the Earl of *Pembroke*, was ſo far from protecting the Univerſity from the bad Effects of that evil Time, that he rather hindered the Profits of it, petitioned his Majeſty to remove him; and to that End preferred theſe Articles againſt him. 1. That he had taken no Manner of Care of the Univerſity ſince he was choſen, as the Confuſions in the Diſcipline, and Government could teſtify. That he had committed the Management of the Chancellor's Court to a Deputy, who determined Matters without conſulting the Vice-Chancellor, contrary to the Statutes and Cuſtoms of the Univerſity, which he was ſworn to obſerve and defend. 2. That he had deſignedly betrayed the Privileges of the Scholars, when in the Houſe of Peers, where he had at that Time ſome Power, he ſpake not one Word in their Favour. 3. That about a Year and half ſince, when the Univerſity was in Danger of falling into the Enemies Hands, and they petitioned him to help them, he rejected their Requeſt, and bad them look to their own Affairs, upbraiding them with their Fidelity to the King, and bearing Arms againſt the Parliament, as by his Letters may be proved. 4. That he hath loaded the Univerſity-Men with vile and opprobrious Names, calling them, *A Flock of moſt abominable Knaves*, and that he favoured one of his Servants, a moſt inveterate Enemy of theirs, and who coveted their Poſſeſſions, and Eſtates. 5. That he ſtudied all Ways to plunder, and overthrow the Church, and conſequently the Univerſity, and old good Literature, which would end in the Deſtruction of Religion, and this famous Monarchy. Theſe Crimes they charged upon him, and were ready to prove; whereupon the King being at the Head of a Party of his faithful Subjects, and knowing that the Earl promoted the Intereſt of the Rebels, depoſed him from his Chancellorſhip, and placed in his Room the Marqueſs of *Hartford*, whom they proclaimed their Chancellor, *Octob.* 24.

Anno 1646, *Oxford* was this Year ſurrendered to the Parliament Forces, and being in their Hands, the firſt Thing they did, was to order Things towards a Viſitation of the Univerſity, which they had reſolved to make the next Year; and preparatory to it; they choſe Delegates, and enacted, That no Perſon ſhall be admitted a Maſter, of any College or Hall, or Governor, and Preſident of the ſame, or a Fellow, or Scholar, or to any profitable Place in this Univerſity; nor ſhall any Scholar make any Leaſe of any Land belonging to any College, or Hall, before they know the Mind of the Parliament in that Matter. The Delegates pitched upon for this Viſitation, were Mr.

Mr. *Robert Harris*, Rector of *Hanwell* in this County, formerly of *Magdalene* College.
Mr. *Edward Reynolds*, heretofore of *Merton* College.
Mr. *Henry Wilkinson* senior, late of *Magdalene* Hall.
Mr. *Francis Cheynell*, } both of *Merton* College.
Mr. *Edward Corbet*, }
Mr. *Henry Cornish*, formerly of *New-Inn* Hall.
Mr. *Henry Langley*, heretofore of *Pembroke* College.

To these the Parliament gave Power to preach the Word of God in any Church in *Oxford*, in Order to make Way for the ensuing Visitation of the Colleges; and for that Reason the Course of preaching used by the University was interrupted, and the Doctors, and Masters of the University were ordered to give up the Pulpit entirely to them. These Men accordingly came to *Oxford*, and to make Way for the Visitation, preached at St. *Mary's* constantly; but doing it in a Method, the Scholars were not used to, were ridiculed almost to their Faces, and were by wiser Persons, than the Youth, thought to deserve it for these Reasons. 1. Their Prayers, and Sermons were long, but frothy, and had nothing solid in them. 2. To their long Prayers they did not add the Lord's Prayer, which was a great Offence to such, as loved the Apostolick Constitutions. 3. They prayed but coldly for the King's Majesty, and a speedy End of the present Disorders, and Tumults; but for the Parliament, and their Army, and the Success of their Undertakings, and Counsels, most ardently. 4. They made severe Reflections upon such as adhered to the primitive Faith and Piety, and called the Holy Fathers of the Church, and University, Dumb Dogs, having a Form of Godliness, but denying the Power of it. 5. They used many odd Gestures in the Pulpit, both in the Mouth, and Hands, which the grave Academicks being not used to, thought them fitter for a Stage, than a Pulpit; which made those Sages leave the University-Church (against their Will) and go to other Churches, and especially *Magdalene*; where they had the Service of the Church read, and the Word of God preached in a more solid and grave Manner; tho' at the same Time these Parliament-Preachers wanted not Throngs of Hearers, partly Soldiers, and partly Scholars, and Citizens of the Presbyterian Persuasion.

Anno 1647, The longed for Visitation of this University now came on, by which a Sort of Cormorants called *Seekers*, hoped to have reaped great Profit from the Revenues, and Endowments of the Colleges. The Parliament, called then, *the blessed Parliament*, having the foregoing Year prepared a Way for it, gave out a Commission for the better Government, and Reformation of the University of *Oxford*, and of all the Colleges, and Halls thereof; as also for the due Chastisement of all the Offences, Abuses, and Disturbances stirred up, and encouraged of late; whereof it was ordained by the Lords, and Commons in Parliament assembled (in the King's Name, but without his Presence, or Consent) That Sir *Nathaniel Brent*, Master of *Merton* College, *John Pulixton*, of the *Middle Temple*, Esq; *William Prinne*, of *Lincoln's Inn*, Esq; *William Tipping*, Gent. Sir *William Cobb*, Knt. *George Greenwood*, Knt. Dr. *John Wilkinson*, Principal of *Magdalene* Hall, *John Packer*, of *Berkshire*, Esq; *John Wilkinson*, of *Buckinghamshire*, Esq; Mr. *John Mills*, of *Christ-Church*, &c. are, and shall be Visitors of the said University, and Colleges, and Halls; and all the Masters, Scholars, Fellows, Members, and Officers of the said University, and Colleges, and of every one of them respectively, —— to inquire, hear, and determine of and concerning all Crimes, Offences,

Offences, and Diſturbances, which may, or can be enquired of, heard, and determined according to the Laws of this Realm, and Cuſtoms, and Statutes of the ſaid Univerſity,—— and put ſuch an End to them, as they ſee reaſonable, and fit.

By virtue of this Commiſſion, theſe Viſitors ſent a Citation to all the Heads of Houſes, to deliver up all their Statutes, Regiſters, and other Writings relating to their Societies, and to Dr. *Fell*, the Vice-Chancellor, to appear before them, and ſubject himſelf to their Inquiry, and withall tranſmit all the Records of the Univerſity to them; and to the Proctors to bring their Books, Keys, *&c.* but none of them obeyed their Summons at that Time; but afterward ſome of them attended to know, by what Authority they were ſummoned, for the Commiſſion being in the King's Name was forged, *&c.* However the Commiſſioners ſtill ſending their Citations, the Proctors appeared before them, and refuſing to acknowledge them lawful Viſitors, entred their Proteſtation as Delegates for the Univerſity: That they can acknowledge no other Viſitor than the King himſelf, or him to whom he hath granted his Power; foraſmuch, as to viſit the Univerſity is one of the undoubted Rights of the Crown, which the Univerſity is bound to defend as one of their chief Privileges; and cannot forgo, by ſubmitting to any other Viſitation, without manifeſt Danger of Perjury. Their Citations being thus diſregarded, they began to exert their Power diverſe Ways, 1. They deprived Dr. *Fell* of his Vice-Chancellorſhip, but nominating no other, he continued to Act, as ſtill in the Place. 2. They made one *Langley*, a Presbyterian Miniſter, Maſter of *Pembroke* College, in the Room of *Henry Wightwick*, whom they had ejected, pretending, that *Langley* was named by the Parliament, and *Wightwick* had been elected contrary to Right and Equity. 3. They prorogued the *Michaelmas Term* to the fifteenth of *November*, which uſually began before on *Oct.* 10, but the Vice-Chancellor calling a Congregation of the Regents, began the Term according to the Statutes, and Cuſtom of the Univerſity; however, the Viſitors thereupon cauſed the publick Profeſſors, and Lecturers, to appear before them, and commanded them not to obey Dr. *Fell* as Vice-Chancellor, ſignifying to them, that they need not perform their Lectures, ſince they had prorogued the Term.

Dr. *Brent*, and *Wilkinſon*, went up to *London* to attend the Committee there, and acquainting them with their Proceedings here, received ſuch neceſſary Inſtructions in Relation to Dr. *Fell*, who making light of his Deprivation, acted as Vice-Chancellor, *viz.* to make a Report to the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Chancellor of the Univerſity, that he might Name ſome other fit Perſon into the Room of Dr. *Fell*, whom they had removed; whereupon Dr. *Fell* was ſummoned to attend the Committee of Lords in *London*, which not regarding, an Order was made to arreſt him, and he was carried Priſoner to *London*; but Dr. *Potter*, Preſident of *Trinity* College, in the Abſence of *Fell*, held a Convocation, wherein diverſe Tranſactions of the Univerſity were ratified.

Dr. *Pinke*, Warden of *New* College, dying this Year, and in the Time of this Viſitation, the Viſitors ſent their Mandates to Dr. *James Maſters*, and other Fellows of that College, to hinder them from proceeding to an Election of a Warden, Fellow, or any Officer whatſoever in their College; but the Society not being content to remain without an Head, ſome of the Fellows went, and waited upon the Viſcount *Say* and *Seal*, and the Lord *Nathaniel Fiennes*, to intreat them to uſe their Intereſt with the Parliament, that they might proceed to a free Election of a Warden, but were anſwered that they might chuſe *John White*, commonly known by the Name of, *The Patriarch of* Dorcheſter, to be their Warden; and if they preſumed to chuſe any other Perſon, they would neither approve, nor forgive that Action. This

Anſwer

Anſwer was returned to the Society, but not regarded; for within a few Days after the Fellows brought on their Election, and choſe Dr. *Stringer* to be their Warden, almoſt without any Oppoſition, although the Lord Viſcount *Say*, had by Letters commended *White*.

Nov. 15, The Committee of Lords aſſembled in the Queen's Apartment at *Whitehall*, and having taken their Places, Dr. *Fell*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, was brought before them, and examined whether a Paper then ſhewn him, was the Anſwer of himſelf, and the Canons, ſubſcribed by him, and them, and atteſted by the Chapter-Clerk, and preſented to the Viſitors? To which, he ſaid, he could not give a full and poſitive Anſwer, unleſs the Canons were preſent. At which the Earl of *Pembroke* immediately in great Anger rebuked him, as a Rebel to God, and his Country; and tho' he was not a Man of Learning, he had learn'd that Part of Knowledge, which that ſtubborn old Man wanted, to ſubmit to God, and the Parliament. The Doctor had no Time to reply upon the Earl, for ſome of the Canons of the College appearing, owned their Hands, and that it was their Anſwer. After this, Dr. *Fell* was ſeveral Times more brought before the Committee; and at length had this Sentence paſſed upon him, that being found guilty of great Contumacy, and Contempt, in not ſubmitting to the Authority of Parliament, as to the Viſitation of the Univerſity, he ſhould be deprived of his Deanery; and that the Subdean ſhould take Care to have this Order publiſhed in his College; but the Subdean would not do it. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Dr. *Potter*, and Proctors, were alſo at that Time ſent to *London*, to anſwer their Contempts; and Mr. *Edward Reynolds*, was made Vice-Chancellor, and Mr. *Croſſe*, and Mr. *Button*, Proctors. The Earl of *Pembroke*, being at this Time near the Univerſity, the Peers ordered him to take upon him the Chancellorſhip, which accordingly he did, and the Viſitors joining with him, created Mr. *Reynolds* a Doctor, and delivered the Charge of the Univerſity to him, and the Proctors, and were authorized to put Mr. *Reynolds* into the Deanery of *Chriſt-Church*, and make Mr. *Rogers*, Mr. *Harris*, and Mr. *Langley*, Canons.

Hitherto the Viſitors may have ſeemed to have exerciſed ſome Patience, with the Heads, and Magiſtrates of the Univerſity, in maintaining with great Reſolution and Steadineſs their legal Poſſeſſions, againſt the Authority of Parliament without Right, becauſe they had diſplaced but few; but now they let them feel the heavy Hands of their great Maſters; for now it was ordained by the Parliament, that all Perſons, who had oppoſed their Authority, and kept Poſſeſſion of their Offices, and Places, ſhould be taken into Cuſtody for their Contumacy; but they avoided that by Flight; whereupon all the Heads of Colleges were thruſt out by Violence, as Dr. *Oliver*, Preſident of *Magdalene* College, Dr. *Potter*, Maſter of *Trinity* College, Dr. *Ratcliffe*, Maſter of *Brazen-noſe*, Dr. *Bailey*, Maſter of St. *John's*, and Dr. *Sheldon*, Warden of *All Souls*, with whom the learned Dr. *Hammond*, Orator of the Univerſity, Dr. *Iſles*, Dr. *Gardiner*, and Dr. *Morley*, all Canons of *Chriſt-Church*, were alſo deprived: Dr. *Morris*, Profeſſor of the *Hebrew* Tongue, dying about this Time, the King named Dr. *Edward Pocock*, late of *Corpus Chriſti* College, to be his Succeſſor in that Profeſſorſhip, and a Canon of *Chriſt-Church*; and the Parliament at the Interceſſion of Mr. *John Selden*, ratified him, and confirmed him in both; but he was ſoon after deprived of his Canonry. Many others there were of great Loyalty, who were deprived of their Places, and Preferments on this Account of their Adherence to the King and his Intereſts, too numerous to be particularly reckoned up; but having Patience, and enduring Poverty ſome Years, they at length became repoſſeſſed of their former Preferments, or obtained greater, as they deſerved.

The uſurping Powers having ejected all the Loyal Party by their Viſitors, now began to put the Government of the Univerſity into the Hands of ſuch, as ſubmitted to their Power, *viz.*

Dr. *Edward Reynolds* was Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, and Vice-Chancellor.
Dr. *Hen. Wilkinſon*, Principal of *Magdalene* Hall.
Dr. *Palmer*, a Dr. of Phyſick, Maſter of *All Souls*.
Mr. *John Wilkins*, Chaplain to the Elector *Palatine*, Maſter of *Wadham* College.
Dr. *Harris*, Maſter of *Trinity* College.
Mr. *Cheynell*, Maſter of St. *John's* College.
Dr. *Greenwood*, Principal of *Brazen-noſe* College.
Dr. *Joſhua Hayle*, Maſter of *Univerſity* College.
Mr. *George Bradſhaw*, Maſter of *Baliol* College.
Sir *Nathaniel Brent*, Warden of *Merton* College.
Dr. *John Conant*, Rector of *Exeter* College.
Dr. *John Saunders*, Provoſt of *Oriel* College.
Dr. *Gerard Langbain*, Provoſt of *Queen's* College.
Dr. *George Marſhal*, Warden of *New* College.
Dr. *Paul Hood*, Rector of *Lincoln* College.
Dr. *John Wilkinſon*, Preſident of *Magdalene* College.
Mr. *Edmund Staunton*, Preſident of *Corpus Chriſti* College.
Dr. *Michael Roberts*, Principal of *Jeſus* College.
Dr. *Henry Langley*, Maſter of *Pembroke* College.
Sir *Giles Sweit*, Doctor of Laws, Principal of *Albans* Hall.
Mr. *Nickolas Brooke*, Principal of *Edmund* Hall.
Dr. *Chriſtopher Rogers*, Principal of *New Inn* Hall, &c.

The Chancellor, the Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, was hitherto preſent, and Aſſiſtant to the Viſitors, to further, and eſtabliſh theſe Changes; and when they were finiſhed, he left them and went to *London* with a good Guard, and was joyfully received by the Citizens.

About this Time there was a Convocation, in which *Chriſtopher Rogers*, one of the Viſitors, was created a Doctor, and with him were made three Doctors of Phyſick (beſides three more that were incorporated,) and one Doctor of Civil Law, three Bachelors of Divinity, two Bachelors of Phyſick, and one Bachelor of Civil Law, and thirty-ſeven Maſters of Arts, beſides four that were admitted to the ſame Degree from other Univerſities; but moſt of the Maſters came from *Cambridge* to get Preferment here. Things being thus ſettled, there was a Proclamation fixed upon all the Colleges, and Hall-Gates, forbidding the Scholars to make Uſe of the *Engliſh* Liturgy in Divine Service, and commanding the Heads to receive the Presbyterian Directory into its Place, which before had not been minded. After this the Viſitors met, and made theſe Orders, *viz.* 1. That no Scholar, or other Member of this Univerſity, of what Condition, or Degree ſo ever he be, ſhall depart out of the Univerſity, till he hath obtained Leave of Dr. *Wilkinſon*, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, under Pain of Expulſion. 2. That all the Members of this Univerſity, in whatever Place, or Degree they are, within the Space of ſeven Days, ſhall under the ſame Pain of Expulſion, bring an Anſwer in Writing, with his Name to it, to this Queſtion,

Whether they do, and will ſubmit themſelves to the Authority of Parliament?

And deliver it to the ſaid Dr. *Wilkinſon*.

3. That

3. That all the Lecturers, and Professors of *Oxford*, should return and perform their Offices, which had been neglected in the three foregoing Terms. And because many of the Doctors, and Scholars, who had been by these Visitors deprived, remained still in *Oxford*, and as they opposed themselves, so were instilling into others the Illegality of their Authority; therefore upon their Complaint, there was an Order of Parliament sent down to the Visitors, that the University being in Danger of Tumults, and Seditions if they continued there, they should be warned forthwith to depart; and if they stayed after such publick Notice, they should seize and imprison them, as disaffected to the Commonwealth.

Some of the Scholars brought in their Answers to the Question abovementioned, *Art.* 2. but of twenty-four, eight only promised their Submission directly, the other sixteen shifted it off, which was the Reason that the Visitors put out further Orders, 1. That whoever refused to submit clearly, and without any Condition, or Reserve, should be returned to the Parliamentary Delegates, as not submitting at all. 2. That Mr. *Wilkinson* should return the Answers, he had received to the Visitors. And 3. That all Officers in the University, or any College, should return to *Oxford* in sixteen Days, and apply themselves to their Duty, and submit to the Visitation; which last Article not being complied with by Dr. *Robert Sanderson*, Canon of *Christ-Church*, and *Regius* Professor of Divinity he was deprived of both Places by the Parliament's Delegates, and Mr. *Robert Crosse*, of *Lincoln* College, put into both; but he held not the latter long; for Dr. *Hoyle*, Master of *University* College, we find made, *October* following, *Regius* Professor.

May 22, 1649, The Parliament's General, and Lieutenant General, and other Officers of the Army, who had been sent with certain Detachments of Soldiers to suppress the Levellers in this County, came to the City of *Oxford*, and were highly feasted by the Citizens, and solemnly welcomed by the University; for the Proctor *Zanchy* presented the General, and Lieutenant General, with their Degrees of Doctors of Laws, and some other Officers, with that of Master of Arts; and diverse learned, congratulatory Speeches, were made to them by the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and other Heads, and Officers of the University. This Welcome pleased the General so well, that he petitioned the Parliament to give him Leave to set up a Lecture in the City, of which Dr. *Reynolds*, Mr. *Carrol*, and Mr. *Thomas Goodwin*, might be the Lecturers; which whether it was granted, we find not.

At the latter End of this Year, *viz. Jan.* 23, *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, the Chancellor of this University, died at the *Cockpit* near *Whitehall*, and was buried in the Cathedral Church at *Salisbury*, among his Ancestors, and others of his Family, *Feb.* 8. From his Death the Chancellorship became void, and was managed for near a Year, by the Visitors of the University, and Vice-Chancellor, Dr. *Reynolds*, then Dean of *Christ-Church*, under whom the Commencement was kept, the Proctors being *John Maudit*, of *Exeter* College, and *Jerom Zanchy*, of *All Souls*, this last being elected contrary to the Cycle settled by King *Charles*, as is abovementioned.

Such as took their ſeveral Degrees at this Act, 1649, were

Bachelors of Arts	88, or thereabouts
Bachelor of Law, from *Cambridge*	1
Maſters of Arts	39, or thereabouts.
Bachelors of Phyſick created	3
——— Incorporated	1

John Pontæus, an *Italian* Chymiſt, had now a Licenſe granted him to practiſe Chirurgery throughout all *England*.

Doctors of Phyſick	3
Doctors of Divinity	1

In all which Faculties many *Cambridge* Men were incorporated, in Order to Preferments here,

General *Fairfax*, Lieutenant General *Cromwel*, and diverſe other Officers of the Army, came to the Univerſity about the Time of the Commencement; and to compliment them, the Viſitors, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, made an extraordinary Creation of Degrees, to which were admitted

Robert Scrope, a Colonel of a Regiment of Horſe, to a Bach. of Arts Degree.
Unton Croke, a Captain in the Parliament Army, to a Bach. of Laws.
Sir *Hardreſs Waller*, a Colonel of Horſe, to a Maſter of Arts.
Thomas Harriſon, Major General,
Col. *Ingoldsby*, Governor of the Garriſon of this City,
John Hewſon, a Colonel of Foot,
William Gough, ditto.
John Okey, a Colonel of Dragoons,
George Joyce, a Cornet, *&c.* } to the ſame Degree.
Thomas, Lord *Fairfax*, Baron of *Cameron* in *Scotland*, Generaliſſimo of all the Parliament Forces in *England*, &c.
Oliver Cromwel, Lieutenant General, *&c.* } Doctors of Civil Law.

Jan. 2, 1650, The Convocation then aſſembled, the Heads, and Members of this Univerſity, having firſt obtained Leave from the Committee, to make choice of a fit Perſon for their Chancellor, unanimouſly choſe *Oliver Cromwel*, Generaliſſimo of the Parliament Forces in *England*. He was then at *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*, and being acquainted, with what the Convocation of this Univerſity had done, by certain Doctors, and Maſters ſent to him on Purpoſe, he kindly accepted their Election, and promiſed forthwith to be a Friend to the Univerſity, by a Letter ſent back with them to it, *Feb.* 4, following, in Words to this Effect, "If theſe, (*viz.* ſome Arguments which he had firſt made Uſe of to avoid the Office) "prevail not, and "that I muſt continue in this Honour, "till I can perſonally ſerve you, you "ſhall not want my Prayers, that that "Seed, and Stock of Piety, and Learning, (ſo marvelouſly ſpringing up a-"mong you) may be uſeful to that "great, and glorious Kingdom of our "Lord Jeſus Chriſt, of the Approach "of which, ſo plentiful an Effuſion of "the Spirit upon thoſe hopeful Plants, "is one of the beſt Preſages. And in "all other Things, I ſhall by the Di-"vine Aſſiſtance, improve my poor "Abilities, and Intereſts, in manifeſt-"ing my ſelf to be to the Univerſity, "and

" and to your ſelves, &c." Which Letter being read in the Convocation, the Academians made the Place reſound with their joyful Acclamations; he held this great Office ſeveral Years, and in 1654, beſtowed on the publick Library twenty-four *Greek* Manuſcripts, and munificently ordered an Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, to a Divinity Reader; but in 1657, reſigned it; and the Univerſity choſe his Son *Richard* into the Place; and he was inſtalled into it at *Whitehall*, *July* 29, *John Conant*, Doctor of Divinity, and Rector of *Exeter* College, being then Vice-Chancellor. *Richard Cromwell* continued Chancellor, even while, after his Father's Death, he was Lord Protector, and held it after his Reſignation of his Protectorſhip, till the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. when *William*, Marqueſs of *Hertford*, newly created Duke of *Somerſet*, was reſtored to it by the Houſe of Lords; but he dying, within a few Months, ſuddenly, *Edward Hyde*, Earl of *Clarendon*, was elected into that Office.

Anno 1651, *Aug.* 18, The Univerſity was ſo zealouſly affected to the Parliament's Intereſts, that the Vice-Chancellor, (who was then Dr. *Greenwood*, Principal of *Brazen-noſe* College) and Heads of Colleges, raiſed at their own Charge, an Hundred and twenty Horſe, for the Parliament's Service; and allowed the Governor of *Oxford* to acquaint the Council with what they had done, and aſſure them, that they had engaged to raiſe a Regiment of Foot out of the Univerſity, and City.

Anno 1660, Sir *Edward Hide*, ſometime ſince made Bachelor of Arts, of *Magdalene* Hall, being at this Time Lord Chancellor, and of the Privy Council to his Majeſty King *Charles* II. happily ſeated on the Throne of his Fathers, having been elected *Octob.* 27, and inſtalled at *Weſtminſter Nov.* 15 began now to exerciſe his Power in the Regulation of the Univerſity; and having diſplaced Dr. *Conant*, Rector of *Exeter* College, confirmed Dr. *Paul Hood*, Rector of *Lincoln* College, who had been nominated by the Duke of *Somerſet*, and admitted him *Aug.* 1. Vice-Chancellor. The Proctors were choſen by the Univerſity, and approved by the Chancellor, *viz. Thomas Tanner*, of *New* College, and *John Dod*, of *Chriſt-Church*; but his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, who were ſent down to replace thoſe Scholars, who had been removed by the Parliament Viſitors, ejected Mr. *Tanner* from his College, ſo that he retired to *Hart-Hall*, and there ſpent the Remainder of his Proctorſhip. When the junior Proctor was admitted, Mr. *William Hawkins* of *Chriſt-Church*, a Candidate for his Place, read a Proteſtation openly againſt him, and afterwards appealed to the Court of Chancery; but Mr. *Dod* ſtill continued in his Office, and executed it the whole Year. After theſe Things were ſettled, a new Scene of Affairs immediately opened it ſelf, and there appeared ſtrange Alterations in the Countenance, Manners, and Words of all the Academicks. Thoſe, who for twelve Years laſt paſt had governed, and carried all Things before them arbitrarily, grew now much diſcontented, and ſcarce knew how they ſhould behave themſelves, foreſeeing a Storm gathering over their Heads, and ſcarce any Poſſibility to eſcape it; but on the contrary ſuch, as had lurked in Corners, and ſcarce durſt ſhew their Heads, for Fear of the ſuperior Powers, who then ruled, appeared in publick with chearful Looks, as though their Afflictions were at an End, and a joyful Day were dawning, which ſoon cleared up to a perfect Brightneſs; for his Majeſty reſolving to do all thoſe eminent Men, who had ſuffered for their Loyalty to himſelf, and Family, Juſtice, ſent down Commiſſioners to rectify all Things amiſs in this Univerſity. Many voluntarily withdrew themſelves, not daring to undergo the Viſitation, and Cenſure of thoſe Perſons, whom they themſelves had before viſited, and ejected, not long before, which made their Proceedings much the eaſier, ſo that having ſat ſome few Weeks, they put all Things to rights, reſtoring all ſuch

Acade-

Academians, as were living, and unmarried, to their reſpective Places, and many that were peaceable and willing to conform, and renounce their factious Principles, they kept in their Places. Thus to give only ſome Inſtances in the Heads of Colleges.

Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*, Rector of *Lincoln* College,
Dr. *John Oliver*, Preſident of *Magdalene* College,
Dr. *Thomas Yate*, Principal of *Brazen-noſe* College,
Dr. *Robert Newlin*, Preſident of *Corpus Chriſti* College,
Dr. *Hannibal Potter*, Preſident of *Trinity* College,
Dr. *Richard Bayly*, Preſident of St. *John's* College,
Dr. *Francis Mancel*, Principal of *Jeſus* College,
Dr. *Henry Wightwick*, Maſter of *Pembroke*——

} Who had been ejected in 1648, or thereabouts, were now reſtored to their Headſhips.

Dr. *Thomas Walker*, Maſter of *Univerſity* College,
Dr. *George Morley*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church* College,
Dr. *Gilbert Ironſide*, Warden of *Wadham* College,
Dr. *Timothy Baldwin*, Principal of *Hart-Hall*,
Dr. *Martin Lluellin*, M. D. Principal of St. *Mary's* Hall,
Dr. *John Maplet*, M. D. Principal of *Glouceſter* Hall,

} Were Royaliſts, preferred, for their Sufferings, and Worth, to thoſe Headſhips.

Dr. *Thomas Savage*, Maſter of *Baliol* College,
Dr. *Edward Reynolds*, Warden of *Merton* College, but removed from *Chriſt-Church*, to make Room for Dr. *Morley*,
Dr. *John Conant*, Rector of *Exeter* College,
Dr. *Robert Say*, Provoſt of *Oriel* College,
Dr. *Thomas Barlow*, Provoſt of *Queen's* College,
Dr. *Michael Woodward*, Warden of *New* College,
Dr. *Giles Sweit*, LL. D. Principal of *Alban* Hall,
Dr. *Tho. Tully*, Principal of *Edmund* Hall,
Dr. *Chriſtopher Rogers*, Principal of *New Inn* Hall,
Dr. *Henry Wilkinſon*, Principal of *Magdalene* Hall,

} Who renouncing their former Principles, and conforming to the Government in Church and State, were continued in their Headſhips.

This Univerſity being thus ſettled under a propitious King, and a wiſe Chancellor, went on chearfully in their Studies, and increaſed much in the Number of Students; nothing of great Moment happening, in which the Univerſity had Occaſion to ſhew it ſelf in publick Matters, ſave that their Chancellor, *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, &c. being accuſed of diverſe Crimes in Parliament, which his Enemies forged, but could not prove, was adviſed to withdraw himſelf, and fly beyond Sea, to avoid their Malice, which he complied with againſt his own Inclination; and thereupon reſigning his Chancellorſhip, by his Letter bearing Date at *Calis*, *Dec.* 7, 1667, the Univerſity having read it in their Convocation, on the tewntieth of the ſame Month, elected the moſt Reverend Father in God, Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*, then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who held this great Office about two Years, but never was ſworn, nor installed; whereupon, *July* 31, 1669, he, upon Reaſons not known to us, reſigned all his Intereſts in the ſaid Chancellorſhip, by Letter; and the Univerſity preſently choſe the moſt High, Mighty, and moſt noble Prince *James*, Duke of *Ormond*, Earl of *Oſſory*, and *Brecknock*, Lord Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold, &c. unanimouſly, *Aug.* 4, 4,

4, 1669, (having *July* 15, before, been created Dr. of the Civil Law) and he was inſtalled at *Worceſter* Houſe, within the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, on the twenty-ſixth of the ſame Month, with great Solemnity; his Grace held the Chancellorſhip to his Death, which happened *July* 21, 1688, but being made Deputy of *Ireland*, he ſupplied his Office by a Deputation of the Vice-Chancellor, and other Heads of the Univerſity, a great Part of that Time.

Anno 1683, 35 *Car.* II. *Reſt.* 24. The *Whig-Party*, as they were then called, whoſe Principle it was, that the Regal Power might be reſiſted in ſome Caſes, having been found Guilty of a Conſpiracy of killing the King, for ſome Male-Adminiſtrations, and particularly, that though he would not do it himſelf, yet would not be prevailed with to paſs the Bill of Excluſion, to deprive his Brother of the Throne, who being a Papiſt, would certainly bring in Popery upon us; the Loyal Party, called *Tories*, thought they could not run far enough from ſuch deteſtible Principles, and therefore ſtrained the Prerogative, and the Duty of paſſive Obedience to the higheſt Pitch. Court and Pulpit, Bench and Bar, ſounded nothing but Subjection unconditional, and without Reſerve. Under the Impulſe of this mighty Zeal, this Univerſity of *Oxford* in Convocation aſſembled, made a Decree, upon the very Day the Lord *Ruſſel* was executed for the ſaid Plot, and preſented it to the King under this Title; *The Judgment, and Decree of the Univerſity of* Oxford, *paſſed in their Convocation*, July 21, 1683, *againſt certain pernicious Books, and damnable Doctrines, deſtructive to the ſacred Perſons of Princes, their State, and Government of all human Society.* In this Decree they condemned formally twenty-ſeven Propoſitions, collected out of theſe ſeveral Modern Authors, *viz. Buchanan, Bellarmine, Milton, Dolman, Hobbes, Goodwin*, and *Owen, Baxter, Jenkins, Goodman, Julian*, the *Proteſtant Reconciler*, &c. all which they declared to be falſe, ſeditious, and impious, and moſt of them heretical, and blaſphemous, infamous to the Chriſtian Religion, and deſtructive of all Government in Church and State; and ordered at the ſame Time, that the Books from whence they were taken ſhould be burnt in the publick Court of the Schools. This Addreſs was very acceptable to the King, *Charles* II. and agreed very well with his Majeſty's Deſign, to celebrate a Day of Thankſgiving for the happy Diſcovery of the treaſonable Conſpiracy on *September* the 9th following, when the Nation every where kept it with the greateſt Teſtimonies of a ſincere Joy.

Anno 1685, His Majeſty King *Charles* II. died, and his Royal Brother *James* Duke of *York*, was preſently proclaimed King, by the Stile and Title of *James* II. but little Joy was obſerved at it, but ſuch a deep Sorrow, as implied, that his Acceſſion to the Throne increaſed their Trouble for the Loſs of his Brother; but he took Care to remove this Damp upon Mens Spirits by making a Speech to the Lords, who came to congratulate his Succeſſion, to this Effect. *That he knew, the Nation had had a bad Character of him, but he hoped to recover their good Opinion by his future Actions; for though he had reſolved never to part with any Branch of his Prerogative, yet he would promiſe, and firmly keep it, that he would no leſs carefully maintain the Liberty and Property of his Subjects; That he had a good Opinion of the Church of* England, *as a Friend to Monarchy, and would defend, and maintain it, and ſo preſerve the Government in Church and State, as it is by Law eſtabliſhed.* This Speech being forthwith printed, gave wonderful Satisfaction to the Nation in general. The Pulpits ſounded of it, and moſt Men built more upon the Word of a King, than any Law; and ſo did not doubt, but they were ſecure on all Hands. Numbers of Addreſſes were preſently offered to the King, full of Gratitude and Confidence, and among others the Univerſity of *Oxford* brought theirs, in which according to their Principles lately publiſhed in their

their Decree, they promiſed to obey the King in all Things, without Limitations, or Reſtrictions, which they were thought by ſome not to make good, in the Caſe of *Magdalene* College Maſter, of which ſomething may be ſaid afterward.

Anno 1688, *July* 21, *James* Duke of *Ormond*, who had been the Chancellor of this Univerſity ſeveral Years, died at his Seat, *Kingſton Hall* in *Dorſetſhire*, and the Univerſity being certainly informed of his Deceaſe, held a Convocation the 23d Day, at ten in the Morning, and proceeded to an Election of a new Chancellor, which was unanimouſly fixed upon his Grandſon, the Heir of his Honour and Eſtate, *James*, then Duke of *Ormond*, lately a Nobleman of *Chriſt-Church* College, the Son of his eldeſt Son, *Thomas* Earl of *Oſſory*, and afterward in the Reign of King *William* III. a Knight of the Garter and one of the King's Bedchamber, *&c.* and in the Time of Queen *Ann*, Generaliſſimo of all her Majeſty's Forces, ſent againſt the King of *Spain*, *&c.* The next Day after his Election, there came down a Mandate from his Majeſty King *James* II. then Reigning, injoyning, That *George* Lord *Jeffries*, then Lord Chancellor of *England*, ſhould be elected Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*; but the former Election not being poſſible to be revoked, the Convocation returned his Majeſty Letters of Excuſe concerning that Matter; which his Majeſty accepting, the Univerſity proceeded to inſtall the Duke of *Ormond* at his Houſe in St. *James*'s Square, within the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, *Aug.* 23, following, which being ended, his Grace made a noble Entertainment for the Nobility, and his other Friends, and Acquaintance, with the Academians then preſent, equal to, if not greater, than any, that had been made by his Grandfather, or any of his Predeceſſors in that Office. His Grace held this Office till the Arrival of his preſent Majeſty King *George*, when being highly diſaffected, or diſguſted, he left the Kingdom, and was on that Account attainted, (as he ſtill remains in 1724,) which obliged the Univerſity to chooſe them another Chancellor, who is at preſent his Grace's Brother, *Charles* Earl of *Arran*, Lord *Butler* of *Weſton*, &c.

King *James* II. having by his Miſgovernment in diſpenſing with the eſtabliſhed Laws, ſetting up an Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion without any Authority of Parliament, and many other irregular Proceedings, which manifeſtly tended to the introducing of Popery, and deſtroying the Proteſtant Religion eſtabliſhed among us, and not only ſo, but by putting upon the Nation, (as was generally ſuppoſed) an illegitimate Heir, contriving to bring all Poſterity under the papal Tyranny; the Nation at length grew ſo unſatisfied, that by repeated Remonſtrances, and Petitions, they prevailed with the Prince of *Orange*, whoſe Princeſs was the neareſt Heir to the Throne, to come over with an armed Force, to reſcue the Kingdom from the illegal Encroachments of the popiſh Party, and enquire into the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*, who was prayed for as the King's Son, and Heir to the Crown. The Prince landed at *Torbay*, and from thence, as ſoon as his Forces, and Artillery were landed, marched forward to *Exeter*, where having ſtayed a few Days, and engaged certain of the Nobles, and Gentry, by Sir *Edward Seymour*'s Advice, in an Aſſociation to perſue with all their Power, the Ends of the Prince's Declaration, he left a Garriſon, with his Artillery, under Colonel *Gibſon* there, and advanced towards *London* with his Army. In the Way he was met, at *Crookhorn*, by Dr. *Finch*, Son to the Earl of *Winchelſea*, then made Warden of *All Souls* College in this Univerſity, who was ſent to the Prince from ſome of the Heads of Colleges, (Dr. *Gilbert Ironſide*, Warden of *Wadham* College, being then Vice-Chancellor) to aſſure him, that they would declare for him; and inviting him to come thither, promiſing him that their Plate ſhould be at his Service, if he ſtood in need of it. This offer was very ſurprizing to ſome, who conſidered the ſudden Turn of theſe Men

of Learning from thoſe Principles, which they had carried ſo high ſo few Years before, nay, in the Beginning of this Reign; but when Princes break their Word, no Wonder if Subjects do alſo break their Promiſes: Learning ſtrengthens Obedience to Laws, but if Princes will command Things unlawful, Learning teaches not to obey; and ſo 'tis no Wonder, if *Oxford* caſt its Eye another Way, when King *James* had acted ſo illegally in their own Body. The Prince accepted the Invitation, and deſigned firſt to ſecure *Briſtol*, and *Glouceſter*, and then to have gone to *Oxford*, the whole *Weſt* being then in his Hands, if the King's Army had made any Oppoſition, becauſe that was ſo much ſuperior to him in Horſe. But the King ordering his Army on a ſudden to return to *London*, put an End to the Prince's Deſign, ſo that he alſo reſolved to make all the Haſte he could to *London* too, becauſe Things being in an high Fermentation there, his Preſence was moſt wanted there, and ſo he went not to *Oxford*.

Of the UNIVERSITY *of* OXFORD *in Particular.*

THE Univerſity of *Oxford*, like others in *Chriſtendom*, grew up from ſmall Beginnings to that Eminency, in which it now ſhines. The Pleaſantneſs, and Retiredneſs of its Situation, 'tis probable, brought Students to fix there; and ſo long as they had certain Meeting Places, (of the ſame Nature, as our Schools now) where ſome learned Men, either out of Generoſity, or for ſmall Salaries initiated the Youth met there, into the liberal Arts, and Sciences, they took no further Care, contenting themſelves with ſuch Accommodations and Lodgings, as they could find in the Citizens Houſes, and taking upon them no Habit to diſtinguiſh them from others; for they ſought after Knowledge only, and diſpenſed with all other Inconveniences to obtain it. Some foreign Univerſities are upheld after the ſame Manner to this Day, as *Leyden* in *Holland*, and ſeveral others. But this Way of Habitation was after ſome Time altered, and there were diverſe large Houſes built by the Citizens, and others, and rented out to the Students, that they might live together in a Society, much after the Manner the Common Lawyers dwell in the Inns of Court, and Chancery, at this Day. Theſe Places, to diſtinguiſh them from the private Houſes of Townſmen, were called either Inns from the *Saxon* Language, or Hoſtels from the *French*, and at preſent are called Halls. Of theſe there were anciently in this Univerſity, before the Foundation of Colleges, three Hundred, *Hoſpitia Studioſorum*, Inns, Hoſtels, or Halls, and in them at one Time, as *Richard* Archbiſhop of *Armagh* writes, thirty Thouſand Scholars; for whoſe Proviſion of Victuals, twenty Miles round *Oxford* were by the King's Grants ſo peculiarly ſet a-part, that the Purveyors for the King's Palace, were not allowed to buy up any Food within that Diſtance. The Students at this Time lived, for the moſt Part, upon the charitable Contributions of the Nobility,

Bishops, and other wealthy Persons, (save some few that lived at their own Expence) for many Years, till several bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their Wisdom, thought meet to settle for ever plentiful Revenues in Lands, and Houses, to maintain with Cloaths, and Books, such Students as by Merit, and Worth, should from Time to Time be chosen thereinto; and settle large Salaries, and Pensions, for Professors, and Lecturers to instruct them, and an Head to govern them according to certain Statutes and Ordinances, made by the Patrons, or Founders, which are now called Colleges; but were long after this still called Halls, almost every College being founded within the Verge of some Hall, or Tenement, or having it for a Part of it.

The University as a great Body, or Corporation, having the several Colleges, as it were so many Companies, hath its Officers, Buildings, Revenues, and other Rights, distinct from those of each College, though all tending to the Benefit, and good Regulation of the whole.

I. The Officers are 1. The Chancellor, who as he is a Magistrate of high Honour, Power, and Dignity, presiding over the whole University, next under the King, or Queen; so is he generally one of the prime Nobility, or greatest Prelates, most in Favour with his Sovereign; and elected by the Heads, and chief Members of Colleges, to hold the same during Life. It belongs to his Office to manage the Government of the whole University, to maintain its Liberties, and Privileges, to call Assemblies, hear and determine Controversies, by calling of Courts, and punishing Delinquents. He was at first chosen by the Regent, and Non-Regent Masters, and confirmed by the Bishop of *Lincoln*, as Diocesan; but about the latter End of King *Edward* III's Reign, the Election of him was made by the Convocation. He held his Office two Years, at most, and for that Time was obliged to reside in the University. Afterwards this Office, which hitherto had been usually born by some Master of Arts, Doctor, or Monk, was executed by Bishops, and at length was conferred on Laymen, of which Sir *John Mason*, Knt. who lived in King *Edward* VI's Days, was the first. Not only the Kings of *England*, but several Popes, and Bishops, have granted very great and ample Privileges to this supreme Magistrate. They are superior to the Mayor of the City, even sitting in Court. He is allowed the Designation of a Judge, or Assessor, who with him doth make a Tribunal, as the Vicar General of a Bishop, is in Law esteemed to do. All the Colleges are subject to him in all Causes touching his Jurisdiction; and that he may not want due Honour, he hath six publick Servants, called Beadles, with a Virger to attend him within the Precincts of the University, and especially to every solemn Assembly. During the Vacancy of the Chancellorship, this Office is executed by the senior Divine in the University, who is called *Cancellarius Natus*, or Chancellor born, who presides in the Choice of a new Chancellor, affixeth the Seals, &c. till the Chancellor is chosen.

2. The Lord High Steward is the next great Officer, or Magistrate, in the University. He is nominated by the Chancellor, and by his Letters Patents, recommended to the University in Convocation assembled, for their Approbation; upon which he taketh an Oath to execute faithfully all the Duties of his Place, and then holds it for Life. His Office is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, in maintaining the Rights, Customs, Liberties, and Franchises of the University; to hear, and determine capital Causes, according to the Laws of the Land, and Privileges of the University, wherein any Scholar, or privileged Person is concerned; and to hold, and keep the University Court-Leet, at the Appointment of the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, either by himself, or Under-Steward; for which Service he receives yearly

yearly of the Univerſity five Pounds. This Office was inſtituted by King *Henry* IV. and has been executed by many great, and learned Men; but by none with ſo much Exactneſs, and Advantage to the Univerſity, as *John Egerton*, Lord *Ellesmere*, and Earl of *Bridgewater*; who had as much Learning, as Conſcience to perform it well.

3. The Vice-Chancellor is the next great Officer, in the Univerſity, and the only one, that is much known, or feared there. He is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, and ſoon after elected in Convocation. He is always the Head of ſome College, and muſt be in Holy Orders. His Office is in the Chancellor's Abſence, to do almoſt every Thing that he might do, if he were preſent; for he licenſes all Books for the Preſs, gives Licenſes to Taverns, Ale-houſes, Coachmen, Carriers, &c. receives the Univerſity's Rents, unleſs otherwiſe ordered to be paid by the Donors; appoints the Performance of Sermons, Lectures, Diſputations, and all the publick Exerciſes; cauſes all Binders, Whores, and other vicious Perſons to be expelled the Univerſity, that the Scholars may have no Converſe with ſuch vile Creatures; takes Care that the Proctors, and other Univerſity-Officers do their Duty, Courts be duly kept, and Controverſies determined without Delay. In fine, he is to govern the Univerſity according to its Laws, and Cuſtoms, Privileges, and Statutes; and therefore ought to be a Perſon of good Underſtanding, pious Diſpoſition, approved Learning, and exemplary Life. But beſides theſe Parts of his Authority, there is another, which deſerves a ſpecial Remark, which is, his Power of dealing with Perſons found guilty, or ſuſpected of Hereſy, or Schiſm, which is after this Manner. At the hebdomadal Meeting of the Heads of Colleges, the Vice-Chancellor may convene the Perſon accuſed, or ſuſpected before him; and if his Crime after his Defence be found clear in the Judgment, not only of himſelf, but major Part of his Aſſiſtants, he may fine him at Pleaſure for the firſt Offence; but if the Offender ſhall ſtill continue in his Error obſtinately, and be again brought before the Vice-Chancellor, and Heads upon the ſame Account; beſides the Payment of another Fine, which may be impoſed, he ſhall be obliged to retract, and ask Pardon for the ſame on his bended Knees, in the open Convocation-Houſe, before the whole Aſſembly; which if he refuſeth to do, and be convict of his Crime, he ſhall be baniſhed the Univerſity.

4. Four Pro-Vice-Chancellors, or four Deputies of the Vice-Chancellor, which are choſen by the Vice-Chancellor, immediately after he is ſworn into his Office. Their Office is upon Caſes of Neceſſity, to execute the Vice-Chancellor's Duties in his Abſence, upon unavoidable Buſineſs, or Death. For the Univerſity cannot regularly ſubſiſt without this ſupreme Governor, the Vice-Chancellor; and therefore by virtue of his Office, he is obliged never to be abſent, if his Reſidence be poſſible; but there are many Caſes, wherein it is morally impoſſible, with Safety to his Life, or Advantage to the Univerſity; as when an Enemy invades, the Plague, or ſome other infectious Diſeaſe, Perſecutions, or the like, rage; as alſo in Caſe of ſome unlucky Caſualties, or ſudden Death; in which, that the Univerſity may not be without a Governor, theſe Pro-Vice-Chancellors may ſupply his Place, if it be any Way feaſible; but for the moſt part, theſe Officers are of as little Uſe, as Authority, by reaſon of the Vice-Chancellor's Preſence.

5. Proctors are other Officers of good Authority in this Univerſity. There is two always yearly choſen to this Office, out of the Maſters of Arts of the ſeveral Colleges, by Turns, according to the Cycle, or Liſt made at the Inſtitution of the Statutes by King *Charles* I. for the more regular Choice of Proctors. They are choſen by the common Suffrage of all the Doctors, and Maſters of Arts of the ſeveral Colleges, and being preſented by the Heads to the Vice-Chancellor

Chancellor, on *Wednesday* in *Easter* Week, he admits them in a solemn Manner, first administring to them the Oaths of Allegiance, and Supremacy, and the Proctors Oath; and then delivering to them the Books, and Keys, the usual Badges of their Office, under a certain Form of Words. As soon as this is done, the new elected Proctors take the Chairs, and name four Masters which have been Regents four Years, to be their Deputies, who also take the same Oaths. The Office of the Proctors is to attend upon the Business of the University, and more particularly in the Courses of Scholastick Exercises, to inspect Accounts, to name Delegates of Appeals, to be Assessors to the Chancellor, or his Commissary in all University Matters, to grant Inhibitions of Causes of Appeal, to search after and punish all Violators of the Statutes, and Privileges of the University, as Night-Walkers, Ale-houses or Tavern Haunters, and all other disorderly Persons. They have also the Oversight of Weights, and Measures, that the Students be not wronged. Nor are the Proctors Deputies without Business, for it is their Office to walk the Streets in Sermon-Time, and visit all publick Houses, as often as they please, and bring Offenders to Punishment. Next to these is,

6. The publick Orator, whose Province it is to write Letters of a common Concern to the University, according to the Orders of the Convocation, or Congregation of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads, as also to make Speeches, and proper Harangues at the Reception of any Prince, or great Person, who comes to see the University. He is chosen by the Convocation, and must be a Master of Arts, or Bachelor of Law. He is obliged to perpetual Residence, and if through Sickness, or any urgent Necessity, (which the Vice-Chancellor must be Judge of, and allow) he be forced to be absent, he must have a Deputy, substituted by the Vice-Chancellor.

7. The Surveyors of the Streets were also ancient Officers of the University, and are still continued, though not in so full Authority, as they were of old. They were anciently chosen out of the Masters Regent by the Congregation; but now are named by the Proctors in Congregation in *Michaelmas* Term. Their Office originally was to visit all the Streets of the City, and see that all the Ways leading to it were duly mended, and repaired, and that all Nusances, as Dirt, Stones, Timber, &c. were removed. And if the Citizens refused, or neglected to obey their Commands, upon Notice given, the Materials were forfeited to the University by Way of Mulct; but at this Day a great deal of their Authority is taken away by some new Statutes, yet they have sufficient Power left to keep the Peace in the Streets, of which they have the particular Care assigned them; as also of the Paving, and keeping them decent, and clean; as also to take Cognizance of any irregular Habits in the Scholars, &c.

8. Clerks of the Market are other University-Officers. They are two chosen yearly out of the Masters of Arts, Bachelors of Divinity, Law, or Physick, the one by the Chancellor, the other by the Vice-Chancellor, at the first Congregation after *Michaelmas*. At the Entrance upon their Office, after taking the Oath of Allegiance, and Supremacy, they also are sworn to be true to the Interests of the University; and by another Oath, to be faithful in the Discharge of their Duty as Clarks of the Market, according to the Laws of the Realm, and Statutes of the University. Their Office is to take Care of the Assize of Bread, Beer, and Wine; of Weights, and Measures; of the Prices, and Qualities of Victuals, and other Provisions; of Hay, and all Kinds of Horse Provender; and of the just Measures of Fagots, and Coals, and to see that all Things belonging to the Market be exposed to Sale therein; amerce Forestallers, and Regrators, or inform of them to the Vice-Chancellor for that End; and if they are wanting in their Duty, they are upon a just Complaint to be

be amerced by the Vice-Chancellor in ten Pounds for Beer-Veſſels, and ten Shillings for other Matters, as oft as they are proved defective in not gauging the one, or minding the other.

9. The Keeper of the Archives is another Univerſity-Officer, choſen by the Convocation. The Univerſity-Archives are a Repoſitory of publick Acts, and Inſtruments, touching the Privileges, Cuſtoms, Liberties, and good Government of it. The Place for keeping them is the upper Room, over the Eaſtern-Gate of the publick Schools, oppoſite to the Entrance into *Duke-Hall*. His Office is to collect, and lay together therein all Muniments, and Charters, as well authentick, as others, which do any Ways concern the Eſtates, Poſſeſſions, and common Rights and Privileges of the Univerſity, or the Endowments of publick Lectures, and all other Records, and Regiſters relating to the Univerſity; and, having reduced them into ſuch an Order that they may be readily found, be ſo well verſed in them, as to be able to aſſiſt the Chancellor, and other Magiſtrates of the Univerſity, in Defence of their Rights, and Privileges. The Keeper of theſe Archives is allowed forty Pounds by the Vice-Chancellor, who gathers it for him of the Scholars at one Shilling a-piece. He holds this Place, as long as he behaves himſelf well in the Judgment of the Convocation, and at his Admiſſion, ſwears to keep all the Writings ſafely, and not reveal the Secrets of the ſame; but nevertheleſs he may not deny an Inſpection of the Records to any Perſons, who have an Intereſt in them, and for a Refuſal may be removed. Beſides theſe Officers, which carry on the Government of the Univerſity, there are others ſubordinate, and Servants, as it were to them, as

1. The Regiſter of the Univerſity, or Convocation, who is choſen in Convotion as other Officers of the Univerſity are, out of the Maſters of Arts, or Bachelors of Law; he ought to be a publick Notary at the Time of the Election, and muſt ſwear at his Election, to the Obſervance of the Statutes of this Univerſity, and to diſcharge his Truſt faithfully. His Office is to be preſent at all Congregations, and Aſſemblies of the Univerſity, either by himſelf, or Deputy, from the Beginning to the End, in their proper Habit; and regiſter in a Week's Time all the Acts, Diſpenſations, Graces, Elections, Licences, Decrees, and Statutes; all Letters ſent, or received by the Univerſity, all Licences, Indentures, Grants, or other Matters of Conſequence, which paſs the publick Seal of the Univerſity, or Chancellor's Office, and keep them all ſafely.

2. Six Beadles, Cryers, or Foot Meſſengers, of which three are of a ſuperior Order, called Eſquire-Beadles, and three of an inferior, called Yeomen-Beadles; all of them, as much Univerſity Servants, as the Cook, and Butler. They are conſtantly to reſide in the Univerſity, and never leave it, but by the Vice-Chancellor's, or Proctors Leave. Their Office is to wait on the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, on all publick Occaſions, as to Acts, Church, Exerciſes, &c. to denounce and proclaim the Chancellor's, and Vice-Chancellor's Mandates, and Precepts, and ar either of their Commands to arreſt, or carry Perſons to Jail, to execute Summons, and Citations to all Courts, and Univerſity-Leets; to warn Convocations, attend the publick Profeſſors to and from the Schools, gather all Mulcts, and do many other Acts of Servitude. They are choſen in Convocation by the Vice-Chancellor, and Proctor, are ſworn to be diligent and faithful in their Office, which they hold for Life, unleſs they are removed for ſome great Offence, which very rarely happens.

3. The Stationer, or Virger, who is choſen after the ſame Manner as the Beadles. His Duty is at all publick, and ſolemn Acts, and Aſſemblies of the Univerſity, to carry a Silver Rod, as the Badge of his Office before the Vice-Chancellor, to attend the grand Compounders to Church, and Schools, and fetch them

them back again; and with one of the Beadles to make Inventories of the perſonal Eſtates of all Scholars, and privileged Perſons within the Chancellor's Juriſdiction, who either die in the Precincts thereof, or any Ways forfeit the ſame, and having made Schedules thereof, to render a juſt and faithful Account to the Magiſtrates.

4. There are alſo ſome other meaner Servants of the Univerſity, which may be reckoned up to make our Catalogue complete, *viz.* 1. The Clerk of the Univerſity, whoſe Duty it is, either by himſelf, or Deputy, to ring and toll the Bells for all publick Aſſemblies, and Exerciſes; to look after the Clock, clean the Schools, and other publick Places belonging to the Univerſity, open and ſhut the School-Gates, *&c.* 2. The Univerſity Bell-Man, whoſe Office it is, either by himſelf, or Deputy, to give Notice, by the Ringing of a ſmall Bell, of the Funerals of all Doctors, Maſters, Scholars, and privileged Perſons, throughout the whole Univerſity in a moſt ſolemn Manner, being clad in Mourning, and ſo attend the Corpſe to the Church, and Grave, for which he is allowed a Fee. He is alſo, (as a Cryer) to publiſh the Vice-Chancellor's Orders thro' the Univerſity and City. Theſe two are choſen by the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and enjoy their Places for life. 3. The Bailiff of the Univerſity, who is appointed by the Letters Patents of the Chancellor, and holds his Place for Life. His Office is, every Year at the Beginning of *March*, to take a View of all the Univerſity Tenements in *Oxford*, and report the Condition of the Buildings to the Vice-Chancellor; as alſo to make Terriers thereof, and Regiſter the ſame. He alſo is to take Care of all the Eſtates, whether anciently, or lately given to the Univerſity for the endowing of Lectures, or other Uſes; and to ſeize, all Felons Goods belonging to the Univerſity. His Salary is *6 l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

Thus far we have given an Account of the Univerſity Magiſtrates, and Officers, as it is a Body politick; but there remain yet to be deſcribed Perſons of a more honourable Station, the Pillars of an Univerſity, the Fountains of Learning, and generous Propagators of it. Such as are the publick Profeſſors of the liberal Arts, and Sciences, and Lecturers of all Kinds, which this Univerſity is plentifully furniſhed with, as

1. The *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity, ſo called becauſe his Office was founded by King *Henry* VIII. for it was firſt intended, and began by Cardinal *Wolſey*, but he falling into Diſgrace before it could be ſettled by Act of Parliament, King *Henry*, to whom all the Cardinal's Goods were forfeited upon the Score of a *Premunire*, would not let this Deſign fall, and ſo founded the Divinity-Lecture aboveſaid, and ſome others, which will be hereafter obſerved. The Revenue ſettled by the King upon this Lecture, was forty Pounds a Year out of certain Lands, and Eſtates made over to the King by the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, and ſettled by his Majeſty upon his College of *Chriſt-Church*, upon the voluntary Obligation of the Dean and Chapter of *Chriſt-Church* to pay it annually; but beſides this Endowment, there is a Canonry of *Chriſt-Church*, and the Rectory of *Ewelme* in this County, annexed to this Profeſſorſhip. This Profeſſor reads on *Mondays*, and *Fridays*, at nine a-Clock in the Term-Time, and his Hearers are all Maſters of Arts of a Year's Standing, until they become Doctors in Divinity, or at leaſt are Doctors Standing in that Faculty.

2. The *Margaret* Profeſſor in Divinity, ſo called, becauſe this Office was founded by *Margaret* Counteſs of *Richmond*, Mother of King *Henry* VII. from whom ſhe obtained a Charter, or Licence, *Mar.* 1, 1496, for her ſo doing. She from this Time maintained the Lecturer at her own Expence, till the King's Confirmation of him by his Charter, *Sept.* 7, 1502, when he giving certain Revenues to the Convent of *Weſtminſter*, did by Covenant oblige them to pay this Lecturer twenty Marks *per Ann.* for ever, by

by even Portions at *Michaelmas* and *Easter*. This Money at the Convent's Diſſolution paſſed to the Crown, 32 *Hen.* VIII. but that King by his Letters dated *June* 10, of the ſame Year, declared, that he would not ſuppreſs the Lecture; and thereupon ordered that the Chancellor, and Treaſurer of the Court of Augmentations, ſhould yearly pay this Stipend. By the firſt Charter the Counteſs would have this Lecture to bear her Name, and that the Profeſſor ſhould be a Body politick, to be elected by all Doctors, and Bachelors of Divinity, in a Convocation to be held every ſecond Year, and to read the firſt Day of every Term, and ſo on upon all proper Days for Reading on ſome Parts of the Holy Scriptures in the Divinity-Schools, as he ſtill continues.

3. The Hiſtory Lecturer, founded by *William Cambden*, Eſq; *Clarencieux* King at Arms, and Maſter of Arts of this Univerſity. He gave the Manor of *Bexley* in *Kent*, with all its Appertenances, as a Proviſion for this Reader, which yields at preſent, for his Stipend, 140 *l. per Ann.* and after a certain Term of Years, will be increaſed to 400 *l. per Ann.* for the Uſe, and Benefit of this Profeſſor. The Charter of this Donation bears date *March* 5, 1622, in which Year Mr. *Cambden* was enrolled as a publick Benefactor. The Duty of this Lecturer is to read weekly on *Monday*, and *Friday*, between the Hours of one and two in the Afternoon, in the Hiſtory-School, upon *Lucius Florus*, or any other approved Hiſtorian of Antiquity, at which Lectures all Bachelors of Arts from the Time of their Determinations, and Students in Law, are obliged to attend.

4. The Moral Philoſophy Lecturer, was founded, and endowed by Dr. *Thomas White*, Prebendary of St. *Paul's*, Treaſurer of the Church of *Sarum*, and Canon of *Chriſt-Church Oxford*, who conveyed to the Univerſity the Manor of *Langdon-Hills*, in the County of *Eſſex*, that out of it might be paid, (beſides what he ordered to *Magdalene-Hall*) one Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* to this Lecturer: He is to be choſen every five Years by the Vice-Chancellor, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, Preſidents of *Magdalene*, and St. *John's* Colleges, and two Proctors, and is obliged weekly on *Tueſday*, and *Friday* in Term-Time, at eight a-Clock in the Morning, to read on *Ariſtotle's*, Ethicks, Politicks, and Occonomicks, in the Moral Philoſophy School, to all Scholars of one Year's Standing, till they become Bachelors of Arts.

5. Two Lectures, the one in Geometry, and the other in Aſtronomy, founded by Sir *Henry Savile*, *Anno* 1619. This good Knight obſerving that the Study of Mathematicks was very much neglected here, to prevent the utter Decay, obtained the Royal Authority, and Conſent of the Univerſity, to found, and endow theſe two Lectures. The Profeſſor of Geometry is by the Founder's Order to read on the thirteenth Book of *Euclid's Elements*, *Apollonius's Conick Sections*, and all *Archimedes's* Books, and expound the ſame; as alſo to teach and explain Arithmetick of all Kinds, practical Geometry, or meaſuring of Land, Muſick and Mechanicks, at proper Seaſons. The Profeſſor of Aſtronomy is to explain the whole *Ptolemaick Syſtem*, and in due Seaſon *Copernicus*, *Geber*, and others, and to teach, and read Opticks, Dialling, Geography and Navigation, at proper Times; but not meddle with judicial Aſtrology. *Savile* left theſe Readers a Choice Library of Mathematical Books, Tables, Maps, and all Inſtruments relating thereunto. Neither of them may accept of any Eccleſiaſtical Preferment whatſoever. They may be choſen from other Nations, as well as this, by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, &c. All Perſons from two Years Standing, till one Year after Bachelor compleſe, are to attend the Geometry Profeſſor, and after, till they are Maſters of Arts, the Aſtronomy Lecture, under the Penalty of ſix Pence a Time, for Abſence.

6. The Anatomy Lecture was founded by Mr. *Richard Tomlins*, who appointed the

the King's Profeſſor of Phyſick to be perpetual Reader. He is empowered every Spring, by a Charter of King *Charles* I. ſoon after the *Lent* Aſſizes, to demand the dead Body of any Malefactor, ſuffering Death within twenty-one Miles of this City, which being delivered to him, he is to procure a ſkilful Surgeon to diſſect it in his Preſence, while he reading thereon ſhews and deſcribes the Situation, Uſe, Nature, and Office of all the Parts of the Body, at four diſtinct Lectures. He is alſo every *Michaelmas* Term to read three diſtinct Lectures upon a Skeleton, and give an Account of the Bones, their Offices, and Situation. His Penſion is twenty-five Pounds a Year, but out of it he is to pay the Surgeon five Pounds, for preparing, diſſecting, and burying the diſſected Body. All Students in Phyſick, and Surgeons, in the Univerſity, are obliged to hear theſe Lectures, under the Penalty of two Shillings.

7. The Natural Philoſophy Lecturer, founded by Sir *William Sedley*, of *Aylesford* in *Kent*, Kt. and Bar. who gave by his laſt Will, dated *Octob.* 29, 1618, 2000 *l.* to the Univerſity, to be laid out in purchaſing certain Lands for the Endowment of the ſaid Lecturer, which was done ſoon after by *Sedley*'s Executors, who bought an Eſtate at *Waddeſdon* in *Buckinghamſhire*, of 120 *l. per Ann.* and ſettled it on the Univerſity for the aforeſaid Purpoſe. This Profeſſor is to read weekly twice, *viz.* on *Wedneſday* and *Saturday* at eight a-Clock in the Morning, and is to be heard by all Bachelors of Arts under the Penalty of four Pence for every Time's Abſence of any Auditor, and ten Shillings for the Profeſſor's not reading.

8. The Muſick Lecture, founded by *William Heyther*, Doctor of Muſick, in 1626, for the Love he bore to that Science, or Faculty. He endowed it with an Eſtate of ſixteen Pounds, ſix Shillings and eight Pence yearly Rent, at *Chiſelhurſt* in *Kent*, beſides thirteen Pounds, ſix Shillings and eight Pence a Year for an Houſe, and Repair of Inſtruments; and three Pounds a Year for teaching the Theory of Muſick, at leaſt once every Term. And as an Addition to his Salary, Dr. *Heyther* obtained of the Univerſity, that the ancient Revenue of the Moral Philoſophy Lecture, which was forty Pounds five Shillings, ſhould be ſettled on his Maſter of Muſick. As often, as this Profeſſorſhip becomes void, the Vice-Chancellor, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, Preſidents of *Magdalen* College, and St. *John*'s, and Warden of *New* College for the Time being, have the Nomination of the Succeſſor.

9. The *Hebrew*, and *Greek* Profeſſors, were founded by King *Henry* VIII. who endowed them with forty Pounds a-piece each, which is now paid to them by the Dean, and Chapter of *Chriſt-Church*, out of certain Lands ſettled on that College for that Purpoſe; beſides which there is annexed to the *Hebrew* Lecture a Canonry in the ſame College. Not that there was no Profeſſor of the *Hebrew* Tongue in this Univerſity, before this; for it was ordained by the Councils of *Lyons*, and *Vienna*, about the Year 1308, that there ſhould be two Profeſſors of the *Hebrew*, and *Chaldee* Tongue in this Univerſity, *Paris*, *Rome*, &c. which we cannot but ſuppoſe were accordingly eſtabliſhed; but 'tis probable, that King *Henry* VIII. augmenting the Revenues of this Profeſſorſhip, which were inconſiderable before, might be by the Convocation, in Gratitude, regiſtred as the Founder of it; as he was much about the ſame Time of *Wolſey*'s College, now called *Chriſt-Church*. This Profeſſor reads on *Tueſdays*, and *Thurſdays* at one in the Afternoon, unto all Bachelors after their Determinations, till they are promoted to the Maſters Degree, and one Year after.

10. The Law and Phyſick Profeſſors, had the ſame King for their Founders, and have the ſame Salary of forty Pounds *per Ann.* paid out of the Exchequer; and as an Addition to their Salaries, there is a Lay Prebend in the Church of *Sarum*, annexed to the Law Profeſſorſhip; and the Government of the

the Hoſpital at *Eaſelme* aboveſaid; to the Phyſick. The Law Profeſſor reads on *Tueſdays*, and *Thurſdays*, on ſome Part of the Civil Law, which is in Uſe in this Realm, and his Hearers are all Students in Law, till they are of Doctors Standing, and the Phyſick Profeſſor reads on *Tueſdays*, and *Fridays* at eight a Clock in Morning, on *Galen*, or *Hippocrates*; and his Hearers are all Students in Phyſick, till they become of Doctors Standing.

11. The *Arabick* Lecture, was founded at firſt by the Authority of the Councils of *Lyons*, and *Vienna*, as the *Hebrew* Lectures abovementioned were; but being again founded *Anno* 1636, by Archbiſhop *Laud*, hath a Stipend of forty Pounds *per Ann.* ſettled upon it: but there are ſome Lectures in Grammer, Rhetorick, Logick, and Metaphyſicks, which are not endowed.

12. The Botanick Lecture, founded by *Henry Danvers* Earl of *Danby*, who having provided firſt a Garden well ſtocked with Phyſick Herbs, gave the impropriate Rectory of *Kirkdale* in *Yorkſhire*, to maintain a Gardiner to look after it, increaſe, and propagate the Herbs; and this Reader to explain the Nature, and Virtues of them to young Students in Phyſick. This Lecture was given about 1643, by Will; but the Civil Wars coming on, and Rents decreaſing, it came not into Uſe till 1669, when Dr. *Robert Moriſon*, of *Univerſity* College, was made the Botanick Lecturer, and Keeper of the Phyſick Garden, of which we ſhall hereafter ſpeak ſomething more under our next Head.

II. The Buildings erected, and deſigned for the Uſe, and Benefit of the Univerſity in common, without any Property in any Perſon, or College to them, of which Nature theſe are,

1. The *Bodleian* Library, ſo called from the great Benefactor, and Patron of Learning, Sir *Thomas Bodley*. Not that he was the firſt that eſtabliſhed a publick Library in this Univerſity; for there was one ſet up in *Durham Hall*, (where *Trinity* College now ſtands) by *Richard* of *Bury*, Biſhop of *Durham* in *Edward* III's Days, and another by *Thomas Cobham*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, in the Congregation-Houſe adjoining to St. *Mary*'s Church in 1367, which was much increaſed by King *Henry* IV. all his Sons, and Nobility. But this Library was removed by *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloucester*, into a new Place built for it, by him, over the Divinity Schools, which he had juſt before founded for the Benefit of the Univerſity. He much increaſed it by two Donations of Books, and Manuſcripts, which he purchaſed almoſt at any Rate; but within eighty Years it was utterly deſtroyed by the Commiſſioners ſent down by King *Edward* VI's Authority, to purge it from popiſh Books. In this State it remained till Sir *Thomas Bodley*, a learned Man himſelf, as well as a Lover of Learning, and a Gentleman of a plentiful Eſtate, conſidering of how great Uſe, and Benefit, a publick Library in this Univerſity would be, not only to the Students, but the whole Nation, deſired Leave of the Univerſity, to furniſh Duke *Humphrey*'s Library again with Seats, Desks, and Books; which having done beyond Expectation, he ſent over Men into foreign Parts to buy Books, procured many Benefactions of Books, and Money, and perſuaded his learned Friends to ſend in Manuſcripts, as Sir *Robert Cotton*, Sir *Henry Savile*, Mr. *Tho. Allen*, &c. by whom his Library in a few Years was ſo increaſed, that he erected another Building at the End of the former, which he made in the Faſhion of the *Roman* T, which alſo he plentifully furniſhed with Books, and that it might be ſtill increaſing, he made an Agreement with the *Stationers Company* in *London*, to give one Copy of every Book they printed, to his Library, and by Will gave an Eſtate for ever, for Salaries to the Officers, and to buy Books. Sir *Thomas* died, *Jan.* 28, 1612, after he had made ſome Statutes for the Government of the Library, which the Convocation approved of, when they declared him the Founder of it.

After Sir *Thomas*'s Death, the Library found so many Friends, and Benefactors, that there are now above the Number he left in it, threefold. For soon after,

The Earl of *Pembroke*, by the Persuasion of Archbishop *Laud*, gave almost all the Collection of *Greek* Manuscripts, which *Francis Baroccio*, the *Venetian*, had gathered together with great Pains and Costs, thought to be the most valuable Collection, that ever came into *England* at once. The Earl reserved twenty two of them for his own Use, which *Cromwell* bought and gave; Sir *Thomas Roe* added another Choice Parcel of *Greek* Manuscripts.

Sir *Kenelm Digby*, also presented a great Parcel of Manuscripts new bound, which he had gotten in his Travels. And Archbishop *Laud* having sent into the *East* to buy *Oriental* Manuscripts, and to the Marts in *Germany*, procured thirteen Hundred large Volumes of Books, written in above twenty Languages. By this Bishop's Instigation, the University added another Building to Duke *Humphrey*'s Library, which brought it into the Shape of a *Roman* H, where besides the Books before mentioned, the most excellent Study of the learned *John Selden*, of the *Inner Temple*, *London*, Esq; is placed. Many other Benefactors have much increased this Library, General *Fairfax*, afterwards Lord *Fairfax*, Dr. *Marshal*, Rector of *Lincoln* College, Dr. *Barlow*, late Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*, &c. which with certain Libraries purchased by the University, of Dr. *Huntington*, Mr. *Greaves*, and Dr. *Pocock*, have made it the largest University-Library in *Europe*; and perhaps all Things considered, the most valuable, except the Emperor's, and *French* King's. The present Keeper of this Library is the learned Dr. *Hudson*, whose Salary is about forty Pounds *per Ann.* Besides this Library, there are others vested in the University, *viz.* the *Savilian*, by the Geometry Schools, and the *Ashmolean*, by the *Musæum*, both well stocked with Manuscripts proper for their Places.

2. The *Musæum Ashmoleanum*, a large and stately stone Building, erected at the Charge of the University, for the promoting, and carrying on curious Experiments in Physick, and natural Philosophy. It borders on the West End of the Theatre, and fronts the Street Northward about sixty Foot in Length. It was began *April* 14, 1679, and finished *Mar.* 20, 1683, at which Time a rich and noble Collection of Curiosities, was presented to the University by *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; and being therein deposited, were put into Order by the Care, and Diligence of Dr. *Plot*, who at the Donor's Request was intrusted with the Custody of this *Musæum*, which bears this Inscription, over the Entrance, in gilt Characters,

MUSÆUM ASHMOLEANUM, SCHOLA NATURALIS HISTORIÆ, OFFICINA CHYMICA.

Many Accessions have been made to the Rarities first given by several curious Persons, as Dr. *Robert Huntingdon*, who has given many *Ægyptian* Hieroglyphicks, and other Antiquities; Mr. *Aaron Goodyear*, who presented it with an entire Mummy; Dr. *Martin Lister*, who bestowed on the University, a large Cabinet of Natural Rarities of his own collecting, and several *Roman* Antiquities, as Altars, Medals, Lamps, &c. found in *England*: and the Reverend Dr. *Pound* hath also given many excellent Collections of Plants, and Animals, brought with him from *China*, and preserved in Spirits of Wine. Lesser Donations, and Presents of the same Sort, come in almost every Day, so that it is justly believed, that in a few Years, it will be one of the most rich Repositories of curious Things in *Europe*. The present Keeper thereof, is Mr. *David Parry*, of *Jesus* College, who was appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.

3. The

3. The Publick Schools built by the Heads of the University, soon after Sir *Thomas Bodley* had erected the publick Library; for to make the whole an handsome Quadrangle, they added three other Sides, dividing them into convenient Rooms for the Exercises, and Disputations of the Students in the several Faculties of Learning: but not being able to do it of themselves, they by the Advice, and Assistance of Sir *Thomas Bodley*, made such Application to several wealthy and eminent Persons, as that in a little Time they accomplished their Design; for Sir *John Bennet*, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, promised to be at the tenth Part of the Expence in the Purchase of the Ground, which was obtained at a very high Rate. About the same Time many of the Nobility, and Bishops, and several of the Clergy, and Gentry, sent also such Contributions, as amounted to the Sum of twelve Hundred Pounds; but this not being sufficient to finish this laudable Design, the Work stood dormant till *Bodley* died, and left the University all his really and personal Estate, to be laid out upon the Library, and this Building; by which Means, with several Contributions, that came in soon after, the whole Design was completed.

The several Schools thus erected, were thus appropriated to the several Arts, and Sciences, for the Use of the Students in them, *viz.* On the South Side of the Court, up one Story, is the Anatomy School, and next it the Rhetorick School on the same Floor. This Story was first appropriated to *Hebrew*, and Musick. Under the Anatomy School is that for Natural Philosophy, and the Rhetorick School, that for Musick. On the North Side of the Court is placed the Civil Law School and under it the Moral Philosophy School; and adjoining to the Law School, is the School of Languages, heretofore only peculiar to the *Greek* Tongue, but now common to all the learned Languages; and under this School lies the Grammar and History Schools. On the East Side of the Court are built four Schools also, of which of the two upper, one is appropriated to Geometry, and Arithmetick, and the other to Astronomy; and under these two are Metaphysick and Logick Schools. These twelve are called the Schools of Arts, and in them the Professors have Chairs, and Auditors Benches to sit on, in the Time of Reading, or disputing. The Divinity School on the West Side of the Court was built on a certain Parcel of Ground purchased of *Baliol* College, by the Contributions partly of the *Benedictine*, and *Austin* Friars, met in their general Chapter at *Northampton*, Archbishop *Chicheley*, the Deans of *St. Paul's*, *Sarum*, *Wells*, *Exeter*, *Lincoln*, and many others; but chiefly by the Generosity of *Humphry* Duke of *Gloucester*, who therefore deservedly bears the Name of the Founder of it; for he not only gave liberally to it, but understanding, that the Story over it would make a convenient Place for a Library, as being free from the Noise of all secular Employments, he transmitted Money immediately for building it, and at his Death left besides an Hundred Pounds to complete it, and a great Number of Manuscripts to furnish it; but of this see more in the Head about the *Bodleian* Library above.

4. The Theatre, a stupendous Fabrick, situated North-West of the Schools, founded by *Gilbert Sheldon*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who hereby freed St. *Mary's* Church from the many Indecencies committed at the Act, while the scholastical Exercises for Degrees were there performed. The University sensible that such a Building was wanting had purchased several Houses, and pulled them down in Order to erect it, not doubting, but they should meet with well disposed Persons enough to go on with it by their Contributions; and found a considerable one presently, which was the most Reverend the said Archbishop, who gave them a Thousand Pounds. With this Encouragement the University began the Structure *July* 26, 1664, the Vice Chancellor, the Bishops

of *Glouceſter*, *Winchester*, and *Oxford*, the Heads of Colleges, and Halls, with the Proctors, and many Doctors, and Maſters of Arts, went to the Place in their proper Habits, and having walked round the Ground, the publick Orator made a Speech, and the Vice-Chancellor, and Dr. *Morley*, Biſhop of *Winchester*, laid the Foundation-Stone, laying Silver and Gold thereon, as did alſo the other Biſhops, Doctors, Proctors, and others. The next Day many Workmen went on with the Building, and brought it up to the Surface of the Ground before the Winter; but by that Time, the Univerſity found themſelves deceived in their Expectations of Contributors, and fearing their Building muſt have come to nothing; but the good Archbiſhop would not ſuffer ſo good a Deſign to fall, and therefore reſolved to bear the whole Expence of it. Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, and Dean *Fell*, he appointed the Curators of the Work, and by their Management the Work was completed in about five Years, the Walls, with the Covering, being almoſt brought to Perfection in 1667, and ſeveral Houſes adjoining being bought to enlarge the Yard, and open a Proſpect to it. The Roof of it is ſupported without the Help of any Beams, and adorned with fine Paintings, and under it are all Conveniences for printing. The whole Expence beſtowed upon it is computed at fifteen Thouſand Pounds; but beſides ſo large a Sum, the Archbiſhop gave two Thouſand Pounds to purchaſe an Eſtate to repair any Defects, and Dilapidations, which by Time, or other outward Accidents, might happen to this Structure, to repair, and put them in Order; and, if any Thing was overplus, to be employed to encourage printing.

5. The Phyſick Garden, commodiouſly ſituated by the River *Cherwell*, founded, built, and the Donation thereof made in 1632, by that munificent Benefactor *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, then living at his Houſe at *Cornbury* in this Shire. He purchaſed the Ground, which is five Acres, of *Magdalene* College, and erected round it moſt magnificent Walls, and Gates of the beſt ſquared, and poliſhed Stone, which coſt him five, or ſix Hundred Pounds. The chief Gate is of the compoſit Order of Building, and on the outſide is this Inſcription in Gold Letters.

GLORIÆ DEI OPTIMI MAXIMI
HONORI CAROLI I. REGIS
IN USUM ACADEMIÆ, ET REIPUBLICÆ
HENRICUS COMES DANBY *Anno* 1632.

He endowed it with an annual Revenue for ever, for the Maintenance, and keeping of the ſame, and its great Variety of Plants, of which it now contains many Thouſands. This Garden ſerves not only for Ornament, and Delight to the Univerſity by the pleaſant Walks, and Curioſities; but is of very great Uſe to all Perſons, who ſtudy Phyſick, by improving them in the Knowledge of Herbs, and vegetative Philoſophy, for which it is ſuppoſed to be as good a Convenience as any, (perhaps the beſt) in *Europe*, if not in the World. Nor is it of leſs Benefit to Medicinal Practitioners, who may be ſupplied from hence with Plants right and true, freſh and good, not eaſily to be had elſewhere. The Care of this Garden is now committed to the skilful Botaniſt Mr. *Jacob Bobart*, who has an Houſe adjoining to it, where he is ready to attend upon Courſes of Botany, to improve ſuch Students, as deſire it.

6. The *Clarendon* Printing-Houſe, which is a curious, and celebrated Piece of Architecture, began *Feb.* 22, 1711, at the entire Expence of the Univerſity, and in Honour of the Memory of the late Earl of *Clarendon*, *Edward Hide*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, called the *Clarendon* Printing-Houſe, built by a Sum

of Money raiſed, and accruing out of the Profits of the ſaid Earl's moſt excellent Hiſtory, of which he gave the perpetual Impreſſion to this Univerſity. The Plan of this Structure was contrived by Mr. *Townſend* a Maſon of *Oxford*, and being approved by the Vice-Chancellor Dr. *Lancaſter*, was ſoon after finiſhed. It is fronted North, and South, with Pillars of the *Dorick* Order, and is wholly built of Stone. The Area is very ſpacious, being erected upon the Ground, where many Tenements had ſtood, which the Univerſity purchaſed. The Eaſt End of it is leaſed to Mr. *John Baſket*, a Stationer in *London*, for twenty-one Years, at two Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* who thereby is licenſed to print Bibles, Pſalters, &c. by the Univerſity. The other End on the Weſt is now employed, and made Uſe of by the Univerſity, and has many Rooms and Apartments, proper to the Buſineſs of Printing; but an *Oxonian* of Credit ſeems not at all pleaſed with this Contrivance of erecting ſuch a ſtately Printing-Houſe, while another more neceſſary Building is neglected, expreſſing himſelf thus. "Although this Edifice, (*viz.* the *Clarendon* Printing-Houſe) be ſtately, "ſumptuous, and beautiful, yet the "Deſign thereof might have as well "given Way to the Convenience of an "Univerſity Church, which is much "more wanted, than a Printing-Houſe, "and yet never likely to be obtained, "though we make ſo many loud Pro"feſſions for the Church, and the beſt "of Religions." But though this Cenſure be juſt, we ſhall not at preſent inſiſt upon what might better have been, but what is done; and add a more particular, but ſhort Deſcription of it. This Building is in Length one Hundred and fifteen Foot, and in Breadth ſixteen, beſides the ſpacious Portico. In Height it is two Stories above the Cellars. The Top is adorned with the nine Muſes caſt in Lead, admirable Work. The Entrance is under the Portico, through an Iron Gate opening into an handſome Vault, which divides the whole Building into two equal Parts, one of which, *viz.* that on the Eaſt Side is appropriated wholly to the printing of Bibles, and Common Prayer-Books of all Sorts; and the other, *viz.* the Weſt End to the printing of Books in the learned Languages, from whence the World is ſupplied with ſuch curious Editions of all Sorts of Authors, as for Neatneſs and Exactneſs, are not out-done by any Preſs in *Europe*. On the South Side there is a Room for the Delegates, who direct the Buſineſs of printing, to meet in. On the Floor over the Vault are two Rooms, one of which is an Office for the Letter-Founder, and is furniſhed for that End with Furnaces, Punchions, Matrices, Moulds, and all other Materials proper for that Art; and the other with Rolling-Preſſes, for printing the *Oxford* Almanacks, and other Sculptures often uſed to adorn Books in their Frontiſpieces.

III. The Revenues, and Rights of the Univerſity, being ſuch Eſtates, Privileges, and Advantages, as the Officers, Profeſſors, and Buildings are endowed with for their Preſervation, and Support, we ſhould burthen our Reader too much with Repetition, if we ſhould here particularly rehearſe them; and therefore we ſhall proceed to give an Account of the Colleges ſingly, and by themſelves, becauſe almoſt every College hath not only diſtinct Revenues given for the Maintenance of its Members, but Statutes, Cuſtoms, and Laws peculiar to itſelf, given and impoſed on them by their Founders, and Benefactors, except *Chriſt-Church*, which is altogether governed by ſuch Conſtitutions, and Orders, as the Dean and Chapter of Prebends, make and appoint, according to the Emergencies of Actions; ſave that there are ſome ancient Regulations, which every Officer is obliged to obſerve, and are ſo well known in the College, that none can be ſuppoſed ignorant of them.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

THIS College is the most ancient publick House of Learning in this University, as the University it self acknowledgeth, in a Letter to Pope *Eugene* IV. where they call it, *Collegium Antiquius Universitatis Oxonienſis*. It was founded by King *Alfred*, for twenty-ſix Students in Divinity, whom he ſupported with annual Allowances out of his Exchequer, giving it the Name of *Univerſity Hall*. In the Times of the *Daniſh* Ravages, the Scholars being forced to fly for their Safety, the Townſmen got it into their Hands, and let it to the Scholars upon their Return in better Times, till *William*, Archdeacon of *Durham*, bought it out of their Hands with his own Money, and gave it the Scholars for their Habitation and Maintenance. This Archdeacon alſo left to the Univerſity three Hundred and ten Marks, for the liberal Education of ten, or twelve Students, which being laid out in enlarging this College, by adding to it an Houſe called *Durham Hall*, it came from thence to be called *Durham Hall*, and *Univerſity Hall*, which Name at laſt prevailed, and was changed to *Univerſity* College. A Maſter, and Scholars being now ſettled in this Houſe, the Univerſity made them a Body of Statutes in 1292, but they have had many new ones ſince.

The Benefactors to this College are,

Walter Skirlaw, Biſhop of *Durham*, who ſettled the Manor of *Rothing* in *Eſſex*, on this College, for the Maintenance of — Three Fellows, born in the Dioceſes of *York*, or *Durham*.

Philip de Beverley, Rector of *Kaugham*, and *Robert de Repingham*, Chancellor of *York*, gave other Fellowſhips, but they are loſt. Wherefore our next Benefactor muſt be *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who gave the Advowſon of the Rectory of *Arncliffe*, at *Craveney* in *Yorkſhire*, for the Subſiſtence of — Three Fellows, Divines of the Dioceſes of *York*, *Durham*, or *Carliſle*.

Sir *Simon Bennet*, gave ſome Eſtates in *Northamptonſhire*, for the Maintenance of — Four Fellows.

Beſides the Maſters Stipend, which is as much as, — Two Fellows.

Joan Davis, gave ſome Tenements in *Oxford* for — Two Logick Lecturers.

Robert Dudley, Earl of *Leiceſter*, gave ſome Eſtates in *Montgomeryſhire*, for two Scholars, twenty Pounds *per Annum* each. — Two Scholars.

Otho Hunt, Rector of *Metheley* in *Yorkſhire*, gave an Eſtate there for — One Scholar.

John Frieſton gave ſome Lands at *Pontefract* in *Yorkſhire* for — One Exhibitioner.

Robert Gurſley, Rector of *Titteſley* in *Surrey*, gave Part of the Impropriation of *Flamſtead* in *Hartfordſhire*, for — Four Scholars alſo to him.

Charles Greenwood, Rector of *Thornhill* in *Yorkſhire*, gave one Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* for the Maintenance of certain Fellows, but it could not be got.

Sir

Sir *Simon Bennet*, out of the Eſtate aforementioned, gave four Scholarſhips.

The Buildings. Sir *Simon Bennet* built the Front, as it now ſtands.

Charles Greenwood gave one Thouſand five Hundred Pounds for ſome new Buildings, and the whole Weſt Side of the preſent Quadrangle was erected with it.

The Viſitors of this College are the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors of Divinity, and the two Proctors.

The preſent Maſter is Doctor *Charles*.

BALIOL COLLEGE.

SIR *John Baliol*, of *Barnard Caſtle* in *Yorkſhire*, Knt. Father of *John Baliol* King of *Scots*, laid the firſt Deſign of this College, and ſettled ſome yearly Exhibitions upon certain poor Scholars, till he could provide them an Houſe; but he dying before he had gone far in his Project, left it to be completed by his Relict *Devorgilla*, praying her to ſee the Stipends paid. In Proſecution of her late Husband's Deſire, *Devorgilla* hired an Houſe in *Horſemanger Street*, on which ſhe ſettled the ſaid Exhibitions, and after purchaſed a Tenement called St. *Mary Hall*, which having rebuilt, and added new Edifices to, ſhe removed her Scholars from their former Habitations; and ſetaled this Houſe with Lands bought at *Stamfordbant*, and *Heath*, in *Northamptonſhire*, upon a Principal, and Scholars, and their Succeſſors for ever. The Number of Fellows was now ſixteen, and the Head of them was called Principal, which now is changed into Maſter. Their Maintenance at firſt was but mean, but their Revenues being increaſed by the Donations of *Hugh de Wyen*, and Sir *William Felton*, Knt. it became more tolerable. Sir *Philip Somerville*, of *Wickmore* in *Staffordſhire*, conveyed to this College the Church of *Mikel-Benton* in *Northumberland*, with ſome Lands in that Pariſh, for the Maintenance of ſix Scholars, to be added to the Number of Fellows, but Times altering, the Revenues grew too few to maintain ſo many Fellows; whereupon Letters were obtained from Pope *Julius* II. by which it was ordained, that beſides the Maſter, there ſhould not be above ten Fellows.

But after this ſome Eſtates were purchaſed, by certain Monies given by *Peter Blondel*, of *Tiverton* in *Devonſhire*, for the Support of } One Fellow.

The Lady *Elizabeth Periam*, of *Greenland* in *Berkſhire*, gave alſo a very handſome Exhibition for the Maintenance of } One Fellow.

And ſo the Number of Fellows, beſides the Maſter, is twelve.

Two of theſe are to be Prieſts in Orders, for the Celebration of Divine Service every Day in the Chapel, and two of them are to be Deans, and as many Burſers.

Several Eſtates alſo have been given to this College, to maintain the Scholars, *viz.* by Sir *William Felton*, Mr. *Thomas Cave*, Mr. *Peter Blondel*, Mrs. *Dunch*, Mr. *Brown*, the Lady *Periam*, which are reduced to } Fourteen Scholarſhips.

Dr. *Warner*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, founded for *Scotchmen* four Scholarſhips of twenty Pounds *per Ann.* each.

Dr.

Dr. *Richard Busby*, the late famous School-Master of *Weſtminſter* School, having been formerly a Student of this College, and choſen Viſitor of it, endowed it with twenty Pounds *per Ann.* for } A Catechetick Lecturer.

The Buildings were brought to the Perfection they are now in, thus: They were very mean at firſt; but the Fellows in after Times finding many Benefactors, bought in diverſe ſmall Parcels of Ground, and began to alter and enlarge their Buildings after this Manner. In *Henry* VI's Time, they pulled down ſome of the College, and on the Area erected the greateſt Part of the preſent Quadrangle, of which the moſt ancient Side, looking toward the Eaſt, was built by the Contributions of certain Noblemen, and Biſhops, who had been formerly Students herein; but their Names are not preſerved, as was alſo the North Side; the Weſt Side which conſiſteth of the Hall, Buttery, *&c.* was erected at the Coſt, and Charge of *William Grey*, Biſhop of *Ely*, *George Nevil*, Archbiſhop of *York*, and ſome others, whoſe Names, and Arms, ſtill appear on the Windows, and Walls thereof; but the Front, or South Side was not built, till King *Henry* VII's Reign, when it was ſet up by the Contributions of many well diſpoſed Perſons.

The firſt Chapel here was a Kind of Oratory annexed to *Magdalene* Church, in which Pariſh it is; but this being inconvenient, or not large enough, another was raiſed in 1293, with ſome Monies left by *Devorgilla*, for that End. It was dedicated to St. *Katharine*, and divine Service was performed in it, till King *Henry* VIII's Reign, when the preſent Chapel was erected, through the Benefactions of diverſe Perſons, on the North Side of the Court. It is handſome enough, though it be no ſplendid Edifice.

The Library of this College may be eſteemed among the chiefeſt private ones in this Univerſity, as well in reſpect of the Edifice, as Furniture of good Books. One Moiety of it was built by Dr. *Thomas Chace*, and the other by Dr. *Robert Aldy*, the Maſter of it, by the Aſſiſtance of the aforementioned Biſhop *Grey*, who furniſhed the ſame with two Hundred Manuſcripts, purchaſed at any Rate; moſt of them had his Arms painted on the Cover; but in after Times many of them were loſt. *Tho. Gaſcoign*, anciently Chancellor of the Univerſity, gave alſo to it many Manuſcripts; but its greateſt Benefactor was Archbiſhop *Abbot*, who being ſenſible that this Library was much plundered at the Reformation, gave a very large Sum of Money for encreaſing the Books.

The Viſitor of this College is elected by the Fellows, as their Maſter alſo is, which Privilege is eſteemed ſo great, that ſome of the other Colleges much envy the Happineſs of this for it, the unwarrantable Proceedings of ſuch as are appointed their Viſitors, giving them but too much Reaſon ſo to do.

The preſent Maſter of this College is Dr. *Baron*.

Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, Biſhop *Ridley*, and Biſhop *Latimer*, who, upon the Examination into their Opinions, had by the Scholars here been pronounced guilty of Hereſy, and their Books burnt, were themſelves alſo burnt before this College.

MERTON COLLEGE.

Walter de Merton, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, in King *Henry* III's Reign, and afterwards Bishop of *Rochester*, first founded, and endowed a Society of twenty poor Scholars, and two, or three Chaplains, for the Performance of Divine Service in it, at *Malden* in *Surrey*; but because the liberal Arts were only taught in the Universities, and he was not willing his Students should want them, he translated his College to St. *John's Street*, in *Oxford*, where it now stands; and having procured a Charter for it, (from whence it became the first incorporated Society in this University) established his Foundation for ever, by the Name of *Domus Scholarium de Merton*. He gave them a Body of Laws, and Ordinances in 1274, by the Observation of which, this Society became so eminent, that the King recommended it to *Hugh de Balsham*, Bishop of *Ely*, as a Model in his building of *Peter-House*, *Cambridge*. This College hath still twenty Fellows.

Ela, surnamed *Longspee*, Countess of *Warwick*, gave a Sum of Money to the Fellows, to say Masses for the Rest of her Soul.

John Willyot, D. D. first Chancellor of this University, and then Chancellor of the Church of *Exeter*, gave many Estates in several Counties, with all his Goods, for the Maintenance of } Twelve Exhibitioners, called now Post-Masters.

Thomas Jesop, Doctor of Physick, and some Time Fellow of this College, increased the Stipends of the former twelve; and *John Chambers*, Fellow of *Eaton* College, and formerly of this, added to them —— } Two Post-Masters.

William Read, Bishop of *Chichester*, and Fellow of this College before, gave a Cheft, and an Hundred Pounds, to be lent to the Fellows on urgent Occasions, giving Security for Repayment.

Henry Sever, and *Richard James*, both Wardens of this College, were also Benefactors, next to Founders, so very considerable were their Donations.

Bishop *Read*, abovementioned, built the first Library in this College, and in a tolerable Degree furnished the same with Books. *James Leech*, also gave two Hundred Volumes to this Library, and two Hundred Pounds in Money, on Condition, that the Fellows should chuse some Persons born in *Cheshire*, (where he ordered an Estate to be bought with it) into their Number. *Griffin Higgs* also, formerly a Fellow of this College, and afterwards Dean of *Litchfield*, gave an entire Study of Books to the Library of this College, with Money to purchase an Estate for the Maintenance of a Library-Keeper. The Visitor of this College, is the Archbishop of *Canterbury* for the Time being.

The Governor of this College, who is called Warden, is thus chosen. The Fellows nominate three Persons of the Society, and present them to their Visitor, who appoints, and confirms one of them, which he pleaseth to appoint or name; one of another Society is accounted irregular, and contrary to the Statutes of the Founder.

The present Warden is Dr. *Holland*.

EXETER COLLEGE.

Walter Stapleton, Bishop of *Exeter*, first founded a College in *Hart-Hall*, which he called from his own Name *Stapleton-Hall*; but not being pleased with it, he purchased a large Piece of Ground in St. *Mildred's* Parish, with some Houses, and having erected a new Building upon it, transplanted his Scholars thither, by virtue of his former Charter for founding a Society in *Hart-Hall*. To this College he made a further Addition of Buildings, upon an Increase of Scholars, who came to it in great Numbers from the Western Parts, and then he gave the Society a Body of Statutes, ordaining, That the Persons living on his Charity, should be only thirteen in Number, one of which should be a Student in Divinity and Canon Law, and the rest in Philosophy; and that these should be one of them a Rector, in Priests Orders, and well skilled in Divinity, chosen by the Dean and Chapter of *Exeter*; and that of the other twelve, eight should be elected out of the Archdeaconries of *Exeter*, *Totnes*, and *Barnstable* in *Devonshire*, and four out of that of *Cornwal*; for the Maintenance of whom, he settled many Tenements in the Site of the College, and the Church of *Gwynter* in *Cornwal*. *John Poling*, Bishop of *Sarum*, and *Edmund Becke*, *Anno* 1350, added the Impropriation of *West Witnam* in *Berkshire*, for the better Sustenance of the said thirteen Fellows.

Sir *William Peter*, Knt. and Privy Councellor to Queen *Elizabeth*, settled Lands for eight Fellows more to be chosen out of *Devonshire*, *Dorsetshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Oxfordshire*, and *Essex*. — Eight Fellows.

Edmund Stafford, Bishop of *Exeter*, was a liberal Benefactor to this College, giving to it two Fellowships, for Persons of the Diocese of *Salisbury*, and procuring of Pope *Innocent* VII. That the Name of *Stapleton-Hall*, which it hitherto bore, should be changed into *Exeter* College for the future. — Two Fellows.

King *Charles* the First also gave certain Lands, and Tenements to the University, to establish one Fellow in this College, and two in *Pembroke* and *Jesus*; but whether it was done we find not, for the present Number of Fellows here is but — Twenty-three Fellows.

Other Benefactors to this College are *Samuel Hill*, born at *Morton Hampstead* in *Devonshire*, and Rector of *Wasligan*, who gave an Hundred Pounds for the Maintenance of four poor Scholars, to be elected out of *Devonshire*, and *Cornwal*. — Four Scholars.

Mr. *John Maynard* gave to this College a yearly Revenue of forty Pounds, of which he ordered twenty Pounds to be appropriated to a Divinity Lecture, and twenty to a Lecture in the *Oriental* Tongues.

Ralph Germain, Precentor of the Church of *Exeter*, and *Richard Ockenfield*, gave each of them a Chest with ten Pounds each, to be lent to the Fellows in Cases of Need *gratis*, giving only a good Security for the Repayment.

The Buildings of this College were very irregular at first, and since have undergone many changes, and Alterations. *Edmund Stafford* built a Chamber twenty-four Foot long under the old Library, and *Tho. Bentley*, the College-Butler erected some Chambers over it, these make the East Side of the present Quadrangle. The Buildings called, the *Periam* Buildings, were erected by Sir *John Periam* Knt. The present Hall was built by Sir *John Acklam*, a Knight, of *Devonshire*. The other Buildings have been raised by Contributions chiefly.

Tis probable, that the Founder of this College did build a Library for the Fellows, and gave many Books to it; but was prevented by Death, from making any further Addition, which was supplied by others: for *John Grandison*, Bishop of *Exeter*, gave several Divinity Books, and *Samuel Bredon*, a famous Mathematician, bestowed many Books in his Science. But this Library being much decayed in *Edward* III's Reign, was repaired by *William Read*, Bishop of *Chichester*, and at his Death increased with twenty-five Manuscripts. But this Library was at length pulled down, and a new one built by the Contributions of *Tho. Brentingham*, Bishop of *Exeter* and *John Moss*, Rector of this College, which proving in Time too small for the Number of Books given was enlarged by Bishop *Stafford*, and soon filled with learned Authors, by the Gifts of *Roger Keys*, Chantor of *Exeter*, *H. Lawrence*, *John Dotyn*, Sir *William Petre*, *John Konal*, and others. This Library is now made into Chambers, and the Books and Furniture are removed into the old Chapel, a new one being built by Dr. *George Hakewell*, *Anno* 1624, who also gave thirty Pounds for the preaching a Sermon yearly upon St. *James*'s Day, on which it was consecrated.

The local Visitor of this College is the Bishop of *Exeter* for the Time being.

The present Rector of this College is Dr. *Hole*.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

THE Founder of this College was *Adam le Brome* the King's Almoner, who procured of King *Edward* II. his Master, a Charter of Incorporation for erecting and endowing the same, agreeing that it should consist of a Rector, and some Scholars exercising difficult Faculties, in one House called St. *Mary*'s *Hall*. By virtue of this Charter, he purchased a Messuage of *Roger Marshall* of *Tackley*, in this Shire, erected it into a College of Divines; for the Maintenance of which, with the Rector, whom the King would have called Provost, he gave one Messuage, five Shops, and as many Ground-Rents in St. *Mary*'s, with the Advowson of the Church, and and further obtained a Grant of purchasing sixty Pounds *per Ann.* more, for the Maintenance of a greater Number of Fellows, of King *Edward* II. on which Account, and furthering *Brome*'s Design in other Respects, the King has been called the Founder. The College being thus far settled, *Brome* became the first Provost, and made a Body of Statutes for it, which he delivered to the Fellows, *May* 3, 1326, being confirmed afterward by *Henry de Burgash*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, ordaining, that in this College, besides the Provost there should be maintained ten Fellows in the Study of Divinity;

but three of them were afterwards allowed to Study the Canon Law. *Brome* alſo procured the Church of *Aberforth* in *Yorkſhire*, to be given to his College, and added St. *Bartlemas*'s Hoſpital, for a a Place of Retreat for his Fellows, when the Plague, or other fatal Diſeaſe might happen at *Oxford*.

King *Edward* III. after this, gave a large Meſſuage to this College, called *Le Oriele*, to which the Fellows removing from St. *Mary-Hall*, their College took the Name of *Oriel* College.

John Frank, Maſter of the Rolls in Chancery, gave one Thouſand Pounds to this College, with which the Manor of *Wadley* was purchaſed, to maintain——— to be choſen out of *Somerſetſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, *Doſetſhire*, or *Devonſhire*. — Four Fellows.

John Carpenter, firſt Fellow, and then Provoſt of this College, and laſtly Biſhop of *Worceſter*, gave certain Eſtates in this Shire, for the Maintenance of——— to be choſen out of the Dioceſe of *Worceſter*. — One Fellow.

William Smith, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and Founder of *Brazennoſe* College in the Year 1507, gave alſo three Hundred Pounds to purchaſe an Eſtate for the Maintenance of one Fellow to be choſen out of *Lincoln* Dioceſe. — One Fellow.

Dr. *Richard Dudley*, ſome Time before Fellow of this College, and Chancellor of *Sarum*, gave the Manor of *Swaynswick*, near *Bath* in *Somerſetſhire*, for the Maintenance of—— on Condition that the Provoſt and Fellows ſhould ſay a *Placebo*, and *Dirige* for his Soul. — Two Fellows.

John Carpenter, abovementioned, gave a weekly Exhibition of four Shillings *per* Week, to be diſtributed equally betwixt——— It iſſued out of St. *Anthony*'s Hoſpital in *London*, which being given to the College of *Windſor* at the Diſſolution, it was paid by that College. — Six poor Scholars.

William Smith, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, alſo gave out of the Manor of *Swainſwick*, abovementioned, Stipends for——— — Six Exhibitioners.

John Jackman, A. M. and heretofore Fellow of this College, gave an Houſe and ſome Lands in St. *Giles*'s Pariſh, for one poor Scholar to be——— He was to be choſen out of *Worceſterſhire*. — The Porter to open and ſhut the Gate.

The Buildings of this College were at firſt irregular and mean, but about the latter End of King *Edward* III's Reign, began to be reduced to a quadrangular Form, and ſo continued till about 1620, when the South Side, and Part of the Weſt Side were pulled down and rebuilt, and afterward in 1638, the Eaſt and North Side new modelled after the ſame Manner, and ſo the whole became both large and beautiful. The Charge was born by the Doctors *Blencow*, and *Lewis*, who had been Provoſts, *Robert* Earl of *Kingſton*, Mr. *Knightly*, of *Preſton* in *Northamptonſhire*, and the Society it ſelf, which gave nine Hundred fifty Pounds towards it.

This College had no Library till 1444, when Dr. *Gaſcoigne* built them one, and gave many Books to it; but this Library was pulled down in 1637, and a new one built by *Edward Camb*'s Legacy of one Hundred Pounds, given in 1629, which is the preſent Library.

The

The Chapel here was finiſhed in 1642, and it doth not appear, that this Society had any Place before to ſay divine Service in, but a ſmall Oratory. They performed divine Offices in St. *Mary*'s Church many Years, and finding that inconvenient, they obtained Leave of the Biſhop of *Lincoln* to build them a Chapel within the College, but we do not find that it was finiſhed, though it was begun about that Time.

The Viſitor of this College has always been the Biſhop of *Lincoln*.

The preſent Provoſt is Dr. *Carter*.

QUEEN's COLLEGE.

Robert Egleſfield, Batchelor of Divinity, of this Univerſity, but a Native of *Cumberland*, at the Inſtance, and Inſtigation of Queen *Philippa*, Conſort of King *Edward* III. having purchaſed certain Tenements in the Pariſh of St. *Peter* in the Eaſt, which had formerly been Victualing Houſes, converted them into a Collegiate Hall, which he named *Aula Scholarium Reginæ de Oxon.* It was ſmall at firſt, but this pious Founder being zealous to enlarge it, bought in three other Tenements, which he added to it, and having obtained a Royal Charter of Confirmation, he endowed the whole, and inſtituted a Provoſt, and twelve Fellows, in Reſpect to Chriſt and his twelve Apoſtles, intending alſo to maintain therein ſeventy poor Scholars, to repreſent Chriſt's ſeventy Diſciples, out of which the Vacancies of Fellowſhips ſhould be ſupplied. By the Founder's Order, the Fellows were to be choſen out of *Cumberland*, or *Weſtmoreland*, and though where ſuch are wanting, they may be choſen out of any County, where the College hath Lands; yet the Northern Fellows have had all along ſuch a ſingular Affection for their Country, that they will rarely admit any other; but the latter Part of the Founder's Deſign was never compleated, becauſe he was prevented by Death, and left only a ſmall Number of, *viz.* Scholars. After his Death, King *Edward* III. gave two Tenements to this College, and ſettled the whole upon the Students by the Name of *Queen's* College, or *Queen's Hall*, in Remembrance of his Queen *Philippa*, who was a great Benefactreſs to it. But hitherto there was no more, than the Number the Founder left, *viz.* twelve Fellows.

Edmund Grindal, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, gave alſo an Annuity for one Fellow.

Other Benefactors not known, founded two Fellows.

Among the general Benefactors, (which are many) King *Edward* III. is the Chief, and next to him Sir *Robert Achard*, Knt. Sir *John Handlow*, &c.

The more ſpecial Benefactors are Queen *Philippa*, who procured the Advowſon of *Burgh* upon *Stanmore*, for the Maintenance of } Six Scholar-Chaplains.

Edmund Grindal abovementioned, who founded two Scholars.

King *Charles* I. and Mr. *Henry Wilſon*, who left a yearly Revenue for——— to be choſen out of the Schools of *Kirkby*, *Londale*, and *Kendale*. } Seven poor Scholars.

The

The more ancient Buildings of this College, besides what the Founder left, were erected by *William Muskham*, Rector of *Dereham* in *Cumberland*, *Tho. Langton*, and *Henry Beaufort*, Bishops of *Winchester*, and some others; but the College is now almost all (new) built by the liberal Donations of Sir *Joseph Williamson*, Knt. and Dr. *Lancaster*, Provost of it, who with the Legacy of Dr. *Halton*, became as it were the only Founders.

The Chapel here was erected by the Permission of Pope *Clement* VI. and King *Edward* III. but at the Charge, and Expence of Sir *John Slowford*, who purchased the Ground-Room; Mr. *Muskham*, and Mr. *Roger Cotingham*, who raised the Building, and adorned it with Sculptures at their own Expence. *Roger Wheldale*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, consecrated it by the Permission of *Richard Flemming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, the Diocesan.

The ancient Library was a mean Building, but the present one is very stately, being erected upon noble Pillars over a Cloister, and is one of the finest Pieces of Architecture in this University, and is as well filled with Books. Dr. *Halton*, the Provost, raised it at his own, and the College's Expence. The Books were chiefly given by Dr. *Barlow*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Sir *Joseph Williamson*, who gave almost all their Libraries, which were large and rich, which with the Books Archbishop *Grindal* had before given made it a very copious Library.

NEW COLLEGE.

THE Founder of this College was *William of Wikham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who having acquired immense Riches before he entred into Holy Orders, which he much increased afterward, began to employ them in promoting good Letters, and to that End, seven Years before he began this College, (though it was then in his Design) settled a yearly Pension on seventy hopeful young Men, to support them in their Studies here, placing them in *Hart-Hall*, *Black-Hall*, &c. In the mean Time, *Wickham* made many purchases, in Order to make Room for the building his designed Colleges, and among other Tenements, bought one named St. *Neot's Hall*, (from whence tis supposed the College was called *New* College) and having obtained a Charter of Incorporation of his Society, he erected the Buildings with all Speed, and gave his Scholars Possession of it, *viz.* a Warden, seventy Fellows, ten Chaplains, three Clerks, and sixteen Choristers, with competent Stipends for their Maintenance; ordering twenty of the Fellows to study the Civil and Canon Law, and the Rest to apply themselves to Divinity, and Arts; the Fellows all to be chosen out of the Scholars of *Winchester* School, (by him also founded) and his Kinsmen to be preferred before others. This College hath Statures, Habits, Customs, and Privileges, distinct from all other Colleges in the University, which have created them some Envy formerly, but it is now quite laid asleep.

The Benefactors to this College are numerous, some to the College in general, and others to some particular Members, as Dr. *Tho. Wells*, an Annuity to two Artists, and one Civilian; Mr. *Smith*, a Burgess of *Ipswich*, three Pounds to two Artists, or Divines, and one Canonist, or Civilian; and Dr. *Fleshmonger*, twelve Pounds to six Divines, and six Artists Fellows, &c. *Arthur Lake*, Warden of this College, hath given

given ten Pounds *per Ann.* for certain Lectures; *Michael Wood*, Warden of this College, gave twenty Pounds *per Ann.* for the Education of three Scholars of his Conſanguinity, and Name.

The Buildings of this College are all ſumptuous, ſtately, and beautiful. The Hall excells all others in the two Univerſities, except *Chriſt-Church*, in Largeneſs, but is a far better proportioned Room, and is adorned with an antique, moſt beautiful Wainſcot ſet up, as is ſuppoſed, at the Charge of Archbiſhop *Warham*.

The Chapel exceeds all other Collegiate, and private Chapels in *England*, except *King's* College Chapel in *Cambridge*, both for Height, and Ground-Plat.

The Viſitor of this College is——

The preſent Warden is Dr. *Cob*.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.

Richard Flemming, of *Croſton* in the County of *York*, a Perſon eminent for his Family, but more for his Learning, was the Founder of this College. He being a Maſter of Arts, and Proctor of the Univerſity, was a ſtrenuous Aſſertor of *Wickliff's* Doctrines; but being brought off from them by the Bait of Preferments, he was made Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and his Zeal being thereby turned the contrary Way, when he had ſat about ſeven Years, he reſolved to build a College for the Education of ſuch Perſons, as ſhould be able to preach, write, and diſpute, againſt *Wickliff's* Doctrines; and for his ſo doing, obtained a Charter of King *Henry* VI. enabling him to eſtabliſh a Society conſiſting of one Rector, and ſeven Fellows in *All-Hallows* Pariſh, *Oxford*, with two Chaplains. But before the Work was compleated, the good Founder died, and left this Houſe under the Care of Guardians, who accordingly ſettled the College according to the Founder's Intent, and according to the Charter, it bore the Name of the College of St. *Mary*, and *All Saints* of *Lincoln*. Some Benefactors taking pity of the College in this its orphan Eſtate, beſtowed ſome Eſtates upon it, but to little Advantage, till *Thomas Rotherum*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, in his Viſitation came to the Univerſity, and ſaw this College. *John Triſtroppe* was then Rector of it, and according to Cuſtom received him with a Speech, in which he complained much of the Defects of the College, and applying the Words of the *Pſalmiſt*, *Pſal.* lxxx. 14, 15. *Behold and viſit thy Vine, and perfect that, which thy Right Hand hath planted*, with a pathetick Eloquence, wrought ſo upon the Biſhop, that he promiſed to do every Thing that could be deſired of him; and accordingly next Year finiſhed the Buildings, and augmented the Number of Fellows, from ſeven to twelve Fellows; appropriated two Benefices of *Twyford* in *Buckinghamſhire*, and *Long-Compton* in *Oxfordſhire*, for their Maintenance; and withall added a Body of Statutes, for the good Government of the Society.

Several

Several Benefactors followed the Bishop's Example, and among others of less Note, *Edward Darby*, Archdeacon of *Stow* in *Lincolnshire*, gave Money to purchase two Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* to maintain——— born one in his Archdeaconry, another in *Northamptonshire*, or *Leicestershire*, and the third in *Oxfordshire*, to enjoy the same Privileges as the twelve above. } Three Fellows.

Jane Trapps, Widow of *Robert Trapps* of *London*, gave by Will certain Lands in *Kent*, for the Maintenance of—— two to be chosen out of *Sandwich* School, founded by Sir *Roger Manwood*. } Four Scholars.

John Smith, Rector of *Wykeham* in *Kent*, gave an Annuity of fifteen Pounds, for the yearly Maintenance of } One Exhibitioner.

Thomas Haynes, of the Parish of *Christ-Church London*, gave six Pounds *per Ann.* towards the Education of—— to be chosen out of his Kindred, by the Mayor, and three Aldermen of *Leicester*. } Two Exhibitioners.

The Buildings were erected by diverse Benefactors, *viz.* the West Side of the foremost Quadrangle, by Monies left by the Founder, and *William Finden*, Esq; the Rector's Lodgings, and South Side by *Tho. Bekyngton*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*; and the great Hall, with the Buttery and Kitchin, on the East Side, by *John Forest*, Dean of *Wells*, who also built,

The Library, with the Chambers under and over it, and the old Chapel contiguous thereunto, which make the North Side of the great Court. In this Library the Books given by the Founder, and Mr. *Gascoigne*, were put; but after it was made into Chambers, and the Books were removed into the old Chapel, which was changed into a Library at the Expence of Mr. *Nath. Crew*, then Fellow of the College, and late Bishop of *Durham*.

A new Chapel, having a little before been erected by *John Williams*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, who was Visitor of this College, and consecrated by *Rob. Corbet* Bishop of *Oxford*.

The present Rector of this College is Dr. *Adams*.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

HEnry *Chicheley*, born at *Higham Ferrers* in *Northamptonshire*, and educated at *Winchester* School, having by the Means of *Richard Medford*, Bishop of *Sarum*, been not only made Archdeacon and Chancellor of *Sarum*, but made known to King *Henry* IV. and his Son King *Henry* V. was created by them, first, Bishop of St. *David's*, and then Archbishop of *Canterbury*. In these Stations he acquired great Riches, which he chose to employ in erecting some Monuments of publick Charity; and after some others, resolved upon building a College for the Advance of University Learning. In Prosecution of this his Design, he impowered his Friends to purchase several Tenements, which being

ing done, he laid the Foundation of this College, *Feb.* 10, 1437, and the next Year procured the Charter of Incorporation, wherein he ſettled this Society under the Name of one Warden, and twenty Fellows, with a Liberty to double their Number, calling it therein, *Collegium Animarum omnium defunctorum de Oxon*, allowing them a common Seal, and Power to purchaſe Poſſeſſions of three Hundred Pounds a-Year Value. Not long after this he tranſmitted to them a Body of Statutes compiled by *William Lindewood*, wherein he augmented the Number of Fellows to forty and ordered their Elections to be always on *All Souls* Day, requiring that twenty four of them ſhould ſtudy Divinity and Philoſophy, and the other ſixteen Civil and Canon Law. To the Fellows he added certain Chaplains, Clerks, and Choriſters, but left the Number to the Diſcretion of the Fellows. But his main Care was for the Endowment of ſo large a Society, which he reſolved to render honourable and magnificent; and to that End, it happening that the Priories Alien were given to the King by the Parliament, he begged of the King the Priories, and their Lands of *Weſton Pinkney* in *Northamptonſhire*, *Rumney* in *Kent*, *New Convent* near *Abberbury* in *Shropſhire*, and *Langwenith* in *South Wales*, all which, though King *Edward* IV. confiſcated a while, becauſe the Society adhered to King *Henry* VI. yet upon their Submiſſion to his Dominions, and Acknowledgment of their Fault, they were again reſtored. The Founder alſo at his Death gave a Thouſand Marks, and 134*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be kept in a Cheſt for the Uſe of the College. Several Benefactors alſo have given diverſe ſmall Sums to this College.

All the Buildings of the College, except the Cloiſters on the Eaſt Side, which have been lately pulled down, and rebuilt in Piazza Manner, at the Charge of the College, were erected by the Founder in his Life-time.

The Chapel is placed on the North Side of the Quadrangle. It was built by *Chicheley*, who obtained a Bull from Pope *Eugenius* IV. not only for divine Service to be uſed therein, but for the Burials of dead Bodies. It is a neat, and elegant Edifice, and was conſecrated by himſelf, being aſſiſted by the Biſhops of *Lincoln*, *Worceſter*, and *Norwich*, in Memory of the Souls of all Saints departed, having firſt made an Agreement with *Oriel* College for two Hundred Marks, for exempting his Society from hearing divine Service, and Payment of all Dues to St. *Mary*'s the Pariſh Church.

The Library, which is on the Eaſt Side of the Quadrangle, was furniſhed with Books, and MSS. by the Founder and about the ſame Time; but being old, and mean, *Chriſtopher Codrington*, Governor of the *Leeward* Iſlands, gave ten Thouſand Pounds to build it more ſtately, and buy more Books, though he gave his own Library of great Value.

The local Viſitor of this College is the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

The preſent Warden is Dr. *Gardiner*.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

William Patten, surnamed *Wainfleet*, from the Place of his Birth, firſt chief Maſter of *Winchester* School, then Provoſt of *Eaton*, and laſtly Biſhop of *Winchester*, (in which Places he amaſſed ſo much Wealth, as to enable him to accompliſh great Deſigns, equal to his pious Deſires) was the Founder of this College. He firſt intended to build a Hall only, and having purchaſed a Royal Charter, 26 *Hen.* VI, and Lands at this Univerſity, large enough for his Purpoſe, by the Activity of *John Godmanſton*, of *Eſſex*, Eſq; he founded an Hall, and ſettled fifty Graduate Scholars in it, and endowed it with ſufficient Revenues for their Maintenance, yet with a Proviſo, that they might be increaſed, or diminiſhed, according as the Revenues augmented, or fell by the Change of Times. This Hall he dedicated to the Honour of St. *Mary Magdalene*, according to the Charter of the Foundation.

Wainfleet ſtill living, and much deſiring the Proſperity of his Foundation, the Preſident, and Fellows of his Hall, had an Opportunity of buying four Tenements of *Univerſity* College, for the Enlargement of their Houſe, which he pulled down and added to it. After this *Wainfleet* obtained of King *Henry* VI. Leave to convert St. *John*'s Hoſpital to the Uſe of Letters, and upon the Poſſeſſion of it changed it into a College, removing the Preſident, and Scholars of *Magdalene Hall* into it. All the Buildings he erected out of *Hadington* Quarries; and having ſettled the Number of Fellows deſigned by him therein, he after mature Deliberation, touching the Government of it, ſent a Body of Statutes to the Preſident, and Fellows, in and by which he ordains, That his Foundation ſhould be a perpetual College for poor, and indigent Clerks in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, ſtudying the Arts, and Sciences, and that it ſhould enjoy, and bear the Name of *Mary Magdalene* College, (the Name of *Magdalene Hall*, being now changed to *Boſtor Hall*) in the Honour of the bleſſed Virgin, St. *Mary Magdalene*, St. *John* the *Baptiſt*, St. *Peter*, and St. *Paul*, St. *Swithin*, and all the tutelary Saints of the Cathedral Church of *Winton*.

The Number of Fellows, which he would have perpetual, was——— } Forty Fellows.
of which *John Ingleden* founded two, and *John Foreman* one: }
To which he added thirty Demies, four Chaplain-Prieſts, eight Clerks, and ſixteen Choriſters.

The Buildings are now much the ſame, that *Wainfleet* himſelf erected, but the Chaplain's Court was built in the firſt Year of King *Henry* VIII. and the new Building by the common Hall, in 1635, the Kitchin was that belonged to St. *John*'s Hoſpital.

The Chapel was not built till King *Edward* IV's Reign.

The Library has had many Benefactors, of which the moſt memorable was *John Warner*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, who gave a Thouſand Pounds towards providing Books for the completing of it, for the Scholars Studies.

The local Viſitor of this College, is the Biſhop of *Winchester* for the Time being.

The Preſident at this Time is Dr. *Harwar*.

The Sufferings of this College in King *James* II's Reign, upon the Account of their Oppoſition to popiſh Encroachments, is for Brevity-ſake referred to our Hiſtory of that King's Reign, lately put out with the other Kings of *England*.

BRAZEN-

BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE.

William Smith, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, one of Prince *Arthur*'s Council, Preſident of *Wales*, and Chancellor of this Univerſity, being grown rich with Preferments, and conſulting with his Kinſman *Richard Sutton*, of *Prestbury* in *Cheſhire*, how to diſpoſe of his Wealth for the beſt, agreed with him to lay their Stocks together, and erect a Nurſery of Religion, and Learning at *Oxford*, to perpetuate their Names to ſucceeding Ages. To this End they firſt purchaſed of *Univerſity* College, *Brazen-noſe*, and little *Univerſity Hall*, with ſome other Halls, Lands and Tenements; and then obtained of King *Henry* VIII. his Letters Patents impowering them, their Executors and Aſſigns, to eſtabliſh a College in the Place of *Brazen-noſe Hall*, for a Principal, and ſixty Scholars, to receive an Education in Philoſophy, and Divinity, and in it, it was ſtiled *King's Hall*, and *Brazen-noſe* College in *Oxford*.

While the College was building, the Biſhop purchaſed the whole Eſtate of the Priory of *Cold Norton*, and ſettled it upon the Principal, and Fellows; but died before the Edifices were finiſhed, which retarded them for a Time; but *Sutton*, who was almoſt an equal Benefactor with the Biſhop, went on with his pious Work, and having completed it, gave the Society a Body of Statutes, agreed upon before by the Biſhop, as well as himſelf, under his own Seal, in which they are declared Co-Founders, and that they had ſettled for the Study of Divinity, and Philoſophy, a Principal, and twelve Fellows, all of them to be Natives in the Dioceſe of *Coventry*, and *Litchfield*.

Sutton further increaſed the Number of Fellows, by adding three Prieſts.
John Williamſon, Miniſter of St. *George*'s Church in *Canterbury*, gave two Fellows.
John Elton, alias *Baker*, Canon of *Sarum*, gave alſo Lands for one Fellow.
William Porter, left Money to purchaſe Lands to maintain one Fellow.
Edward Darby, Archdeacon of *Stow* in *Lincolnſhire*, founded one Fellow.
William Clifton, Sub-Dean of the Church of *York*, gave Lands for one Fellow.
Brian Higden alſo left Money, to purchaſe an Eſtate to ſupport one Fellow.
Jocoſa Frankland alſo, beſides ſeveral Lands, and Tenements, which ſhe gave for the Increaſe of the Principal's Commons, and Stipends of the Fellows, allotted out of them a Maintenance for } One Fellow.
Which made the Number of Fellows twenty, beſides the three Prieſts.

Here were alſo diverſe Exhibitions, or Scholarſhips, given by ſeveral Benefactors, *viz.*

John Claymond, Preſident of *Corpus Chriſti* College, gave Lands for ſix Scholars.
Humphrey Ogle, of *Salford* in this County, gave Lands to maintain two Scholars.
Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. *Paul's London*, aſſigned Stipends for thirteen Scholars.
Jocoſa Frankland, aforeſaid, gave Exhibitions to four Scholars.
James Binks, alias *Stoddard*, gave an Annuity of 5*l.* for one Scholar.
Sam. Radcliffe, deviſed Lands in *Bedfordſhire* for the Uſe of two Scholars.
John Milward, gave an Eſtate of 8 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for the Maintenance of one Scholar.

John Cartwright, of *Aynoe* in *Northamptonſhire*, gave an Annuity of ten Pounds, for the Maintenance of } Two Scholars.

Lectures in Philoſophy, and Humanity, as alſo for the *Greek*, and *Hebrew* Tongues were anciently founded in this College by Sir *John Port*, and others; but the Revenues are now turned to other Uſes.

There was no Chapel in this College, till 1667, but divine Service was performed in an Oratory over the Butteries, which the Year after was turned into Chambers.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

Richard Fox, having, by Biſhop *Morton*, been recommended to the Service of *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, (afterwards King *Henry* VII.) ſerved him with that Fidelity, that after he came to the Throne, by the Victory over *Richard* III. in *Boſworth Field*, that Prince preferred him to the See of *Exeter*, and as if he could never do enough for ſo deſerving a Servant, removed him from thence, firſt to *Bath* and *Wells*, then to *Durham*, and laſtly to *Wincheſter*, where after he had continued ſome Time, never unemployed in one Act of Charity, or other, as an Oratory in *Wincheſter* Cathedral, two Free-Schools at *Grantham*, and *Taunton*, &c. at length came to a Reſolution of beſtowing his Wealth upon ſome laſting Monument of Charity in this Univerſity. He began his Deſign with the Purchaſe of certain Lands, and Tenements belonging to the Nuns of *Godſtow*, Canons of St. *Frideſwide*, and *Merton* College; and on them began his intended Foundation of a College, for a Warden, certain Monks, and ſecular Canons, to whom he conveyed them, to the yearly Value of 160*l.* Theſe Monks (which were in Number four only) he would have called the Biſhop's Scholars, and to be profeſſed Friars in the Monaſtery of St. *Swithin*, requiring them to be educated in Arts, and Sciences, in order to Divinity, and one of them to be Abbot, to that End providing them Lecturers, and Servants, as Cook, Bible-Clerk, &c. Thus was this College intended only as a Seminary to the Priory of St. *Swithin*, at *Wincheſter*. But before he had fully finiſhed this College, *Hugh Oldham*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, perſuaded him to turn it to the Uſe of ſecular Students, as the other Colleges of the Univerſity were, promiſing that then he would be a Benefactor to it, to which *Fox* yielding, reſcinded his former Charter, and fell to enlarging the Buildings, and added Gardens, and Walks to it; which having done, he purchaſed a Royal Charter of Foundation, That in Honour, and Praiſe of God Almighty, and the Holy Body of Chriſt, &c. he had built this College, (which he ordered to be called for ever, the College of Chriſt's Body at *Oxford*,) for one Preſident, thirty Scholars, more or leſs, according to the Statutes to be made afterward for the Government of the Society, which were delivered to it, the next Year, and in them his Will was, that his Foundation ſhould conſiſt of a Preſident, and —— twenty Fellows, two Chaplains, as many Clerks, and a like Number of Choriſters, and three Lecturers in Humanity, *Greek*, and Divinity.

The Scholarſhips of this College were founded, one for a Perſon of his Family, by Mr. *William Froſt*; others by Mr. *Rich. Cobb*, ſometime a Fellow of it; ſix Exhibitions by *Rob. Gale*, a Vintner of *London*, out of an Eſtate of his at *Cleypole* in *Lancaſhire*.

The Buildings of this College were finiſhed moſtly by the Founder, but the Battlements, and Pinacles of the Quadrangle, were added by *Edmund Reynolds*, ſometime a Fellow of it, and the Buildings on the Eaſt Side, at the Expence of Mr. *Townſend* of *Staple Inn*, and Dr. *Turner* of *Canterbury*.

The Chapel was built by the Founder, and is exempt from Epiſcopal Juriſdiction.

The Library is well furniſhed with Books by Biſhop *Oldham*, the Founder, and Mr. *Claymond* the firſt Preſident, to which Mr. *Cobb*, and Dr. *Turner* the late Preſident, have made large Additions.

The local Viſitor is the Biſhop of *Winchester* for the Time Being.

The preſent Preſident is Dr. *Mather*.

CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.

THomas *Wolſey*, Cardinal of *Sancta Cæcilia*, and Archbiſhop of *York*, may be ſaid properly the Founder of this magnificent College, for he not only obtained two Bulls of Pope *Clement* VII. for the diſſolving of above forty Monaſteries, (of which the Priory of *St. Frideſwide* in *Oxford*, was the firſt and chiefeſt) to unite them into one, for the greater Benefit of Learning, and Religion; but further procured a Royal Charter of King *Henry* VIII. authorizing him to build, and endow a College, to be called *Cardinal* College, upon the Foundation of the Priory of St. *Frideſwide*, lately diſſolved; and to ſettle therein a Dean, ſecular Canons, and other Gownmen, for the Study of the liberal Arts, and Sciences; as Divinity, Canon, and Civil Law, &c. and for their Maintenance, to purchaſe an Eſtate of 2000 *l. per Ann.* and convey the ſame to the ſaid Society for ever, dedicating it to the Honour of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin *Mary*, St. *Frideſwide*, and all the Saints. Soon after this the Cardinal having purchaſed ſome other Lands, laid the Foundation of this College with much Solemnity, and the Workmen were to proceed with all Expedition; but before they had finiſhed any Part of it, but the Kitchin, the Cardinal fell into Diſgrace with the King, and being impeached of high Crimes and Miſdemeanors, all the Eſtate and Poſſeſſions of this Society, were forfeited into the King's Hands, which ſtopped the Building three Years. In this Time many Solliciſtations to the King were made by the Friends of this Univerſity, and the Cardinal's Scholars, that ſo noble a Deſign might not be let fall; and at length prevailed ſo far with the King, that he iſſued out his Letters Patents, ordering, that the College ſhould be carried on in the ſame Place, and have ſame Revenues, but bear the Name of *Henry* the Eigth's College; but not being pleaſed with this Appointment, he ſuppreſſed this Foundation in 1545, and in the Year following, *Nov.* 4. by his Letters Patents tranſlated the Epiſcopal See from *Oſney*, to this Society, making the Church thereof a Cathedral, by the Name of

Eccleſia

Eccleſia Chriſti Cathedralis Oxonienſis ex Fundatione Regis HENRICI *Octavi*,

and ſettling therein a Biſhop, Dean, and eight Canons, to whom, and their Succeſſors for ever, he gave the Ground, and Edifices of the ſaid College, and ſeveral Lands, and Eſtates, Tenements, Penſions, Tithes, &c. to the Value of 200 *l. per Ann.* for the perpetual Maintenance of eight petty Canons, eight Clerks, one Organiſt, eight Choriſters, and their Maſter, and forty Students, choſen from *Weſtminſter* School yearly *April* 26, which Queen *Elizabeth* made up an Hundred.

Several Scholarſhips have ſince been added to this Foundation by diverſe Benefactors, *viz.*

Dr. *John Chaloner*, who gave an Annuity of twenty Pounds to be paid to——— or ſome Lecturer in Divinity, after his and his Wife's Deceaſe. } Poor Scholars.

Mr. *John Boſtock*, who gave certain Tenements in *new Windſor*, for } Four poor Students

Mr. *Tho. White*, Citizen of *London*, who gave an Annuity of four Pounds, for } One poor Scholar.

Mr. *William Thurſtan*, of *London*, gave eight Hundred Pounds for the Maintenance of } Two poor Scholars.

Dr. *Richard Gardiner* gave fourteen Pounds *per Annum*, to maintain } Two Servitors.

Dr. *Richard Busby*, head Maſter of *Weſtminſter* School, founded——— one for the *Oriental* Languages, and the other for the Mathematicks. } Two Lectures.

The Buildings of this College were begun by Cardinal *Wolſey*, and completed by King *Henry* VIII. but have ſince been often repaired, and ſome of them rebuilt, partly by large Contributions, and partly at the Expence of the College, ſo that, (as it now ſtands) 'tis a noble Seat of the Muſes, and the Hall particularly is one of the largeſt Rooms in *England*, having a magnificent Stair-Caſe aſcending to it, which is a great Grace to it.

The Church is Part of it the ſame, which anciently belonged to the Priory of St. *Frideſwide*, and is indeed a very plain Edifice, ſituated upon that Account well enough, without the Eaſt Side, of the great Quadrangle, as a Blind to ſo rude a Work.

This College being a Royal Foundation, is to be viſited by the King, or Queen on the Throne only, or by Commiſſioners under the Great Seal of *Great Britain* in their Name, King *Henry* VIII. having appointed no ſpecial Viſitor, by any of his Statutes, and ſo the Crown keeps Poſſeſſion, as his Heir in all the Succeſſions to it.

The preſent Dean, or Head of this College is Dr. *Bradſhaw*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*.

TRINITY

TRINITY COLLEGE.

SIR *Thomas Pope*, of *Tettenhange* in *Hertfordſhire*, Knt. having purchaſed *Durham* College, which had been a Seminary in this Univerſity, for the Education of the Monks of the Cathedral of *Durham*, but was lately diſſolved by King *Henry* VIII. reſolved to convert it again to the Uſe of Learning, for Seculars, and to that End having obtained a Royal Charter, impowering him to erect, and found a College conſiſting of a Preſident in holy Orders, twelve Fellows, (four of them alſo being in the ſame Orders) and eight Scholars; and to endow them, which he did accordingly, and confirmed the ſaid *Durham* College, which was conveyed to him under the Name of a Meſſuage, to them and their Succeſſors for ever. After this Inſtitution he furniſhed his College with all Neceſſaries, as a Library, Ornaments in the Chapel and Hall, Implements for the Kitchins, and Butteries, &c. and provided proper Statutes in 1556, in which he affirms, that he founded the Society for the Propagation of Chriſtianity, and the ſubſiſtence of poor, and indigent Scholars, twenty in Number, to be yearly elected, on any Vacancy, upon *Trinity Monday*, out of the Towns where his Eſtate lay in this Shire, *Glouceſterſhire*, *Hertfordſhire*, &c.

On *May* 30, 1556, he confirmed the Number of his Fellows, to be twelve Fellows.

And of his Scholars, as of his original Foundation, to be eight Scholars.

At the ſame Time adding, to be maintained out of the Eſtates given more, and to have and enjoy the ſame Privileges as the former eight. } Four Scholars.

He alſo appointed two poor Scholars for the Butler, and Porter.

Several Exhibitions have alſo been given to this College by diverſe Benefactors, *viz.*

Richard Blount, of *London*, Eſq; an Hundred Pounds for the Maintenance of } One Scholar.

Katharine Conſtable, Widow of Sir *John*, ten Pounds *per Ann.* for the Education of } One Scholar.

John Whetſton Merchant, five Hundred Pounds for the Maintenance of } Poor Scholars.

Edward Bathurſt, D. D. twenty-four Pounds *per Ann.* to be laid out in charitable Uſes:

As did alſo, *Thomas Rowney*, of *Oxford*, Eſq; to this, *Exeter*, and *Jeſus* Colleges, one Thouſand Pounds to purchaſe Advowſons.

The Buildings of this College, which now changed its Name from *Durham* to *Trinity*, was repaired only by Sir *Tho. Pope*, and left to the Society without much Ornament, as it continued, till Dr. *Kettle* erected Garrets round the Court, and a Building for Commoners, now called *Kettle-Hall*. To theſe Dr. *Bathurſt*, by the Help of Contributions from Archbiſhop *Sheldon*, and others, added a fine Structure, and expended himſelf a conſiderable Sum, to make the

the Preſident's Lodgings more handſome and convenient.

The Chapel here is a neat, and elegant Pile of Building, wainſcotted with Cedar, and adorned with fine Paintings, and other Workmanſhip, done by the beſt Hands; and almoſt all erected at the proper Charge of the forementioned Dr. *Bathurſt*, late Preſident of it, who is ſaid to have laid out of his own Money, nineteen Hundred Pounds about it.

The Library, which is on the Eaſt Side of the Quadrangle, was repaired by the Founder, and furniſhed by him with ninety-three Volumes, and among them ſome Manuſcripts; and *William* Lord *Craven*, Son of Sir *William Craven* of *London*, gave one Hundred Pounds to it to buy Books.

The preſent Preſident of this College is Dr. *Dobſon*.

St. JOHN BAPTIST's COLLEGE.

SIR *Thomas White*, Alderman of *London*, was the Founder of this College. He entertained a Deſign at firſt, to build ſome Houſe for the Improvement of Learning at *Reading* in *Berkſhire*; but upon other Thoughts turned his Reſolutions to *Oxford*, as more for the publick Advantage, and to that End procured a Royal Charter, 2 *Phil.* & *Mar.* impowering him to found a College in Honour of Almighty God, the Virgin *Mary*, and St. *John Baptiſt*; for the Study of Arts and Divinity, for a Preſident, and thirty Graduate, or Non-Graduate Fellows, and Scholars, to be increaſed, or diminiſhed at his Diſcretion, or his Heirs and Succeſſors, with a Licenſe to make Statutes for the Government of the ſame. For the Situation of it, he purchaſed a Meſſuage in *Magdalens* Pariſh, called St. *Bernard*'s College, where he eſtabliſhed his Foundation under the Name of St. *John Baptiſt*'s College, and placed in it one Preſident, and three Graduate Fellows to poſſeſs the ſame, till he ſhould add more, which he a litt e after did, by procuring a new Charter, 4 & 5 *Phil.* & *Mar.* whereby he ſettled in this College one Preſident, fifty Fellows, and Scholars, (twelve of whom to be Lawyers) three Chaplain-Prieſts, three Lay-Clerks unmarried, and ſix Choriſters; but theſe three laſt were about twenty Years after abrogated by the Preſident, and Fellows. For the Maintenance of this Society, the Founder ſettled eight Manors in this Shire, and *Berkſhire*, while he lived, and at his Death left them three Thouſand Pounds more, to purchaſe Eſtates with, provided his Foundation might enjoy all the Privileges, and Immunities of the other Colleges, which was ſoon after granted by the Convocation of Regents, &c. under the Univerſity Seal, which they now have.

Other Benefactors to this Society are, *viz.*

John Caſe, Dr. of Phyſick, gave one Thouſand Pounds to buy an Eſtate of five Pounds a Year, to be divided annually between } Two Students in Divinity.

Walter Fiſh, Merchant-Taylor of *London*, gave an Annuity of 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid by the Merchant-Taylors Company, and divided among } Five poor Scholars ſtudying Divinity.

Hugh

Hugh Henly, Merchant-Taylor, gave fifty Pounds for the Maintenance of } One poor Scholar.

George Palin, Citizen of *London*, gave three Hundred Pounds to purchaſe Lands to ſupport Students in Arts, to be continued to them, till they were Doctors in Divinity. } Four poor Scholars.

Tho. Paradyne, Citizen of *London*, gave an annual Exhibition of ten Pounds, for——— four Pounds of it to one, and two Pounds, to the Reſt, each, there is Land tied for the Payment. } Four Scholars.

Dr. *William Gibbons*, an eminent *London* Phyſician, and formerly Fellow of this College, gave the perpetual Advowſon of the Rectory of *Beverley* in *Yorkſhire*, to this Society, to be a Reward for the moſt deſerving Perſon for his Knowledge in Divinity.

But the moſt conſiderable Benefactors to this College, are Archbiſhop *Juxon*, who gave it ſix Thouſand Pounds; and

Mr. *Ruſtat* one Thouſand Pounds.

The Buildings were at firſt no other, than what the Monks of St. *Bernard* uſed; what are ſince added, were partly at the Expence of the College, and partly by the Monies given by Mr. *Barns*, &c. The little Quadrangle was all built by Archbiſhop *Laud*, except the old Library. The Hall is the ſame the Monks of St. *Bernard* uſed, and was only repaired by Sir *Thomas White*.

The Chapel is the ſame with the Monaſtick, but much adorned by the Founder, both within and without, who furniſhed it with Seats, Caps, Hoods, *&c.* many of which were taken away at the Reformation, but have ſince been reſtored. Several Perſons alſo have given Legacies for the farther Adorning it, by which the Altar is cloathed with fine Coverings, and the Floor paved with chequered Marble.

The Library was built out of a ruinated Part of the *Carmilite* Priory in *Oxford*, by the Liberality of the Merchant-Taylors Company, who gave two Hundred Pounds towards it; and other leſſer Benefactors. After it was finiſhed, the Books belonging to the College before were placed in it, which hath ſince been enriched with the Libraries of Dr. *Henry Price*, Mr. *Henry Treſham*, and Mr. *William Paddy*; and ſeveral Manuſcripts, and other Books, given by Archbiſhop *Laud*. The Library-Keeper hath three Pounds *per Ann.* made up by Mr. *William Paddy*, who found the Salary but 26 *s.* 8 *d.*

JESUS COLLEGE.

Hugh Price, Dr. of the Canon Laws, in this Univerſity, and Treaſurer of the Church of St. *David*'s, being grown rich, upon Conſultation with his Friends, came at length to a Reſolution to found a College at *Oxford*, for the Maintenance of certain Scholars to be choſen out of *Wales*, the native Countrey of this Dr. *Price*; whereupon he became an humble Suitor to Queen *Elizabeth* to grant him a Charter for that Purpoſe, which having obtained, he was allowed to go on in the Foundation; but by the Charter, 1. The Queen is ſaid to have founded it within the Precincts of an antient Hoſtel, belonging formerly to the Priory of St. *Frideſwide*, called *White-Hall*, and have ordered it to bear the Name of *Collegium Jeſu Oxon, ex fundatione Elizabethæ Reginæ*. 2. That it ſhould conſiſt of one Principal, eight Fellows, and as many Scholars, of whom the Queen ſhould have the firſt Nomination. 3. That for the honourable Subſiſtence of this Society, the ſaid *Hugh Price* ſhould endow it with a yearly Revenue of one Hundred ſixty Pounds. 4. That he ſhould have ſufficient Timber, for building his College, out of her Majeſty's Woods at *Stow*, and *Shotover*. 5. The Queen commiſſioned certain Perſons to take Care of the Buildings, and aſſiſt in ſettling the Endowment on the Society. Soon after this Grant, Dr. *Price* ſettled ſeveral Lands, Meſſuages, and Tenements upon the Principal, Fellows, and Scholars, for a perpetual Maintenance of them and their Succeſſors; but by what Misfortune it happened, we know not, the Eſtates ſo ſettled came to ſo little, that only the Principal, and two, or three of the Fellows could live on them, and the Reſt having nothing but the bare Title of Fellows; however the Building of the College went on after the Doctor's Death, and was completed with the Monies he left for that End; and what Defects fell out in the firſt Endowment, were made up ſoon by Benefactors.

For Dr. *Griffith Floid*, the ſecond Principal of it, gave certain Lands in *Cardiganſhire*, for the Maintenance of	One Fellow.
Herbert Weſtphaling alſo beſtowed Eſtates in *Herefordſhire*, for	Two Fellows.
Henry Rowlands, Biſhop of *Bangor*, gave certain Lands in the Iſle of *Man*, for ——— one to be choſen from *Bangor*, and the other from *Beaumaris* School.	Two Fellows.
Owen Wood, and his Wife, gave two Hundred Pounds to purchaſe an Eſtate for the Support of	One Fellow.
Tho. Reddriche gave two Tenements at *Meſſing* in *Eſſex*, and forty Pounds Rent, for	Two Fellows.
Griffith Powell gave an Eſtate of 648 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d.* for the Maintenance of	One Fellow.
William Pritchard, born at *Abergavenney*, but Miniſter of *Ewelme* in this Shire, gave two Hundred Pounds to purchaſe an Eſtate, to be a Stipend for	One Fellow.
Sir *Thomas Winne*, of an ancient Family in *Denbighſhire*, gave five Hundred Pounds to purchaſe an Annuity for the Education of	One Fellow.

Stephen

Stephen Rodwey, of *London*, left the like Sum, &c. to support — One Fellow.

Sir *John Walter* Knt. chief Baron of the Exchequer, gave one Thouſand Pounds to purchaſe Land for a perpetual Exhibition for — Two Fellows.

King *Charles* I. granted ſeveral Lands, and Tenements to maintain — One Fellow.

David Parry, of *Cardiganſhire*, gave twenty Pounds *per Ann.* for the Support of — One Fellow.

Thomas Gwynne, Chancellor of *Landaffe*, gave the Impropriation of *Holy-Head*, valued at eighty Pounds *per Ann.* for the Maintenance of — Two Fellows.

William Backhouſe, of *Swallowfield* in *Berkſhire*, gave certain Lands of ſixty-five Pounds *per Ann.* Value, for the Education of — Two Fellows.

Sir *Leoline Jenkins*, LL. D. ſome Time Principal of this College, and after Secretary of State, founded, and endowed——— two of whom are obliged to ſerve as Chaplains in the Fleet, or go as Miſſionaries to propagate the Goſpel in the foreign Plantations, as the Lord High Admiral of *England*, or Biſhop of *London*, ſhall require. — Three new Fellowſhips.

This College alſo hath had many Benefactors, who have founded Scholarſhips for the Education of Youth of the poorer Sort, *viz.*

Herbert Weſtphaling, Biſhop of *Hereford*——— for Scholars of his Blood. — Two Scholarſhips.

Owen Wood one, *Griffith Powell* four, and *Richard Parry* one; in all — Six Scholarſhips.

Sir *Tho. Wynne* one, Sir *John Walter* two, and *Rich. Budde* one; in all — Four Scholarſhips.

Mr. *Owen* two of ten Pounds *per Ann.* each, and *William Thomas* two. — Four Scholarſhips.

William Parry two, and *Tho. Gwynne* two, for his Kindred. — Four Scholarſhips.

Sir *Leoline Jenkens* gave thirty Pounds *per Ann.* between five Penſioners; and as much to be divided between three Exhibitioners — From *Cowbridge* School in *Glamorganſhire.*

Edmund Meyrick gave alſo eight Pounds *per Ann.* to ſix Exhibitioners.

He alſo gave ſome Part of the ſame Eſtate to purchaſe Advowſons, for his Scholars.

Sir *Leoline Jenkens* alſo erected and endowed two Lectures, for the explaining *Claſſick* Authors, both *Greek* and *Latin.*

N. B. That though both the Fellowſhips, and Scholarſhips of this College, appear to be more than ſixteen each, yet they are kept within that Number by the Society, for the better Maintenance of the Students.

The Buildings, (beſides what the Founder, and his Truſtee Mr. *Thelwall* erected, *viz.* the firſt Quadrangle) were added by the Care of Dr. *Powell*, and Dr. *Mancel*; who procured Contributions for that Purpoſe; but through the Iniquity of the Times, could not finiſh their Deſign.

The Library was begun by Mr. *Thelwall*, but left to be finiſhed by the liberal Contributions of others, and chiefly of the Lady *Bromly*, who gave one Hundred Pounds towards it. As ſoon as it was finiſhed, it was filled with Books given by Sir *John Price*, Mr. *William Prichard*, *Oliver Lloid*, Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, and Dr. *Mancel*; but this Library was pulled down to erect a Quadrangle, which was never built, and ſo the Books are kept in a Chamber over the Kitchin, till a better Repoſitory can be found for them.

The Chapel was built by the Contributions of the *Welſh* Gentlemen, when Dr. *Powell* was Principal, and conſecrated by Dr. *Howſon*, Biſhop of *Oxford*, to the Name of the bleſſed JESUS, *Anno* 1621, but being too ſmall for the Society, it was enlarged by Sir *Charles Williams* of *Monmouthſhire*, Bar. at the Expence of two Hundred and fifty Pounds, as is ſaid.

WADHAM COLLEGE.

THIS College was deſigned by *Nicholas Wadham*, of *Merefield* in *Somerſetſhire*, Eſq; who had been for ſome Time a Gentleman Commoner in this Univerſity; but he had no ſooner began to purchaſe Ground to build it on, but he died; yet not laying aſide his Purpoſe, he by his Will, of which *Dorothy* his Wife, Siſter of *John* Lord *Petre*, of *Ingatiſtone-Hall* in *Eſſex*, was made Executrix, and ſome of his Kindred, and Servants Truſtees, ordered his Intention to be fully performed, and finiſhed, which, accordingly was done. The Ground-Plot made Choice of by *Wadham*, was *Glouceſter-Hall*, but Dr. *Hawly*, then Principal of it, refuſing to lay down his Headſhip, unleſs he was promiſed to be Preſident of the *New* College, the Lady *Dorothy* purchaſed the diſſolved Priory of the Canons of St. *Auſtin*, in the City of *Oxford*, at a dear Rate, to erect her College on, yet on Condition, that the City ſhould have the Nomination of one Fellow, and two Scholars. However, the Houſe being obtained, ſhe pulled down the ruinous Parts of it, and having raiſed the Walls of the Quadrangle, procured a Royal Charter, authorizing her to found a College for Students in Divinity, Phyſick, Law, and all other Arts and Sciences, and to place therein ſixteen Fellows, and thirty Scholars, (Graduates, or Non-Graduates) and to ſettle Revenues ſufficient for their Maintenance. By virtue of this Charter, the Lady *Dorothy* tranſmitted a Body of Statutes to her Foundation, and ſettled it thus: That it ſhould bear the Name of *Wadham* College, and in it ſhould be one Warden, fifteen Fellows, and as many Scholars, two Chaplains, two Clerks, and other inferior Officers. The Warden to be a Maſter of Arts at leaſt, born in any Part of *Great Britain*; but to leave his Headſhip, if he marry, or be made a Biſhop; the Fellows to ſtudy what they pleaſe, but to relinquiſh their Fellowſhips, eighteen Years after their Regency; and the Scholars to be choſen, three out of *Somerſetſhire*, and three out of *Eſſex*, but the Reſt out of any County in *England*, all which ſhe admitted

mitted into her College, *April* 12, 1613.

The Chief, if not the only Benefactor to this College, equal to many, was *Thomas Goodridge*, M. A. Fellow of this, and Rhetorick Profeſſor in *Greſham* College. He gave all his Lands at *Waltham-Stow* in *Eſſex*, to this College, to pay theſe Exhibitions, *viz.*

To four Penſioners, nine Pounds *per Ann.* each.
To three Foundation-Scholars, three Pounds *per Ann.* each.
To the Moderator in Divinity Diſputations, 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*
To the Catechetick Lecturer, forty Shillings.
To the Dean's Subſtitute, 2 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*
To the Mathematick Lecturer, if he expounds in the long Vacation, twenty Shillings.
To the Logick Lecturer, one Pound.
For a Speech on the Founder, *Octob.* 20, one Pound.
To a Moderator at the Philoſophy Diſputations, one Pound.
To the Library-Keeper, a Mark.

The Buildings of this College are as regular, as any in the Univerſity, and were all erected by the Lady *Dorothy*, the Foundreſs; whoſe Statute, with her Husband's, ſtands over the Weſtern Gate, with this Inſcription between them, *Anno Dom.* 1613, *Apr.* 20, *Sub auſpiciis Jacobi Regis, i. e.* under the Favour and Protection of King *James*.

The Chapel was built and adorned by the Foundreſs, and conſecrated with great Solemnity, by Dr. *John Bridges*, Biſhop of *Oxford*, with the Cloiſter, and Burying-Place adjoining.

The Library was built alſo by the Foundreſs, who gave a conſiderable Number of Books to it, and other Benefactors followed her Example; but the moſt memorable of them, was Dr. *Philip Biſſe*, Archdeacon of *Taunton*, who gave his whole Library to it, conſiſting of two Thouſand Volumes, and thought to be worth one Thouſand, and ſeven Hundred Pounds. It is ſituate on the Eaſt Side of the Quadrangle over the Kitchin.

The local Viſitor of this College is the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells* for the Time Being.

The preſent Warden is Dr. *Dunſtar*.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

THE Foundation of this College proceeded from hence. *Thomas Tiſdale*, of *Glimpton* near *Woodſtock*, in this County, Eſq; by his laſt Will, dated *June* 30, 1610, bequeathed five Thouſand Pounds to purchaſe Lands, and Tenements, for the Maintenance of certain Fellows, and Scholars to be choſen from the Free School at *Abington*, into any College of this Univerſity, making Archbiſhop *Abbot*, and other Perſons of Note, together with the principal Burgeſſes of *Abington*, Truſtees to his Will. Theſe offered to increaſe the Society of *Baliol* College, by this Benefaction with ſeven Fellows, and ſix Scholars;

Scholars; but not coming to an Agreement, Dr. *Richard Whightwick* promiſing to be a conſiderable Benefactor, induced the Feoffees to fix on *Broadgate-Hall*, for the Settlement of *Tiſedale's* Charity, which he before had ſome Thoughts to endow. The Place being thus agreed on, the Feoffees and Corporation of *Abington*, by Means of *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, made Suit to the King, (*James* I.) to impower them to found a certain College in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, to which the King conſenting, iſſued out a Charter of *Mortmain*, dated *June* 29, 1624, wherein it was ordained, that a perpetual College ſhould be founded within the Limits of *Broadgate-Hall*, (a diſſolved Seminary belonging to the Priory of St. *Frideſwide*) for one Maſter, ten Fellows, and as many Scholars Graduate, or Non-Graduate, Students in Theology, Law, Phyſick, &c. who ſhould enjoy all the Privileges of a Body Politick, and be known by the Name of the Maſter, Fellows, and Scholars of *Pembroke* College; and that *George* Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, *Richard Whitwick*, &c. ſhould make a Body of Statutes for the Uſe of the Society, who ſhould be allowed to purchaſe Lands, and Tenements, to the yearly Value of ſeven Hundred Pounds. Soon after this, the Maſter, Fellows, and Scholars, were put into Poſſeſſion of their College, ſufficiently large to receive them; and three Years after they had a Body of Statutes delivered to them, in which it was ordered of *Tiſedale's* Fellows, that four of them ſhould be choſen from his Kindred, and all ſeven as ſoon as they were Maſters of Arts, be in holy Orders, and that the Scholars be all choſen from *Abington* School, two of them of his Blood, and the other four Natives of *Abington*, and elected from that School. Dr. *Whightwick* added three Fellowſhips, and four Scholarſhips to *Tiſedale's*, giving Lands, of one Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* Value, for their Maintenance; and requiring, that two of his Fellows, and as many of his Scholars, ſhould be either of his Name, or Kindred, and the reſt of *Abington* School. The Election of *Tiſedale's* Scholars, is made on the *Tueſday* after the firſt *Sunday* in *Auguſt*, yearly, by the Maſter of this College, two Seniors of *Tiſedale's* Fellows, &c.

Other Benefactors to this College are,

1. Archbiſhop *Abbot*, who paid three Hundred Pounds for them to *Baliol* College, and gave them one Hundred Pounds.

2. King *Charles* I. who granted to them the perpetual Advowſon of St. *Aldate's* Church, and gave alſo Lands to maintain one Fellow, to be choſen out of the Iſles of *Guernſey*, or *Jerſey*, being a Native of either of them.

3. *Juliana Stafford*, Relict of *Alexander Stafford* of *Holborn*, *London*, gave five Pounds *per Ann.* towards the Education of two poor Scholars to be educated in the Study of Divinity, nominated by the Maſter, and to be enjoyed, till they become Maſters of Arts.

4. *Francis Rouſe*, who by his Will deviſed ſixty Pounds *per Ann.* forty out of the Tithes of *Bookham* in *Surry*, and twenty out of a Tenement at *Cowkbury* in *Devon*, for three Students of low Fortunes, either of his Kindred, or from two of the upper Claſſes of *Eaton* School.

5. Dr. *George Morley*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who at the Time of his Death, founded five Scholarſhips, for Students from the Iſles of *Jerſey*, and *Guernſey*, and endowed them with a liberal Allowance.

The Buildings are Part of them the ſame which belonged to *Broadgate-Hall*, and the Reſt were built at the Expence of *Tiſedale*, *Wightwick*, and other Benefactors; but the Number of Students increaſing ſo much, that the College would not hold them, the Society took in certain Chambers, called the *Abington* Lodgings, *New* College Lodgings, and *Camby* Lodgings.

The Chapel is nothing elſe but the South Wing of St. *Aldate's* Church.

The Library is a large Chamber over the South Wing of St. *Aldates's* Church, repaired, and filled by diverſe Benefactors, among whom the Chief are, Dr. *Clayton*, who gave twenty Pounds towards the Repairs, and ſome printed, and manuſcript Books; *William Gardiner*, of *Linton*, who gave the greateſt Part of his Library, about the Time that it was repaired; Sir *Robert Hanſon*, of *London*, &c.

The local Viſitor of this College, is the Chancellor of the Univerſity for the Time being.

The preſent Maſter is Dr. *Panting*.

Of the HALLS *of this* UNIVERSITY.

THE Name of Hall at firſt was given to Houſes now called Colleges, but now is appropriated only to ſuch ſmall unindowed Houſes, as are little more, than more creditable Inns, for the Reception of Students. Of this Kind there are ſeven in this Univerſity, *viz. Alban*, *Hart*, *Edmund*, St. *Mary*, *New*, *Magdalene*, and *Glouceſter* Halls; of which it may be in general obſerved, that though they keep up a Kind of College-Government, and Order, yet they differ in many Things, as 1. All their Heads, or Principals, are appointed by the Chancellor, except that of *Edmund-Hall*, who is nominated by *Queen's* College. 2. They are regulated by Statutes made by the Chancellor, and whole Univerſity. 3. The Principals, and Scholars are obliged to go to their Pariſh Churches on ſolemn Days for divine Service, as *Magdalene*, *Edmund*, and *Hart Halls*, to St. *Peter* in the Eaſt; *Alban-Hall* to *Merton* Church; St. *Mary-Hall* to St. *Mary's*; *New-Inn* to St. *Peter's* in the Bailiff; and *Glouceſter-Hall* to St. *Thomas's* Church. 4. They are not endowed with yearly Revenues, though ſome have Exhibitions for the Maintenance of poor Students. 5. The Students pay a yearly Rent, for their Chambers, to their Principals, and live at their own Charge. 6. None may be admitted into any of them, unleſs he comes with his Books, and Goods, and hath a Chamber to reſide in. 7. Every Student, at his Admiſſion, is obliged to take an Oath before the Principal, or Vice-Principal, (if he be fifteen Years old, or if not as ſoon, as he is ſo) that he will obſerve the Statutes, and Cuſtoms of the Hall, under Pain of Expulſion. What is more particularly obſervable in them, will be taken Notice of in the ſhort Account of them following.

ALBAN-HALL, is the moſt ancient of them, and is ſituate in St. *John Baptiſt's* Pariſh, by *Merton* College. It is ſo called from *Robert de St. Alban's*, an *Oxford* Citizen, who was anciently the Owner of it, and ſold it with another Tenement called *Nuns-Hall*, to the Nuns of *Littlemore* in *Oxfordſhire*. Theſe Halls afterward came to be diſtinctly inhabited by

by Students, and were ſubject to diverſe Principals, but were united in King *Henry* VI's Reign, and ſo became ſubject to the ſame Diſcipline and Principal. But ſtill they were in the Poſſeſſion of the Nuns of *Littlemore*, till they demiſed them, under the Name of *Alban*, and *Noon Halls*, to the Warden and Fellows of *Merton* College, for the Term of ninety-nine Years. The Society of *Merton* College remained in Poſſeſſion of them, till they devolved to Cardinal *Wolſey*, by the Grant of the Nunnery of *Littlemore* to him; but upon the Confiſcation of the Cardinal's Eſtate, King *Henry* came to the Poſſeſſion of theſe Halls, and gave them to his Phyſician Dr. *George Owen*, formerly Fellow of *Merton*, from whom by ſeveral mein Conveyance, they came again to the Warden, and Fellows of *Merton*, to whom it now belongs. It now lies in a ruinous and deſolate Condition. Some Perſons of Note were bred in this Hall as *Richard Fitz-James*, Biſhop of *London*, who was Principal of it; *Francis Gough*, Biſhop of *Limerick* in *Ireland*; *Philip Maſſinger*, a famous Poet, and Comedian; *William Lenthall*, Speaker in the Long Parliament, &c.

HART-HALL, ſo called from *Elias de Hartford* the Owner of it, who demiſing it to ſome Scholars of the Univerſity, ſtiled it *Hart-Hall* in the Leaſe, from the firſt Part of his Name; and under the ſame Name he ſold it to *John Dokelington*, a Citizen of *Oxford*, who not long after ſold it with another Meſſuage, called *Arthur-Hall* in the ſame Pariſh, to *Walter Stapledon*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, who having obtained a Royal Charter for putting in twelve Scholars into it, annexed it to his College. It was during the Time the Biſhop's Scholars continued in it, called *Stapledon-Hall*; but when they were removed, it returned to its old Name. *Exeter* College had the Nomination of a Principal to it, for a long Series of Years, and the Chancellor was only to give him Admiſſion into his Office. In this Hall many of the Fellows of *New* College reſided, while their College was building. Here were formerly twelve Students, to whom the Univerſity paid a yearly Penſion of thirty Pounds, upon the Account of the Abbot, and Monks of *Glaſtonbury*, for the Sultentation of ſuch Youth as had been brought up at *Glaſtonbury* School. Upon the Diſſolution of the Abbies, the Revenues of *Glaſtonbury* came to the Crown, and the ſaid Sum was paid by the Treaſury, till *William* Marqueſs of *Wincheſter* purchaſed it, who ſtill continued the Payment; but his Succeſſors neglecting it, half of it was begged of Queen *Elizabeth*, and given to *Emanuel* College *Cambridge*, and the other Moiety is now paid to this Hall.

The Buildings of this Hall were thus erected; the Hall, and Butteries by *Philip Randal*; the Principal's Lodgings by Dr. *Theodore Price*; and the Kitchin, and Chambers over it, by Dr. *Iſles*. But the Library hath been lately erected by the Contributions of diverſe Benefactors.

The preſent Principal of this Hall is Dr. *Newton*.

EDMUND-HALL, ſo called from one *Edmonds*, a Citizen of *Oxford*, the Owner of it, to whoſe Poſterity it being deſcended, it was ſold to *Thomas de Malmsbury*, Vicar of *Cowley* near *Oxford*, who aſſigned it over to the Canons of *Oſney*, upon Condition, that the Abbot, and Monks ſhould pay him one Mark, and *Eliz. Oakley*, eight Shillings. The Abbey repaired it, and letting it out to the Scholars for Dwellings, as they did their other Houſes in *Oxford*, made a great Advantage of it by the Rents. Upon the Diſſolution of the Abbies, this Hall paſſed with *Oſney* Abbey to King *Henry* VIII. who ſoon after granted it to *John Bellow*, and *Robert Bygot*, from whom coming to *William Burnell*, Gent. he ſold it to *William Denyſe*, Provoſt of *Queen's* College here, for forty Marks. This Society having thus obtained it, converted it again to the Uſe of the Scholars, upon this Condition made with the Chancellor, and Univerſity, that they ſhould

ſhould for ever have the Nomination of a Principal in their own Right, to be admitted by the Chancellor, or his Commiſſary, as appears by the Agreement ſtill in Force. The Chancellor once oppoſed the Nomination of the Principal, but upon conſulting the Lawyers and Civilians the College recovered their Right, as they now enjoy it.

The Buildings of this Hall being very ruinous thro' Age, have moſt of them been pulled down, and re-built by Contributions under the Headſhips, and by the Care and Expence of Dr. *Ayry*, Dr. *Tully* and Dr. *Bousfield*, with ſome Help from *Queen's* College.

Dr. *John Rawlinſon*, formerly Principal of this Hall, hath ſettled an annual Stipend of Six Pounds a Year, to be paid out of certain Lands at *Caſſington* to a Catechiſt, who is to explain the Catechiſm in the publick Hall yearly. He ſettled it *Anno* 1631.

Several Perſons of Note have had their Education in this Hall, *viz. Lancelot Bulkley*, Biſhop of *Dublin*; *Francis Gough*, Biſhop of *Limerick*; *William Fuller*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and *John Prichet*, Biſhop of *Gloceſter*; as alſo *David Jenkins*, a Bencher of *Lincolns-Inn*, and Judge of *South-Wales*; Dr. *George Bate*, Phyſician to *Oliver* and King *Charles* II. &c. The preſent Principal is Dr. *Pleaſon*.

S. MARY-HALL was the Houſe of an *Oxford* Citizen, named *Henry Kelpis*, who conveyed it to one *Peter*, Rector of St. *Mary's* Church, for the Uſe of him and his Succeſſors, Rectors of the ſaid Church. Thus it became the Parſonage-Houſe, till King *Edward* II. gave the Church to *Oriel* College, together with the Houſe, and ſo coming to the Scholars, it was converted to the Uſe of Students. The Government of it at firſt was managed by the Provoſt, or ſome of the Fellows of *Oriel*; but now it hath a Principal of its own, and Scholars under him.

The Buildings were thus erected, *viz.* The Hall by *Oriel* College, *Anno* 1333, or thereabouts; but there are now little remaining of the old Buildings, for the reſt were pulled down in 1647, in order to be rebuilt, as much of it hath been; for Dr. *Sanders* the Principal, by the Aſſiſtance of divers Benefactors, erected the modern publick Hall, with the Cellar under it, and Chapel over it, with the Buttery, and ſome Rooms on the Weſt; but this Hall, ſince the Colleges have been ſo much enlarged, as well as beautified, is very little inhabited by Students.

While this Hall flouriſhed, ſeveral Men of Note for Learning and Eminency belonged to it, as Dr. *Carpenter*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*; Cardinal *Allen*, Sir *Thomas More*, Chancellor of *England*; Sir *Thomas Elliot*, who was ſent Ambaſſador by King *Henry* VIII. to the Emperor *Charles* V. Archbiſhop *Sandyes*, *Gabriel Powel*, *Rob. Hues*, &c. The preſent Principal is Dr. *Hudſon*.

NEW-INN HALL, or *Trilleck-Inn*, was the Houſe of the *Penniards*, Citizens of *Oxford*, from whoſe Heir it was conveyed to *John Trilleck*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, who dedicated it to the Muſes, and named it *Trilleck's* Inn. Biſhop *Trilleck* dying inteſtate, his Brother *Thomas* became his Heir, and about ſix Years after ſold it to *Hugh Penbrigge*, and others, who aſſigned it with another Tenement, after *Penbrigge's* Death, to *William* of *Wickham*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. This Biſhop having obtained a Royal Charter for that End, gave them both, then called *Trilleck's Inns*, with a Meſſuage called *Roſes-Hall*, to the Warden and Fellows of *New College*, *Anno* 1392. Being in the Colleges Hands, theſe Houſes were by the Convocation of Regents and Non-Regents, *Anno* 1455, aſſigned for an Habitation of *Bernardine* or White Monks, or any other Religious Order; but this held for a Time only; for afterwards they were filled with Civilians, and ſo continued, till the Reign of King *Edward* VI, in which Time they produced many learned Profeſſors in that Study, (moſt of them *Welſhmen*) who were an Ornament to the Univerſity by their Lectures

tures read there, when they sued for their Degrees.

The Buildings of this Hall being faln into so great a Decay, that they were ready to fall about the End of King *Henry* VIth or King *Edward* IVth's Reign, *New College* pulled them all down, and built them uniformly; and from thence this Inn, which was before called *Trillock-Inn*, changed its Name to *New-Inn* Hall, which *John Rous* the *Warwick* Antiquary, who lived at the same Time, says, was built for Lawyers. The Chapel here was once much admired for its Neatness, but is now not found. The Scholars all had but one common Dormitory, or Bed-chamber, except the Principal, who is at present Dr. *Brabant*.

MAGDALEN-HALL, was built by *William Wainfleet*, Bishop of *Winchester*, after he had finished *Magdalen* College, only for the Use and End of a Grammar School, with Chambers over it, and a Kitchin adjoining for an Habitation for the Master and Usher, who were to teach the Youth of the College and Neighbourhood *gratis*. After the Founder's Death, the College being overfilled, put some Scolars into the Chambers, first intended for the School-masters, being large enough for both; and then afterwards added new Rooms and Lodgings for the Reception of more Scholars, and then it began to be called *Grammar-Hall*, and at length being put under the Government of one of the Fellows of *Magdalen* College, it took the Name of *Magdalen-Hall*, which Name it still bears.

The Buildings of this Hall were erected and increased as is above-mentioned, and so continued to Dr. *John Wilkinson*'s Time, who being Principal, built about 1618, Chambers over the Gate, Hall and Butteries, with those on the North-side of the first Court, upon which he is said to have expended at least three Thousand Pounds. His Nephew and Successor, Dr. *Henry Wilkinson*, added the Library and Chambers under it, giving at the same Time to the former, many Books and valuable Coins, which he procured of those Gentlemen that had had their Education in it. Dr. *James Hyde*, who was also Principal of this Hall, enlarged the Library by the Addition of three Classes, (and built two Chambers under them) upon the Account of great Numbers of Books given to his Hall by Dr. *Lisle*, Mr. *Ridge*, and Dr. *Hardy*, with many others.

Dr. *John White*, formerly a Student in this Hall, bequeathed five Exhibitions of 8*l.* *per Annum* each, for the Use of five Students in Divinity here, and four Pounds a Year to the Principal, to be paid out of the Estate, with which he had before endowed the Moral Philosopy Lecture. And Mr. *John Meek* gave an 100*l.* a Year to be equally divided yearly between ten Students in it. Many famous Men have been Students of this Hall, as Dr. *Henshaw*, Bishop of *Peterbrugh*; Dr. *Wilkins*, Bishop of *Chester*; Mr. *Tindale*, Dr. *Feld*, Mr. *Daniel*, Mr. *Pemble*, Dr. *Hoyle*, Dr. *Harris*, Dr. *Hardy*, and many others.

The present Principal of this Hall is Mr. *Cotes*.

GLOCESTER-HALL, or St. *John Baptist*'s Hall, the first of which Names it bore, upon the Account of the *Benedictine* Monks of *Glocester*, whose Novices were educated here in University Learning. On the Suppression of the Abbies it fell into King *Henry* VIIIth's Hands, who granted it to *Robert King*, Bishop of *Oxford*, for a Palace for himself and his Successors; and accordingly he held it, till that King transferred the See from *Osney* to *Christ-Church*, when it again returned to the King, as is supposed. Some Years after this it came into the Hands of one Mr. *Doddington*, by a Royal Grant from Queen *Elizabeth*, paying 55*s.* Rent for it. Mr. *Doddington* soon after sold it to Sir *Thomas White*, Founder of St. *John Baptist*'s College, who conveyed it to the President and Scholars of it, and ordered it to be made an House for Students, decreeing, that some Fellow of his College should always be the Principal of it,

it, and be elected to it by the rest of the Fellows. Sir *Thomas* repaired it, and gave some Allowances to the Scholars (which were almost an Hundred) for their Support in his Life-time.

The Buildings which Sir *Tho. White* repaired, being grown ruinous by Age; Sir *George Peckham*, Knt. formerly a Student here, gave 100 *l.* to restore them in 1573, and Mr. *William Gent* added as much for compleating them. All this while the Students wanted a Chapel for divine Service; but Dr. *Hawley* having procured Contributions, began one over the Hall, but left it to *Dog. Wheare*, his Successor to finish, which he not only did, but added a small Library at the West End of it, at the Expence of Contributors.

Among the Men of Note, who were Students in this Hall, these are the Chief, viz. *William Bishop*, the Popish Bishop of *Chalcedon*; Mr. *Tho. Allen*, famous for his great Learning and choice Library of MSS. Mr. *William Burton*, much in Archbishop *Usher's* Favour; Sir *Kenelm Digby*, a famous Philosophick Writer; Dr. *Merret*, a famous *London* Physician, and others.

The present Principal of this Hall is *Richard Blechinden*, Dr. of Laws.

N. B. The Abundance of Matter supplied to us by Dr. *Plot*, Mr. *Wood* and Dr. *Aylisse*, about this University, has swelled our Description of it beyond our Design; which we hope the Reader will pardon, there being nothing in it, as we believe, impertinent.

Wotton Hundred.

Having thus given the History of this City of *Oxford*, and the University established in it, we shall proceed to the Market-Towns and Villages of this Hundred of *Wotton*, and set down what we find most observable in them, beginning with

Woodstock, *Wudustoke* or *Wudestoc*, and called by the *Saxons*, Vuberroc (that is; *locus Silvestris*) This Place seems to have been a Royal Seat ever since the Days of King *Alfred*; it appearing from a Manuscript in the *Cotton* Library, that that Prince translated *Boethius de consolatione Philosophiæ* there. In the Time of King *Ethelred*, it was become so considerable, that that King called a Parliament there, by which divers Laws were enacted about Sureties, criminal Servants, Buying and Exchanging without Vouchers, and Persons generally reputed faithless, which are particularly and at length related in Mr. *Lambard's* Collection of Ancient *Saxon* Laws. After the Conquest, King *Henry* I. seems to have taken so great Delight in the Palace here, (Mr. *Cambden* says, he built it, thro' Mistake) that he not only made some Additions to the Buildings, but he inclosed the Park with a Stone-Wall. *John Ross* the Historian, tells us, that this was the first Park that was made in *England*, which Sir *William Dugdale* (in his Baronage) seems to believe, both contrary to the Faith of Domesday-Book, in which we often meet with *Parca Silvestris Bestiarum*; *i. e.* a Woody Park of Beasts. But after the King had given an Example, Parks were exceedingly multiplied by the Prelates and Nobles, insomuch that in the following Ages, there were more of them in *England*, than in all the Christian World besides. They were generally stocked with Fallow Deer, but the King was not so desirous of them, because he had Plenty of them in his Forests, and therefore furnished this with foreign Wild-Beasts, as Lions, Leopards, Camels and Linxes, which he procured of other Princes. Among them, *William* of *Malmsbury* tells us, that he kept a Porcupine, which being covered all over with sharp-pointed Quils, shot them out naturally at the Dogs that hunted him.

King *Henry* II. had his Residence chiefly in this Palace, as seems evident from his many publick Transactions there; for *Anno* 1163, *Rice*, Prince of *Wales*, came hither with divers of his Lords and Nobles, and did Homage to the King and his Son *Henry* there. Also in the Year

1179, being lately returned out of *Normandy*, he knighted his Son *Jeffery* here; and in the Year 1186, he gave his Couſin the Lady *Ermengard*, Daughter of *Richard* Viſcount *Beaumont*, in Marriage to *William* King of *Scotland*, cauſing the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* to join them in Matrimony in this Chapel of *Woodſtock*; and celebrating their Nuptials four Days together, with great Cheer and Magnificence. With her he gave the *Scotch* King the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, who immediately ſettled it on *Ermengard*, his Queen, as a Part of her Dower, augmenting it with an hundred Pounds Lands by the Year, and forty Knights Fees. But that which has made this Place famous among our Hiſtorians, is *Roſamond*'s Bower, built by this King (tho' at this Time there are not the leaſt Footſteps of it) upon this Occaſion. This King too much addicted to other Women than his Queen, had many Concubines, but was chiefly enamour'd with the pleaſant and incomparable Beauty of the Daughter of *Walter* Lord *Clifford*, who was commonly called *Roſamund*, *i. e.* the Roſe of the World, for her amiable Qualities: *Eleanor*, his Queen, being a Woman of an angry and reſtleſs Spirit, could not bear any Rivals in her Bed; and tho' ſhe was incenſed againſt all the King's Concubines, yet chiefly bent her Revenge againſt fair *Roſamund*. This the King was ſenſible of, and not knowing well how to ſecure her from the Queen's Attempts, built her an Houſe in his Park here, and encompaſſed it with a Labyrinth, *viz.* a Work with ſo many intricate Turnings and Windings, that no Creature ſhould find a Way to get to her, but the King himſelf, or ſuch as were inſtructed by him. But all this could not protect her from the Queen's Jealouſy, who by a little Clue of Silk, either ſticking to the King's Foot, (as Mr. *Holinſhead* tells us) or ſain from *Roſamund*'s Lap (as Mr. *Speed* ſays) found a Way to get to her, and dealt with her ſo ſharply and cruelly, that *Roſamund* lived not long after. She was buried at the Nunnery of *Godſtow* near *Oxford*. King *John* erected a fair Herſe for her in the Quire of the Church, and gave a certain Stipend to the Houſe, that the Nuns might pray for the Souls of his Father King *Henry* and Lady *Roſamund*; but S. *Hugh*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, did not ſuffer it to remain long, for in his next Viſitation, he not only demoliſhed her Tomb, but cauſed her Bones to be caſt out of Chriſtian Burial.

At the King's Palace here were born *Edmund*, the ſecond Son of King *Edward* I. by Queen *Margaret* his Wife, 5 *Aug.* 1330, ſurnamed from it, *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*. He was created Earl of *Kent* by his Half-Brother, King *Edward* II. and being much againſt the Treatment of that Prince by the Queen Mother and *Mortimer*, who had depoſed and impriſoned him, was induced by the Command of the Pope, and Inſtigation of divers of the Nobility (who were perſwaded by one *Thomas Dunhead*, a Friar-Preacher, that he was alive) to endeavour by all Ways and Means poſſible to deliver King *Edward* out of Priſon, and reſtore him to his Crown. For this Conſpiracy he was arreſted on St. *Gregory*'s Day, 12 *Mar.* 1329, and being arraigned upon certain Confeſſions and Letters found about him, he was found guilty of Treaſon, and a few Days after beheaded at *Wincheſter*, the Parliament then ſitting there. 2. *Edward* the eldeſt Son of King *Edward* III. afterwards known in the World by the Name of the *Black Prince*, not from his Complexion or Conditions, but from his victorious Atchievements, which were black and diſmal to all his Enemies, was alſo born here. He was educated under his Father in Martial Diſcipline, in which he was ſo great a Proficient, that like a ſecond *Mars*, he was a Terror to *Europe*. He married *Joan*, Counteſs of *Salisbury* and *Kent*, from whoſe Garter the noble Order of Knighthood, ſo called, was firſt inſtituted. His Merit, as well as Birth, entitled him to the Crown, but he never lived to wear it, dying before his Father, *Anno Ætat.* 46. and leaving his Son *Richard* to take his Place, but he not being the Heir of his Qualifications for it, was deprived

priv'd by the *Lancaſtrians*, who would not have dared to have reached at the Crown, had his Father worn it. 3. *Thomas*, the youngeſt Son of King *Edward* III. by *Philippa* his Wife, ſurnamed alſo from this Place, *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*. The Biſhop of *Durham*, *Thomas Hatfield*, was his Godfather, and was permitted probably to give him his Chriſtian Name. He was created by his Nephew, King *Richard* II. on his Coronation-Day, firſt, Earl of *Buckingham*, and then Duke of *Gloceſter*; and afterwards marrying *Eleanor*, the ſole Daughter and Heir of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Eſſex* and *Hereford*, he became not only Earl of *Eſſex* in her Right, but Conſtable of *England*: He was a Perſon of Valour and Wiſdom, both which he was vigilant to employ for the Honour and Safety of the King; but being attended with too much Obſtinacy and Imperiouſneſs, ſo much diſtreſſed the King, that he contrived with *Thomas Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, and ſome others, how to take him off, which they ſoon after did, by training of him from his own Houſe at *Plaſhy* in *Eſſex*, and carrying him over to *Calais*, where he was ſtrangled. *Anno* 1397, he had provided himſelf a Burial-place at *Plaſhy*, where he had founded a College, and was carried thither to be buried, but his Body was afterwards carried to *Weſtminſter*, and there interred with *Eleanor* his Wife.

In this Palace the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, afterwards Queen, was kept a Priſoner ſome Time, and that in none of the beſt Lodgings, by the Order of her Siſter Queen *Mary*; ſhe had been confined in the *Tower* of *London* ſome Months before, and was removed to this Palace, under the Conduct of Sir *Henry Bennifield*. The Princeſs her ſelf ſuppoſed ſhe was led to the Slaughter; and therefore deſired her Servants to pray for her at Night as her laſt; but the People believing her to be releaſed, and only brought to this Palace as a remote Reſidence, rung the Bells as ſhe paſſed along, but Sir *Henry* was ſo much diſpleaſed with the Peoples Rejoycing, that he not only commanded them to ceaſe the Bells, but put the Ringers in the Stocks, which raiſed ſuch Thoughts into her Mind, that ſhe ſaid to her Servants and Friends, *As a Sheep to the Slaughter, ſo am I led.* Being brought to this Palace, ſhe was kept under a Guard of Soldiers Day and Night; and tho' ſhe had the Privilege granted her of walking in the Garden, yet ſhe was under continual Fears of Death, the Keeper of the Houſe being a notorious Ruffain, and Biſhop *Gardiner* ſeeking all Means to deſtroy her; but the Lord *Tame*, who was in Commiſſion with *Bennifield*, kept them all from their Deſigns; however, it had like to have been effected by an Accident, (as it appeared, (tho' it was ſuſpected to be purpoſely intended) which was this: On a ſudden, while the Princeſs was in her Lodgings, there was diſcover'd a Fire to be kindled between the Cieling of the Room below and the Boards of her Chamber, which, had it burſt out into a Flame, muſt have conſumed her; but there happening a Gentleman of *Oxfordſhire* to be with Sir *Henry Bennifield* at that Time, he joined with him, and pulling up the Boards, quenched the Fire, which Eſcape had ſuch an Effect upon the Princeſs, that a little after, ſitting at her Priſon's Window, and muſing upon her Dangers, ſhe obſerved a Maid in *Woodſtock* Park milking a Cow, and merrily ſinging over her Pail, which brought this Thought into her Mind, That Liberty and Fearleſneſs were more valuable than all the Greatneſs in the World; and wiſhed that ſhe were rather that Milk-maid than a Princeſs; into ſuch Diſtreſs was ſhe then brought.

This Manor and Park of *Woodſtock* being the Inheritance of our Kings, reverted with the Crown to King *Charles* II. and was continued to his Succeſſors, till the fourth Year of Queen ANNE, when Her Majeſty, by the Concurrence of Parliament, granted all the Intereſt of the Crown in the Honour and Manor of *Woodſtock* and Hundred of *Wotton*, to *John* Duke of *Marlborough*, and his Heirs, as a Reward of his eminent and unparalled Services,

Services, in gaining by his Courage and Conduct divers Victories over the *French* and *Bavarian* Army at *Schellenberge*, and other Places; but more especially at *Blenheim*, by which the Frontiers of *Holland* were secured and enlarged, and the Empire rescued from immediate Ruin. Nor was his Grace thus rewarded at home only, but the Emperor made him a Prince of the Empire, by granting him the Lordship of *Mendlebeim*, from whence he was stiled throughout the Empire, The Prince of *Mendlebeim*. The Duke being thus settled in the Possession of this Palace (once the Delight of our Kings, but almost quite demolished by the late Civil Wars, in the Reign of King *Charles* I.) and Park, began to rebuild it, and make it more magnificent, changing the Name to *Blenheim* House or Castle, that it might for ever remain a Monument of his glorious Actions there and elsewhere. It is adorned with spacious and beautiful Gardens, and all other Accommodations and Ornaments suitable to the Stateliness of the Fabrick. It is to belong to one of the Duke's Descendants for ever, who, whether Male or Female, are to have the Title and Arms of *Marlborough*, and by way of Homage, present a Standard to the Sovereign every Year, on the Day that the Battle at *Blenheim* was fought, and Victory obtained.

The Town of *Woodstock* joineth to the Park, and is not above half a Mile distant from the Palace. It is a little neat Country Corporation, and hath some very good Inns in it. The Streets are well paved, and it hath the Privilege of sending two Members to Parliament. For many Years this Town was enriched by the Resort of our Kings and Queens to it; but Queen *Elizabeth* never loving her Goal, which prevented the going of the Court thither, the Town fell into great Decay; whereupon that Queen, that she might restore it to a prosperous State, caused a Statute to pass in Parliament, *Anno* 18 *Reg.* to make it a Staple of Wool; but how this Trade has succeeded, we find not. The Market here is on *Tuesday* weekly, and Fairs on *March* 25, *July* 21, and *Sept.* 20, and *Dec.* 6. yearly. It is a Corporation, and sends Burgesses to Parliament; but it is but of late Years that it hath had these Privileges; for tho' indeed we find that it sent Burgesses to Parliament twice, *viz.* once in the 30th Year of *Edward* I. and another Time 33d of *Edward* III. it sent none for some Centuries. From *June* to *Holy-rood* Day, Venison is here to be had in the greatest Perfection, and cheap; the Park here being so well stocked, that there are never less than 5000 Head of Deer thought to be in it all Times. Mr. *Richard Cromwell*, Citizen and Skinner of *London*, founded a School here, 27 *Eliz. Anno Domini* 1585, of which *Francis Gregory*, a Native of this Town, who had been an Usher at *Westminster* School, under Mr. *Richard Busby*, became Master, and did much Good by his sedulous Instruction.

In the Park here, Dr. *Plot* tells us, is one of the best and strongest Polysyllabical Ecchoes which he ever met with. In the Time when little Wind is stirring, it returns very distinctly seventeen Syllables, and in the Night twenty, as he found by Experiment. The Object of this Ecchо, he says, is the Hill with the Trees on the Top of it, about half a Mile distant from the Town, in the Way to the Earl of *Rochester*'s Lodge; and the true Place of the Speaker on the opposite Hill, just without the Gate at the Town's End, near *Chaucer*'s House.

This Town giveth the Title of Viscount to *Henry Bentinck*, Duke and Earl of *Portland*, and is not a little proud, that it is the Birth-place of our famous *English Homer*, *Jeffrey Chaucer*. Other Places indeed claim that Honour, as they did *Homer*'s, viz. *Newbury* in *Berkshire*, *Donnington* Castle there being his Inheritance, and *London*, in which he says he was forth grown, which may rather imply his Education than Birth; but *Woodstock* has the greatest Probability on her Side; *Leland*, *Pitts*, and *Cambden*, our greatest Antiquaries positively asserting it; and *Pitts* tells us his Father was a Knight; and since Authority much strengthens Learning, we may be throughly satisfied, that

that here he was born, and dwelt, becauſe Queen *Elizabeth* paſſed a fair Stone-houſe in this Town, ſtanding near her Palace, unto the Tenant, by the Name of *Chaucer*'s Houſe, as 'tis called to this Day. Dr. *Plot*, to prove the Healthineſs of the Air and Water of this Place, ſays, that one *Bryan Stephens*, an Inhabitant of this Town, lived till he was an hundred and three Years old; and one *George Green* was above an hundred when he died. Dr. *John Caſe*, a Perſon in much Eſteem for his Learning beyond Sea, tho' not ſo much at home, was born in this Town. He was Scholar and Fellow of St. *John*'s College, *Oxford*, and was looked upon in his Time the beſt Diſputant and Philoſopher that ever that College had bred. Being popiſhly affected, he left his Fellowſhip and married; yet being a meek Perſon, and leading a ſtudious Life, was beloved, and had in high Veneration of the Scholars, and obtained a Licence of the Univerſity to read Lectures in Logick and Philoſophy to young Men in his private Houſe. Many eminent Men were produced by his Inſtruction, and he wrote many Books for their Improvement, of which his *Sphæra Civitatis*, *Speculum Moralium*, &c. were in great Price. He was a Doctor of Phyſick, and did much good in that Profeſſion. He died 23 *Jan.* 1599, and was buried in St. *John*'s College Chapel. He got a large Eſtate, which he beſtowed on pious Uſes.

Dedington, or *Daddington*, is another Market-Town in this Hundred; the Market is on *Saturday*, and Fairs on *Whitmunday*, St. *Lawrence*'s Day, *Aug.* 10. and St. *Martin*'s Day, *Novemb.* 11. It was anciently a Town corporate, and ſent Burgeſſes to Parliament, one Seſſion in the 30th Year of King *Edward* Iſt's Reign, and two more in the 32d and 33d of King *Edward* IIId's Reign, but never ſince, that we find. It is now governed by a Bailiff. This Manor was in the Reign of King *John*, *Reg.* 5. the Eſtate and Demeſne of *William Malet*, a great Man in his Time, who was Sheriff of *Somerſetſhire* and *Devonſhire*, from the 12th of K. *John* to the 15th; but taking Arms againſt that King, *Reg.* 17. in Conjunction with the Rebellious Barons, this Manor, with divers other Eſtates of his, were ſeized by the King, and given to *Thomas Baſſet*, whoſe Daughter *Alice* he had married, having with her this Lordſhip in Frank-Marriage. In the Reign of King *Edward* II. *Guy*, Earl of *Warwick*, taking Part with *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and other Nobles, who were diſcontented at *Piers Gaveſton*'s Abuſe of the King's Favours, they all put themſelves in Arms, and took him at *Scarborough*. The King having Notice of it, deſired to ſpeak with him, and promiſed, that in all Things he'd ſatisfy their Requeſts concerning him, which the Earl of *Pembroke* engaged that the King ſhould do; and thereupon *Piers* was delivered to him to carry to the King, then at *Wallingford*; but as the Earl was on the Way, and came to this Place, the Earl of *Warwick* came with armed Men, and taking him from the Earl's Servants who kept him, carried him to *Warwick* Caſtle, and beheaded him on *Blacklow-Hill*, a little diſtant from *Warwick*, according as he had been forewarn'd, That he ſhould feel the Sharpneſs of the Teeth of the Black Dog of *Arden* (the Name that he had in Scorn given the Earl of *Warwick*, when he was ſheltered by the King's Favour.)

The Manor of this Place was after this in the Poſſeſſions of *Hugh de le Spenſer*, Earl of *Wincheſter*; but he being attainted in the Reign of King *Edward* III. this and divers others Manors, to the Value of four Thouſand Marks, were given to *Thomas de Brotherton*, fifth Son of King *Edward* I. then Earl Marſhal of *England*. The Manor of this Place was, in later Times, purchaſed by King *Henry* VIII. of Sir *Thomas Pope*, (how it deſcended to him, we find not) and ſettled upon his new erected College, *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, to which we ſuppoſe it belongs at this Time; but before the ſaid Sale, Sir *Thomas* (as the Record ſhews) had founded a School here, which he called *Jeſus-School*.

Dr.

Dr. *Plot* (Nat. Hiſt. of *Oxf.* p. 362.) ſpeaking of the *Saxon* and *Daniſh* Fortifications in this County, tells us, at this Town was anciently a Caſtle, tho' now there are few Marks of it, to which he makes no Queſtion, but that *Aymer de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, (as is juſt before mentioned) brought *Piers de Gaveſton*, the great Favourite of King *Edward* II. and there left him to the Fury of the Earls of *Lancaſter*, *Warwick* and *Hereford*, who carried him to *Warwick* and beheaded him. (*N. B.* Sir *William Dugdale*'s Account above is more favourable to the Earl of *Pembroke*, and more probable.)

The ſame Doctor reckoning up ſome ancient Cuſtoms ſtill retained in this County, but aboliſhed, or quite loſt in others, inſtances in one uſed in this Place, called, *The Running at the Quinten, Quintain*, or *Quintel*, from the *Latin*, *Quintus*, becauſe it was uſed every fifth Year at the Olympick Games, or was the laſt of thoſe Sports exerciſed on the fifth and laſt Day. The Manner of it is thus: They ſet up a Poſt perpendicular, and place a ſlender Piece of Timber on the Top of it on a Spindle, having a Board at the one End, and a Bag of Sand hanging at the other; againſt the Board they ride with ſtrong Staves, which violently bringing about the Bag, it ſtrikes them on the Back or Neck, and ſometimes beats them from their Horſe, unleſs they get nimbly away. He that breaks the Board is for that Time accounted a brave Man. A Reward was anciently given to him, as at *London* a Peacock, *&c.* but now this Sport is chiefly uſed at Marriages, for the young Men to ride at, when they carry home the Bride. In this Town was born the Lord Chief Juſtice Sir *William Scroggs*, the Son of *William Scroggs*, an Inhabitant here. He was a Commoner of *Oriel* College, a Maſter of a good *Latin* Stile, and a good Diſputant. His Father deſigned him for a Divine, and procured the Reverſion of a good Parſonage for him; but the Wars coming on, the Scholars generally left the Univerſity, but he ſtayed and bore Arms for his Majeſty; but was allowed ſo much Time as to take his Degree of Maſter of Arts, 1643. In the Expeditions of *Kent*, *Eſſex* and *Colcheſter*, he was a Captain of a Foot Company; but this laſt being unfortunate, his Soldier Life came to an End, and he was forced to take another Courſe of ſubſiſting. At this Time he entred himſelf into *Grey*'s Inn, and having ſtudied the Common Law diligently, and been called to the Bar, he was made a Serjeant, Knight, and ſoon after Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench. In this Interval came on the Popiſh Plot, and the Conſpirators being tried before him, he got great Reputation by his wiſe Management; but his Zeal ſlackening when he ſaw the Court-Deſigns, he was diſplaced, and Sir *Francis Pemberton* put in his Room: Some Articles were drawn up againſt him, and read in the Houſe of Commons, but dropt upon his Removal, and he retired to his Seat at *Weald-Hall*, near *Burnt-Wood* in *Eſſex*, where he lived in Retirement till he died, 25 *Octob.* 1683. He was much abuſed in Pamphlets for his Partiality in and about the Popiſh Plot, and particularly in diſcharging *Wakeman*; and, among other Things, ſaid to be a Butcher's Son; but all theſe Things muſt be looked upon as the Effects of popular Rage, ſince Evidence is wanting.

Near this Town, in the Grounds of one Mr. *Lane*, is a Well of medicinal Waters, of a ſtrong ſulphureous Smell, like Water which has been uſed in ſcouring of a Gun, and highly impregnated with a vitrioline Salt. In the Digging of it, there was found the Stone called *Pyrites Argenteus*, and a Bed of *Belemnites*, commonly called Thunderbolts; and out of it hath been ſince taken the Silver *Marchaſite*, of a glorious gliſtering Colour, but not yet diſcovered to be of any kind of Uſe. Here are alſo certain Waters, which have been ſometimes heavier, and ſometimes lighter than common Water, and give much different Sediments at divers

divers Trials with the ſame Materials.

The Villages of this Hundred, which have any Thing obſervable in them, are *Aſton*, anciently the Manor and Eſtate of *John* Lord *Molins*, who was highly in Favour with King *Edward* III. who made him the Treaſurer of his Chamber, and granted him many other advantageous Privileges; but being angry with him, becauſe he did not ſend the King ſuch Monies as he expected, when he lay before *Tournay*, he was impriſoned with ſome of the Judges, and this Manor, with his other Eſtates, ſeized into the King's Hands; but the King's Anger being at length appeaſed, they were reſtored to him, and left to his Son and Heir *William* Lord *Molins*, in whoſe Deſcendants it continued, till Iſſue Male failing in his Grandſon *William* Lord *Molins*, who left one Daughter and Heir, then but three Years old, named *Eleanora*. She afterwards became the Wife of *Robert Hungerford*, Eſq; 19 *Hen.* 6. and carried this Manor, and divers other Eſtates into his Family. This Place, in Memory of the *Molins*, Lords of it, was, upon this Marriage, called *Aſton-Molins* in following Times.

In this Village (ſays Dr. *Plot*) in a Field North-weſt of the Church, is a petrifying Spring, whoſe Waters begin their Work, by caſting a ſtony Slime upon the Ruſhes, Graſs, Moſs, Sticks, *&c.* which yet in a while are ſo altogether eaten away, that nothing of them remains after the Petrification compleated, but the Figures of the Plants or Sticks, with ſome Augmentation in the Bigneſs of them.

Barton, the Lordſhip and Demeſne of *John* Lord *St. John*, and after him of his Poſterity and Heirs, to 27 *Edw.* 3. *Emme de St. John*, Grandmother of the abovemention'd *John*, had for her Maintenance *la Grave*, Part of this Manor of *Barton*, and the Church was by his Anceſtors given, with the Chapels of *Sandford* and *Ledwell*, to the Canons of *Oſney*, near *Oxford*, which the above ſaid *John* confirmed to them.

Begbrooke and *Bladen*, two adjoining Pariſhes, are memorable only for an old Fortification, commonly called *Round-Caſtle*, which is ſituate indeed near *Begbrooke* Church on the Weſt, but is in the Pariſh of *Bladen*; and *Lineham-Barrow*, between which and *Pudlicot*, a Seat of the ancient Family of *Lacies*, there is a Paſſage under Ground down to the River. On what particular Occaſion they were made, we have no Hiſtory to inform us; but in general we think it probable that they were made by the *Danes*, becauſe they are both in Figure round. The Annals of *Margan* tell us, that there was a Fight in this Place, *Anno* 1069, but mention not between what Parties.

In the Quarries here is found a gritty Sort of Amber, ſomething finer than that at *Witney*. It is obſerved growing ſometimes in the Seams of the Rocks, and ſometimes in the Body of the Stone; but notwithſtanding the gritty Texture, it proves uſeful enough to Leather-dreſſers, but a much finer than either of thoſe has been taken up at *Water-Perry*.

Bladon, a Village famous only for their Loyal Parſon Dr. *Matthew Griffith*, who, for his Zeal to the eſtabliſhed Church and regal Prerogative, endured ſeven violent Aſſaults, and five Impriſonments; but lived to the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. and having recovered his Livings of St. *Magdalen Foſtreet*, and his Rectory here, died at this laſt, 14 *Octob.* 1665. *Ætat.* 68. He fought in Defence of *Baſing-Houſe*, and his Daughter manfully loſt her Life there.

Carſington, *Cherſington*, or *Caſſington*, was the Eſtate and Demeſne of *William de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, at his Death, which happened 2 *May* 28 *Hen.* 6. after this Manner: He was a great Favourite of Queen *Margaret*, and had by his imprudent Management of Royal Favours, incurred the Odium of the Nobility and People, inſomuch that a general Inſurrection being feared by the King, he ordered his Baniſhment; and accordingly the Duke putting to Sea at *Ipſwich* in *Suffolk*, with a Purpoſe to ſail into

France, was taken by a Ship of War belonging to the Duke of *Exeter*, then Conſtable of the Tower, and had his Head cut off upon the Side of the Cock-boat he was in. His Body and Head were after found by one of his Captains, and being conveyed to the Collegiate Church of *Wingfield* in *Suffolk*, was buried there. *John de la Pole*, then but 7 Years old, was left his Heir. The Church here is a Vicarage, for an Augmentation of which, Dr. *Jaſper Maine*, Archdeacon of *Chicheſter*, who died in 1672, gave by his laſt Will 100*l.* to purchaſe Land with for that End. The Parſonage, before the Diſſolution, belonged to the Priory of St. *Frideſwide*, *Oxford*; but being then ſeized by King *Henry* VIII. was ſettled on his new erected College, *Chriſt-Church*, to which we ſuppoſe it now belongs. Mr. *John Ball*, the famous Puritan, was born in this Pariſh of mean Parentage. His School-Education was private at *Yarnton*, an adjoining Village; but he took his Degrees at *Oxford*, being a Student firſt at *Brazen-noſe* College, and then at St. *Mary's* Hall. Being ordained by an *Iriſh* Biſhop to avoid Subſcription, he became Curate of *Whitmore*, a Chapel of Eaſe to *Stoke* in *Staffordſhire*, where he lived and died a Non-conformiſt, in a poor Condition. He was a painful Preacher, and profitable Writer; and tho' he was ſomewhat diſaffected to the Ceremonies and Diſcipline of the Eſtabliſhed Church, yet he wrote againſt ſuch as conceived the Corruptions of it were Ground enough for a Separation from it, particularly in his Anſwer to Mr. *John Can*, the Leader of the *Engliſh Browniſts* of *Amſterdam*. He was indeed cenſured by ſome of his own Party for it, as deſerting the Non-conformiſts Cauſe and Grounds, and ſo declining from the Inconformity he had long profeſſed; but for all that he died abundantly ſatisfied in the Juſtneſs of the Cauſe, which he ſo well defended againſt Separation. He hath many Books in Print. He died 20 *Octob.* 1640, and was buried in the Church of *Whitmore*, leaving behind him the Character of a learned and pious Man, who by his great Labours had done eminent Service to the Church in private and publick.

Cogges, the Head of the Barony of *Arſic*, of which *Manaſſer*, or *Manſer de Arſic* was Lord. This Family was deſcended of the Earls of *Oxford*, and are as ancient as King *Henry* the Iſt's Reign. They flouriſhed in this Lordſhip divers Succeſſions, till *Robert de Arſic*, who died in King *Henry* IIId's Time, leaving only Heirs General, *viz.* *Joan*, who married *Euſtace de Greinvile*; and *Alice*, the Wife of *Thomas de Hayes*, who joined together, and paſſed all their Intereſt to this Manor, and other their Paternal Eſtate, to *Walter Grey*, Archbiſhop of *York*. How, or when it paſſed from his Heirs or Aſſigns, we don't find; but it appears that it came to *William* Lord *Lovel*, 33 *Hen.* 6. by his Wife *Alice*, Daughter of Sir *John Deincourt*, and Heir to her Siſter, Wife to *Ralph* Lord *Cromwell*, who died then without Iſſue. Her Son *Francis* Lord *Lovel* was her Heir of this Barony, and enjoyed it till being attainted for High Treaſon by Parliament, for ſiding with King *Edward* IV. and *Richard* III. whom he aſſiſted in the Battle in *Boſworth* Field, 1 *Hen.* 7. this Barony, with divers Manors in this and other Counties, were by him forfeited to the Crown, and given by King *Henry* VII. to *Jaſper* Earl of *Pembroke* and Duke of *Bedford*, and Half-Brother to King *Henry* VI. by his Mother's Marriage with *Owen Tudor*, deſcended from the ancient Princes of *Wales*. He died without Iſſue, and ſo we are at a Loſs to account farther for the Lords of this Barony.

The Church of this Barony was given by the above-mentioned *Manaſſer de Arſic*, to the Monks of *Feſcamp* in *Normandy*, with Lands and Tithes in divers other Places; whereupon theſe Monks ſent over Part of their Convent hither, and here founded a Cell to that their foreign Monaſtery, which was diſſolved in King *Henry* Vth's Reign among the Priories alien.

Compton-

Compton-long, a Village at a little Diſtance from that wonderful Monument of Antiquity, called *Rolle-rich-ſtones*, of which the country People have a Tradition, that they were once Men, turned into Stones, and that the higheſt of them ſhould have been the King of *England*, if he could have ſeen this Village, which was but a little farther. Dr. *Thomas Rotheram*, alias *Scot*, when he was Biſhop of *Lincoln*, augmented the Number of Fellows of *Lincoln* College, from ſeven to twelve, by appropriating for their Subſiſtence two Benefices, *viz.* this, and *Twyford* in *Buckinghamſhire*.

Dichely, an Hamlet in *Spilleſbury* Pariſh, where the Earl of *Litchfield* hath a Seat. V. *Spilleſbury*.

Duns-Tew is memorable for what happened to *Ann Green*, a Servant Maid of Sir *Thomas Read*'s of this Place, *Anno* 1650, ſhe being with Child, thro' over-working in turning of Malt, fell in Travel about the fourth Month of her Time, and not knowing what ſhe ailed, went to the Houſe of Eaſement, and after ſome Straining was delivered of a Child, but ſo ſmall, that the Sex was not diſcoverable. The Matter being found out, ſhe was, by her own Confeſſion, condemned and hanged; and being thought dead (becauſe as ſhe deſired) divers Means were uſed to put her out of her Pain, ſhe was carried to an Houſe to be diſſected; but as the Doctors, *viz.* Sir *William Petty*, Anatomy Profeſſor, Dr. *Wallis*, Dr. *Bathurſt*, &c. were preparing her Body for it, they perceived a Ruttling in her Throat, by which, conceiving ſome Signs of Life, they uſed ſuch Means to recover her, that within fourteen Hours ſhe ſpake, and the next Day talked and prayed. The Officers concerned in her Execution, would have had her away to have compleated it, but the Doctors and Mayor kept them from their Intention, till they got her a Pardon. It is obſervable, that ſhe came to her ſelf juſt as if ſhe had been awaked out of Sleep, beginning to ſpeak, where ſhe left off at the Gallows. After her Recovery ſhe went to her Friends at *Steeple Barton*, and being there married, had three Children, lived in good Repute, and died in 1659. This wonderful Occurrence was generally interpreted as a Mark of her Innocency, and as ſuch is tranſmitted to Poſterity by ſome Writers. There are certain Lands in this Place, which having belonged to the Monaſtery of St. *Frideſwide*, *Oxford*, before the Diſſolution of it, were then ſeized by King *Henry* VIII. and given to his new-built College of *Chriſt-Church*, which we ſuppoſe now enjoys them.

Einſham, or as Sir *H. Spelman* writes it, *Ænham*, in the *Saxon* Language, as Mr. *Cambden* has it, Eignerham; but as the Additions, Egonerham, was anciently a royal Vill, ſituated moſt commodiouſly among delightful Meadows. The Eminency of this Place is confirmed by the Mention of it in the moſt early Times, and by King *Ethelred*'s Charter (of which we ſhall ſpeak preſently) which terms it *Locus celebris*. This Place, among other Garriſons in thoſe Parts, *Cutbwolfe* the *Saxon* firſt took from the conquered *Britains*. Being in the *Saxons* Power, *Æthelmar*, a Nobleman, adorned it with a Monaſtery, which *Ethelred* King of *England*, in the Year 1005, confirmed and ſigned the Privilege of Liberty (as the Words of the Charter run) with the Sign of the Holy Croſs; but this religious Houſe is long ſince turned into a private Houſe, and belongs to the Earl of *Darby*. Here alſo in the Year 1009, the ſame King *Ethelred*, by the Advice of *Alphege*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Wulſtan*, Archbiſhop of *York*, held a general Council, wherein many Decrees relating to the good Government of Church and State, were eſtabliſhed. They are to be ſeen in Sir *H. Spelman*'s *Engliſh* Councils. *Tom.* I. *p.* 510.

In the Royalty of this Pariſh of *Enſham*, there was of old, and hath been continued, till of late, an ancient Cuſtom, by which the Town's People were allowed upon *Whitmunday* to cut down, and carry away, where-ever the Church-wardens pleaſed to mark it out, by

giving the firſt Chop, as much Timber as could be drawn away by Mens Hands into the Abbey-yard; and if they could draw it out again, notwithſtanding the Oppoſition of the Servants of the Abbey to prevent it, and keep it for their own, (which, ſince the Diſſolution of the Abbies, the Servants of the Lord of the Manor are to do) they become the Proprietors of it, and the Timber was to be made uſe of for the Reparations of the Church. By this Cuſtom ſome will have it, that the People hold their Right of Commonage at *Lammas* and *Michaelmas*; but Timber now growing very ſcarce, thro' the long Uſage of it, becauſe it diſcourageth Planting, the Chief of the Pariſh have combined to lay it aſide, upon Condition, that the Rights of the Church be compenſated ſome other way.

Further, upon a Grant of the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Anno* 1230, for obſerving of Proceſſions and other Solemities at *Enſham* Church, in Obedience to the Mother Church of *Lincoln*, in *Whitſun-Week*, many of the *Oxford* Scholars repairing thither to ſee jovial Doings, were aſſaulted by the country People, who killed ſome, and wounded others, and made the reſt fly home in Fear and Danger of their Lives. The Biſhop hearing it excommunicated the Authors and Abettors of this Sedition in all the Churches of *Oxfordſhire*, excluding them the Society of all Chriſtians, and depriving them of the Benefit of Confeſſion till the Feaſt of St. *Bartholomew*; the Scholars alſo reſented this Injury ſo highly, that they intermitted all Lectures, and would not reſume them till the Offenders had undergone the ſevereſt Puniſhments; and when they did, the Biſhop procured of the Pope a Permiſſion for the Doctors and Maſters of *Oxford*, to become Lectures and Regents in any other Univerſity, without any Examination.

Glympton, a ſmall Village, is famous for the Reſidence of *Tho. Tiſdale*, Eſq; who, by his laſt Will, dated 30 *June* 1610, bequeathed five thouſand Pounds to purchaſe Lands and Tenements for the Maintenance of certain Fellows and Scholars, to be choſen from the Free-School at *Abington*, into any College in the Univerſity of *Oxford*; (Archbiſhop *Abbot*, and other great Men, with the Mayor and Burgeſſes of *Abington*, being made Truſtees, who, after ſome Difficulties, ſettled them in *Pembroke* College;) and for a Spring, which riſeth in a Wood, about a Mile South-Weſt from the Church, in a Place where there are Stones in the Forms of Cockles. The Ebullitions of it are three, and the moſt Southern makes an humming Noiſe, much like that of an empty Bottle held with the Mouth againſt the Wind, which Reſemblance perhaps may help us to explain the Cauſe as well as the Sound; for ſuppoſing the Channel be large within, and the Paſſage out be ſomewhat narrow like a Bottle, the Colliſion of the Water againſt the Lips of the Orifice, may make ſuch a Noiſe in a large Vault therein, eſpecially if the Waters be ſpirituous, as peradventure it may probably be. In *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, there is a Spring that makes ſuch a Noiſe as this doth, which they call *Bolderborn* from it.

Godſtow is remarkable for nothing but its Nunnery; for which ſee the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of this County following.

Hanborough, noted only for the *Selenites*, or Moon-ſtone, which hath been found in great Plenty in digging of Wells in this Place.

Kidlington, one Mrs. *Hill*, who was born in this Place, lived above a Century of Years.

Ledwell, where is found a fine Sand, which is of good Uſe to give a Conſiſtency and Body to Glaſs, and perhaps might prove as good Tarſo as any they have from *France*, or is uſed in *Italy*, were it in a Place where it might be tried.

Leigh North ought to be taken Notice of, that it may be a Caution to all that do or may inhabit there, in digging Pits or Wells for common Uſe; becauſe here is a Sort of Earth, which ſends forth ſuch ſudden and deadly Steams, that they kill before the Patient can give

give the leaſt Notice; of which there happened two deplorable Examples in the Years 1655 and 1674, both of them in *Auguſt*: The firſt happened to two Men of *Woodſtock*, who undertook to dig a Well here, but before they had done any Thing conſiderable to it, ſunk down and irrecoverably died, which being perceived by a Woman who ſtood by, ſhe called a Miller to their Aſſiſtance, who unhappily deſcending to them, fell down dead alſo. The other fell out upon this Occaſion: A Woman having had the Bucket of her Well faln into it, deſired a luſty young Fellow to go down by a Ladder and fetch it up for her, which he willingly granting, by that Time he came half way down, he fell down dead into the Water, at which the Woman being amazed, called another young Man to help the other out, but when he came about the ſame Place of the Ladder, he ſuddenly fell off and died, without the leaſt Sign of a Change, ſo ſuddenly mortal are the Damps of the Earth here.

Here hath alſo been found the Stone called *Pyrites*, which hath the Taſte of Ink, and being expoſed to the Air a while, becomes covered with a white downy Salt of the very ſame Taſte, which Dr. *Plot* takes to be ſuch an *Atramentum album*, *i. e.* white Ink, as *Kentman* ſays, riſes out of the *Pyrites* at *Goſlar* and *Radeberg*.

Stanton-Harcourt, where is a large Barrow erected (as Dr. *Plot* ſuppoſes) by the *Britains* or *Danes*, becauſe it is near no Highway, but in the open Fields. If it was a *Daniſh* Monument, it is certainly the Memorial of ſome Perſon, as will appear by the Stones ſet near it, tho' it is poſſible that theſe may be *Roman*, it being cuſtomary for them to ſet up ſuch Trophies at the utmoſt Bounds of their Victories, or where they could not conveniently advance them further, as *Dion* and *Florus* teſtify. As for the Stones near this Barrow, called the *Devil's Coits*, (he adds that) he ſhould take them to be Appendices to the former ſepulchral Monument, but that they ſeem to be removed a little too far from it, and therefore ſays, perhaps the Barrow might be caſt up for ſome *Saxon*, and the Stones for ſome *Britains*, ſlain hereabouts, or *vice verſa*. They are eight Feet high, and near the Bottom ſeven Feet broad. They ſeem not natural, but made by Art of ſmall Stones cemented together, of which there are great Numbers in the Fields about it. The Rectory of this Place was conveyed to and ſettled upon *All-Souls* College, by Letters Patents from Queen *Elizabeth*. In the Church is erected a ſumptuous Tomb by the Right Honourable *Simon* Lord *Harcourt*, for his Son *Simon Harcourt*, Eſq; lately deceaſed, on which theſe Lines are engraven:

To this ſad Shrine, whoe'er thou art, draw near,
If ever Son, if ever Friend were dear;
Here lies the Youth who ne'er his Friend denied,
Or gave his Father Grief, but when he died.
How vain is Reaſon! Eloquence, how weak!
When Pope muſt tell what *Harcourt* cannot ſpeak.
Let then thy once lov'd Friend inſcribe thy Stone,
And with a Father's Sorrow mix his own.

Simon Lord *Harcourt* hath a Seat in this Place, and takes his Title of Baron from it. He was bred a Lawyer in *Lincoln's Inn*, and from Solicitor and Attorney General roſe by his faithful Services to be Keeper of the Great Seal, when he was made a Lord by Queen *Anne*.

Steple-aſton, where was a Pavement ploughed up, conſiſting of Squares of divers Colours, and ſet in curious Figures, not cubick, like that found at *Great Tew*, but oblong, ſet perpendicular to the Horizon. That this Pavement was *Roman*, Dr. *Plot* thinks, there is no Doubt,

Doubt, tho' it was not found near any *Roman* Station, and far enough removed from any *Roman* Highway; (except ſome Branches of *Akemanſtreet* from *Ramſden* and *Woodſtock* might happen to paſs theſe Places) but he gueſſeth it was not of any higher Antiquity, than the Time of *Agricola*, Lieutenant of *Veſpaſian*, who compleated the *Roman* Conqueſts in theſe Southern Parts of *Britain*, or at moſt of *Paulinus*, who defeated the valourous *Britiſh* Queen *Boadicea*. The Uſe of theſe Pavements was, to lay where the Generals ſet their *Pretorium*, or Tent.

Stunesfield, where is met with a Sort of ſpungy Chalk, which, tho' it will not ſlake as that at *Thame*, &c. yet being uſed for Pointing, ſeems to bind the Stones of their Walls very well.

Talkley, or *Tackley*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Henry* Lord *Beaumont*, an eminent Man in the Reigns of King *Edward* II. and King *Edward* III. in whoſe Reign he died. He, was, 11 *Edw.* 3. Conſtable of the King's Army ſent into *Scotland*, and in Conſideration of his great Services, obtained, among other Things, a Charter of Free-warren in all his Demeſne Lands in this Place. He left this Manor, 14 *Edw.* 3. to his Son *John* Lord *Beaumont*; but he enjoyed it not above two Years, and then dying, left it to *Eleanor* his Wife, who, 17 *Edw.* 3. procured another Charter of the King for free Warren for her Demeſne Lands in this Place. She left it to her Son and Heir, *Henry* Lord *Beaumont*, who being born beyond Sea, was legitimated by Parliament, 25 *Edw.* 3. As to the Church here we may obſerve, that upon a Vacancy of the Vicarage, one Mr. *Rogers*, who was then Rector of the ſaid Church, affirming, that the Vicarage was not regularly ordained, with the Conſent of all Parties concerned, did petition *Oliver Sutton*, then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, that the ſaid Vicarage might be conſolidated with the Rectory; whereupon the Biſhop having made a due Inquiſition about it, did ſo conſolidate them. *ult. Octob.* 1299.

In this Pariſh there is found an excellent kind of Earth, which makes the beſt Floors for Ground-Rooms and Barns.

Tew Great, near which was ploughed up an *Opus Teſſellatum*, or a Pavement cut into Squares ſomething bigger than Dice, and of four different Colours, *viz.* Blue, White, Yellow and Red, all poliſhed and orderly diſpoſed into Works in Figure like a Wheel. Theſe Pavements, if made of ſmall ſquare Marbles of natural Colours, were called *Lithoſtrata*; but if of ſmall Bricks, or Tiles, artificially tinged with Colours, annealed and poliſhed, were called *Pavimenta teſſellata*, or *Muſivum*, and both of them (ſays *Pliny*) were *Aſorata*, becauſe they were not to be ſwept, but wiped with a Spunge. This at *Great Tew* was of this later Sort.

Here alſo is a Sort of ſpungy Earth reſembling Chalk, which, tho' it will not ſlake, is ſo fine, that it ſerves well to white Rooms within, and point Walls without.

Worton Over, the Manor of which, before the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, was the Poſſeſſion of the Monaſtery of St. *Frideſwide* in *Oxford*; but coming into King *Henry* VIIIth's Hands after, was given by him to his College of *Chriſt-Church*, as we ſuppoſe, it continues. Here dwells one *John Ladd*, who being excellently Skilled in the Nature of Bees, hath an Apifactory, in the managing of which, he profeſſeth, 1. That he can take Swarms out of any Stock that is able, and neglects to ſwarm, without any Prejudice to the Stocks. 2. That he can take Honey out of the Stock without any Prejudice to the Bees. 3. That he can ſecure any Stock from being robbed. 4. That he can order an old Stock ſo, as that the Bees ſhall gather pure Virgin Honey. 5. That he can recruit Stocks in a low Condition, ſo as that they ſhall do well. 6. That he can take a Queen from one Hive where there are two, and put it to another that wants a Queen, and ſo keep the Bees together, which would otherwiſe diſperſe. 7. If a Queen wants Subjects, he can draw ſome for her

her from other Stocks in what Numbers he pleaſeth, and ſettle them under her Government. *William Tayler* of *Warkworth* in *Northamptonſhire*, hath the ſame Art, and both of them commonly practiſe theſe Operations in their Apifactories, which, becauſe they find to be very profitable to them, they are not willing to make common; yet do not refuſe to communicate their Art to fit Perſons, upon reaſonable Terms; where Curioſity, rather than Profit, ſeems the ſtrongeſt Motive.

Worton Neither, where is a vitriolate and ferruginous Spring, within a Bow-ſhot of the Church, which, beſides its tinging with Galls, lets fall a Sediment of a ruſty Colour; as doth alſo a Spring at *North-Weſton*, and another near *Whites Oak*, in the Pariſh of *North-Leigh*; but this at *Neither-Worton* is much the quicker and clearer.

Wotton, a ſmall Village now, but we ſuppoſe the moſt conſiderable of the Hundred, when it gave Name to it. The Parſonage or Rectory being purchaſed by *Robert Pink*, Warden of *New-College*, was ſettled upon the ſaid Society, *Anno* 1647.

II. Banbury Hundred.

This Hundred, joining to the Hundred of *Wotton* on the North, extendeth to the fartheſt Limits of this County Northward, having Part of *Northamptonſhire* on the Eaſt, and the Hundred of *Bloxham* on the Weſt for its Borders. The only Market-Town in this Hundred, which hath its Name from it, is

Banbury, in *Saxon* Banerbenig, whoſe Market is on *Thurſday*, and Fair on *Aug.* 1, 10. *Octob.* 1, 18. *Sept.* 20. the *Thurſday* after *Twelfth-Day*; the firſt *Thurſday* in *Lent*; and the *Thurſday* after *Michaelmas-Day*. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that it was here, that *Kenric*, the Weſt *Saxon* King, overcame the *Britains* (when they fought for their Liberties and Country) in a memorable Battle; but the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* will not allow, that this Place is concerned in this Victory of *Kenric*; for the *Saxon* Annals expreſly ſay, that this Battle was fought at Benanbyrig, *viz. Barbury-Caſtle* in *Wiltſhire*, which the Caſtle ſeated on the Top of an high Hill, and encompaſſed with a double Ditch, and other vaſt Fortifications about it; the Barrows on the adjacent Plain; the Similitude of Names; and the Courſe and Time of the *Saxons* Victories, with all other Circumſtances, ſeem to render moſt probable.

But where-ever the Battle was fought, the Succeſs of it does not belong ſo entirely to the *Saxons*, as Mr. *Cambden* ſeems to intimate; for tho' the *Saxons* had been too hard for the *Britains* in ſeveral former Engagements, yet here they had united their Strengths from all Parts ſo together, that by reaſon of their Numbers, our Hiſtorians ſay, they bore up ſo well, that when Night came on them, the Battle was depending; and 'tis more than probable, if an impartial Writer had given the Account, the *Britains* would have had the Advantage given them at this Rencounter. Beſides, this Battle was fought, *Anno* 556; and we find that the *Britains* held their Garriſons in this County, till the Year 571; or, as ſome Writers ſay, 580, which they could hardly have been ſuppoſed to do, if the Victory over them had been ſo compleat, as Mr. *Cambden* makes it. Beſides, the Manner that the *Saxon* Chronicle relates this Victory, in ſaying only *Kenric* and *Ceawlin* fought with the *Britains* at *Beranbyrig*, is Proof enough that there was no Victory, becauſe 'tis probable the Victory would not only have been mentioned, but magnified, according to the Cuſtom of the Writer, who all along is partial enough to his Country-men, to the Diſadvantage of the *Britains*.

In later Times, *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, being much diſguſted at King *Edward's* Marriage with the Lady *Elizabeth Grey*, becauſe he had been treating with the *French* Court for a Marriage with the Lady *Bona*, Siſter of the *French* Queen; and 'twas a Diſhonour to him to go on ſo deceitful a Meſſuage, revolted

wolted from him, and reſolved, with the Aſſiſtance of his Brethren, *George Nevil*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, and *John Nevil*, Earl of *Northumberland*, Men of great Intereſt, to forſake *Edward*, and re-eſtabliſh King *Henry* on his Throne. King *Edward* being ſenſible of his Danger from ſuch potent Enemies, raiſed an Army of *Welſhmen*, under the Command of *William Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and the Lord *Stafford*, who, marching with the Forces towards *Northampton*, fell in with the Earl of *Warwick*'s Northern Forces at *Edgecote*, within three Miles of this Place; but had only ſome ſhort Skirmiſhes, and then the King's Forces retired hither; which was the Reaſon that the Fight here was called *Banbury-Field*. In this Town it happened, that the Lord *Stafford* being firſt entred, took up the Inn, which the Earl of *Pembroke* deſired; and being ordered to leave it, departed very unwillingly, by reaſon he had taken a great Liking to a Damſel belonging to it; and carried all his Men along with him out of the Town. The Earl of *Warwick*, who lay at a little Diſtance, hearing of this Diſagreement, by which the Earl of *Pembroke* was left alone with his *Welſhmen*, fell upon them in the Night, and taking the Earl himſelf, his Brother Sir *Richard Herbert*, and divers other Gentlemen, Priſoners, beheaded them all in this Town. King *Edward* was greatly grieved for this Loſs, and reſolving to revenge it, marched with his Army towards the Earl of *Warwick*, and pitched his Camp at *Wolney*, four Miles from *Warwick*. Some Overtures of Peace by the Mediation of Friends, were here tender'd on both Sides, which made the King's Party careleſs in guarding themſelves, and gave *Warwick* an Advantage, which he could not omit, of ſurprizing the King; whereupon, with ſome choice Men, he entred the King's Camp in the Night, took him Priſoner, and ſent him to *Middleham-Caſtle* in *Yorkſhire*, to be under the Keeping of his Brother the Archbiſhop, from whom he made his Eſcape.

After the Conqueſt, about the Year 1125, this Town was ſtrengthened with a Caſtle by *Alexander*, then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, (who at that Time owned the Manor). Afterward this Manor was given by King *Henry* VII. to *Jaſper* Earl of *Pembroke*, whom that King alſo made Duke of *Bedford*, not only upon the Account of his Deſcent from *Owen Tudor*, his Father, whoſe Anceſtors were the ancient Princes of *Wales*, and *Catharine*, the Relict of King *Henry* V. and Daughter of *Charles* VI. King of *France*, his Mother, by whom he was Half-Brother to King *Henry* VI. but becauſe he had firmly adhered to the *Lancaſtrian* Intereſt all along, had ſuffered much for it, and been the Means of preſerving the Duke of *Richmond* from his Childhood, from the Snares and Plots laid againſt his Life, by King *Edward* IV. and his Brother *Richard* III. againſt whom he aſſiſted him at *Boſworth* Field, and ſaw him ſettled on the Throne; and being made Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, had this Lordſhip and many other Eſtates ſettled on him to ſupport his Dignity; and ſince that, in the firſt Year of Queen *Mary*, 26 *Jan.* it was made a Burrough, conſiſting of a Bailiff, 12 Aldermen and 12 Burgeſſes, in Recompenſe for their faithful Services done for that Queen, (as it is expreſſed in their Charter) in manfully reſiſting *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, who rebelled againſt her, and ſought to ſet up Queen *Jane Grey* upon the Throne, whom he had married to his Son. This Charter was renewed in the Reign of King *James* I 8 *June*, *Reg.* 6. and made a Mayor-Town, conſiſting of a Mayor, 12 Aldermen and 6 capital Burgeſſes, from which Time this Corporation hath ſent one Member to repreſent them in Parliament.

In the Civil Wars between King *Charles* I. and his Parliament, this Town had no inconſiderable Share. As it ſhewed much of Popiſh Zeal, in ſtanding up reſolutely for the Succeſſion of Queen *Mary*; ſo being puritanically inclined, it was as zealous for the Cauſe of the Puritans carried on, and maintained by the

the two Houſes of Parliament againſt the King; for they received a Garriſon of their Raiſing into their Caſtle. The King had now began his March from *Nottingham*, where he ſet up his Standard; and having taken in *Shrewsbury* and *Worceſter*, came 22 *Octob.* to *Edgcot*, a Village in *Northamptonſhire*, within four Miles of this Town, and ordered the Attack of the Rebels Garriſon here; but hearing that the Earl of *Eſſex* was at *Keinton* near *Edgbill*, reſolved upon a Battle, and ſo the Seige of this Place was laid aſide for the preſent. The Fight began the next Day, and tho' the Victory was dubious, yet the Advantage being rather on the King's Side, and Fame giving it to them, the Terror of his Army proved of great Advantage to him; for he preſently took the Lord *Say*'s Houſe and *Banbury-Caſtle*, in which were eight Hundred Foot, and a Troop of Horſe, half of which liſted under the King's Banner; and he took the Arms of all the reſt, and ſo marched to *Oxford*. The Garriſon came into the King's Hands, who held it without any Diſturbance till 19 *July* 1644, when it was beſieged by the Parliament Forces, which, when the King heard, the Earl of *Northampton* was ſent to raiſe the Siege, which he accordingly did, and the Garriſon being ſupplied with Proviſions and Ammunition, held out for the King, till his Majeſty being retired from *Oxford* to the *Scotch* Army, it was ſurrendred with *Newark*, by the King's Directions, to the *Scotch* General, with other Garriſons; and ſo all the Nation came into the Power of the Parliament, and at length the King himſelf.

The Situation of this Town, which is upon the River *Charwel*, is very pleaſant and commodious. The Trade here is profitable; and having good Land all about it, eſpecally rich Meadows, it is famous for the beſt Sort of Cheeſe. In the ploughed Fields are often found certain Coins of the *Roman* Emperors, which are a good Argument for the Antiquity of the Place. Here is a Sulphur-Well, the Water of which is ſalt, yet mingled with Sulphur, is found to conſtipate the Pores of boiled Milk, as to ſeparate its Parts into Curds and Whey, yet hath alſo a volatile Part. Here is alſo found the *Pyrites Aureus*, or Golden Fire-ſtone, in great Plenty, in digging of Wells: Some of them are taken up in great Lumps (and are therefore called Braſs Lumps) of an uncertain Form. The Richeſt of them yet known, were found at *Cleydon*, a Village near.

In theſe Northern Parts of *Oxfordſhire*, about *Banbury*, it has long been a Cuſtom, at ſet Times of the Year, for young People to meet in the Market-place here, to be hired as Servants, which Meeting at this Place they call the *Mop*. The Men-Servants ſort themſelves, and carry their Badges, according as they are qualified; the Carters ſtanding in one Place with their Whips, the Shepherds in another with their Crooks, *&c.* but the Maids ſtand all promiſcuouſly. This Cuſtom may ſeem as old as our Saviour, and ſerve to illuſtrate the Parable of the Labourers, *Mat.* 20. 1. 7.

This Town had formerly the Honour of conferring the Title and Dignity of Earl, upon *William* Lord *Knolles*, Viſcount *Wallingford*, and Earl of *Banbury*. He was the Son of *Francis Knolles*, who being a zealous Proteſtant, fled in Queen *Mary*'s Reign into *Germany*, to avoid the Perſecution then on Foot; for which he was had in ſuch Eſteem by Queen *Elizabeth*, that upon her Acceſſion to the Throne, he was made one of her Privy Council, Treaſurer of her Houſehold, and Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter. Doubtleſs theſe Favours were conferred upon him alſo, partly becauſe he had married *Catharine*, the Daughter of *Mary Bullen*, Siſter to the Queen's Mother *Anne Bullen*, King *Henry* VIIIth's ſecond Wife. He ſucceeded his Father, in being Treaſurer of the ſaid Queen's Houſhold; and in the firſt Year of King *James* I. was advanced to the Dignity of Baron *Knolles* of *Grays*, the Place of his Seat in this Shire; and being ſome Years after made Maſter of

the Court of Wards, and Knight of the Garter; he was created by the ſame King, Viſcount *Willingford*, as he continued till 2 *Car.* I. when he was created Earl of *Banbury*. He died 25 *May* 1632. He had two Wives, but no Children by either of them; however, his laſt Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the Earl of *Suffolk*, marrying *Nicholas* Lord *Vaux*, had a Son by him, named

Nicholas, who aſſuming the Name of *Knolles*, took on him the Title of Earl of *Banbury*, as if he had been the Son of the above-mentioned *William*; but he was never ſummoned to Parliament. He died 14 *Mar.* 1673, and left

Charles Knolles, his Son and Heir, who claimed the Title of Earl of *Banbury*; but had no Summons to Parliament, as far as we can find. Mr. *William Whately* was firſt Lecturer, and then Miniſter of this Town, his native Place. He was an excellent Preacher, and a Perſon of good Learning, being well verſed in the original Text, both *Hebrew* and *Greek*; and being a *Calviniſt*, his Sermons were much frequented by Men of that Perſwaſion, and the common People. He was a great Writer, and has many Things in Print. His Life is written by Mr. *Scudder*, Miniſter of *Colingbourne-Ducis* in *Wiltſhire*. He died in 1639, and lies buried in the Church-yard here, under a large raiſed Monument, with a very long Epitaph, of which this is a Part:

It's *William Whateley*, that here lies,
Who ſwam to's Tomb in's Peoples Eyes.

Mr. *John Langley*, Maſter of *Magdalen* School, *Oxford*, and afterwards of St. *Paul's*, *London*, was born in this Town. He was expert in almoſt the whole Body of Learning; and ſo great an Antiquary, eſpecially in Matters of our Nation, that he was the Delight of learned Men, as of Mr. *Selden* and others, who followed the Long Parliament; but not of much Eſteem with the Church Clergy, becauſe he was a *Puritan*, and happened to be a Witneſs againſt Archbiſhop *Laud* at his Trial. He printed ſome Things while he was living, and left many Collections of Hiſtories and Antiquities, which his Brother ſold for his private Advantage. He died at the Houſe belonging to the School, 13 *Sept.* 1657, and was buried in *Mercers Chapel*; Dr. *Reynolds*, then Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, and ſince Biſhop of *Norwich*, preaching his Funeral Sermon, wherein he ſpoke many Things of the Uſe of human Learning, and in Commendation of the Deceaſed.

Burton, or *Bourton*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Thomas* Lord *Broadeſton*, a great Man in the Reigns of King *Edward* II. and King *Edward* III. who died poſſeſſed of this and other Eſtates in this County, in the 32d of this laſt King's Reign, and left them to his Grandſon *Thomas*, the Son of *Robert*, his Son and Heir, who died in his Life-time. He was a Martial Man in both Reigns, but very religious; for he eſtabliſhed a Chantry in the Chapel of *Bradeſton*, for one Prieſt, and another at *Winterbourn* near *Briſtol*, for two Prieſts, to celebrate Divine Service daily for ever, for the good Eſtate of himſelf during Life, and for the Health of his Soul after his Death; as alſo for the Souls of his Anceſtors, and all the Faithful deceaſed. The Heir General of this Family carried their Eſtate to the *La-Poles*: Who ſettled this Manor upon the Monaſtery of St. *Egideſwide*, *Oxford*, we know not; but at the Diſſolution of the Abbies, it being found Part of the Poſſeſſions of that Houſe, King *Henry* VIII. ſeized it into his Hands, and ſettled it upon his new-built College of *Chriſt-Church*, as it ſtill continues, we ſuppoſe.

Cherbury, the Manor of which was, 38 *Hen.* 8. the Eſtate of *George Owen*, Eſq; who, at the Requeſt of the ſaid King, exchanged it for other Eſtates with his Majeſty. It is further memorable for nothing, but for being the native Place of

of *Brian Stephans*, who died at *Woodſtock*, as is above-mentioned, an hundred and three Years old. Unleſs it may ſeem a little ſtrange, that this Village, which lies almoſt in the Middle of *Chadlington* Hundred, *Broxham* Hundred coming between, ſhould belong with *Cornbury* to *Banbury* Hundred; but ſuch Inſtances we have in other Counties, and one more in this. The Pariſhes of *Horley* and *Hornton*, which lie beyond *Broxham* Hundred Northward, belonging to the Hundred of *Chadlington*. As to the Church, it is worth our Notice, that when *Oliver Sutton*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, ordained the Vicarage here; he endowed it not only with the Altarage and ſmall Tithes, but with the Tithe-Hay of the Town, *Short-Hampton* and *Chadlington*, ſixty-five Acres of Glebe, and a Manſe; and further reſerved himſelf and Succeſſors a Power of augmenting it further, if Times ſhould ſo require; but ſince the Reformation, the Biſhops have forborn to uſe this Power in Favour to Lay-Impropriators.

Clatercote, or *Clattercold*, a ſmall Village in the Northern Part of this Hundred, famous only for a Monaſtery there, of which we ſhall give an Account afterwards.

Claydon lies a little above *Clatercote*, and is the moſt Northern Village of this County. Nature hath made this Place of Note, for, (1.) a ſmall Spring which riſes in the Street on the South-ſide of the Town, and continues running all the Year; but moſt plentifully, like the *Scatebra* of *Pliny*, (*Nat. Hiſt. l. 2. p.* 103.) in the drieſt Weather. (2.) The *Pyrites Aureus*, or Golden Fire-ſtone, of which here is found great Plenty in digging Wells; ſome of them are taken up in great Lumps, (and are therefore called Braſs Lumps) of an uncertain Form. Dr. *Plot* tells us, that he had ſome very rich ones, out of the Well of one *Boreman*, in this Place, brought him. (3.) The *Aſteria*, or Star-ſtone, called by *Geſner*, *Aſtæros*, or *Sigillum Stellæ*, from the Uſe of Sealing, that it is ſometimes put to. It is plentifully found in the Fields belonging to this Pariſh, Northward from the Church; and particularly on the Furlong called *Horeſtone-Furlong*. Dr. *Plot* tells us, that the Texture of them ſeems to be of thin *Lamellæ*, or Plates, lying obliquely to the Horizontal Poſition of the Star, much after the Manner of *Lapis Judaicus*; the Colour of it is yellow, becauſe it is taken out of a yelloviſh Earth; but in *Glocesterſhire* it is blue; and in *Warwickſhire* of an Aſh-colour, becauſe it is taken out of a Clay of the ſame Colours. Theſe Stones are bigger here than thoſe found in other Counties; and whereas theſe laſt are hardly poſſible to be ſeparated, thoſe being ſteeped in Vinegar, or any other ſharp Liquor, may be divided without any Danger of ſpoiling the Workmanſhip of the Stars. In ſome of the *Aſteriæ* here, beſides the Sculpture that makes up the Angles, there is plainly repreſented a Roſe, or ſome other uniform Figure in the Middle of it, which is not yet obſerved in any of thoſe found in other Places.

Cornbury, the Seat and Eſtate of *Henry* Lord *Danvers*, afterwards Earl of *Danby*. He was the Founder of the famous Phyſick-Garden at *Oxford*, (anciently the Burial-place of the *Jews* that died at *Oxford*) which he encompaſſed with a Wall, which coſt him 5000 Pounds, and gave it to the Univerſity. He died at his Houſe called *Cornbury-Park*, in this Pariſh, and was buried in the Chancel of the Pariſh-Church of *Dauntſey* in *Wiltſhire*, the Place of his Nativity. The Seat here, ſoon after the Reſtoration, became *Edward Hide*'s, Earl of *Clarendon*, who took his Title of Viſcount from this Place. The eldeſt Son of this Family, by the Courteſy of *England*, always bears the Title of Lord *Cornbury*.

Dr. *Plot* propunds it as a Wonder in Nature, that the Deer in the Park here, which, before his Majeſty King *Charles* IId's Reſtoration, being in Part at leaſt, turned into a Coney-Warren, had all of them Dwarf-heads, and moſt of them irregular; and if any of them were uniform, they were far ſhort of common Growth, ſeldom exceeding

eight or ten Inches long, tho' the Deer themſelves were of full Growth, and in all Reſpects well liking; but as ſoon as the Warren was deſtroyed by the Proprietor, the Earl of *Clarendon*, they came again to have as fair branched Heads as any Deer in the adjoining Foreſt of *Wichwood*. This ſtrange Alteration the Doctor gueſſeth to proceed from an Infection of the Graſs by the Urine and crotizing of the Conies, which being hot and dry, abated the Moiſture of the Deer, which produced their fair Heads.

In the Park here, not far from the Lodge, in a Pit newly digged, there riſes a Spring of a Vitriol Kind, colouring the Earth and Mud under it very black. Into this Pit (it being deſigned for a Conſervatory for Fiſh) ſome of ſeveral Sorts were put in over Night, but where found dead the next Morning; which gave Ground to ſuſpect, that there was a Vitriol of *Venus* in the Water, which killed the Fiſh, as there is in Copper, of which Dr. *Witty* ſays, he experienced the like Effect.

Finſtock. Here is found a fine Sand, of very good Uſe to give a Conſiſtency and Body to Glaſs. The Sand of Nettlebed, which is naturally the whiteſt, hath been tried with Succeſs at the Glaſs-houſe at *Henley*; and this being by much the fineſt, if it were waſhed and cleanſed, would at leaſt equal that, and perhaps would prove as good a *Tarſo* as any brought hither from *France*, or is uſed in *Italy*.

Swalcliffe, a Village of no Note, but for the Gift of *John Buckingham*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, who, in 1388, conveyed the Advowſon of the Church here to *New College*, and impowered that Society to appropriate it to them with *Lobberbury* in this County.

Wardenton, a Village famous only for the *Allibonds*, which Name and Family hath flouriſhed there for many Generations, of whom *Peter Allibond*, a very ingenious Man, became Rector of *Cheyneys* in *Bucks*, where he did much Good among an ignorant People by his ſound Doctrine, and was buried in the Chancel of that Church. His Sons, *Peter* and *John* were, the one Proctor of the Univerſity, and the other a witty and ingenious Man. *Richard Allibone*, a Lawyer of *Grays Inn*, and *Roman* Catholick, (as his Father *Job Allibone* had been) who was knighted by King *James* II. and made a Judge, was of this Family. He lies buried at *Dagenham* in *Eſſex*, near his Mother.

Water-Eaton is famous only for the Lord *Lovelace*'s Seat.

Bloxham Hundred.

This Hundred is ſituate on the Weſt-ſide of the former, and on the North ends in a Point with it. On the Weſt it borders on Part of *Warwickſhire*, and on the South upon *Chadlington* Hundred. The Fee of this Hundred, 3 *Hen.* 4. belonged to *Almaric de St. Amand*, whoſe Heirs were *Ida* his Daughter, and *Gerard Braybroke* his Grandſon, by *Eleanor* his eldeſt Daughter. This Hundred hath no Market-Town in it, being in moſt Parts of it near *Banbury*; wherefore in diſcourſing of the Villages, we ſhall begin with that which ſeems to claim the Precedence, by giving Name to it, *viz.*

Bloxham, once, doubtleſs, the chief Town of it. This Manor, in King *William* the Conqueror's Survey is recorded, as a Part of the great Eſtate of *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*. He was provoked by the unkind Uſage of the *Normans*, to break out into an Inſurrection, wherein he had not only his Brother *Morkar*, and *Blidow* King of *Wales*, his Aſſiſtants, but the Prayers of the Secular Clergy, Monks, and Poor; but being betrayed by three of his Captains to the *Normans*, was ſlain fighting, and his Eſtate fell into the Conqueror's Hands; it remained in the Crown, ſo far as we can underſtand, till the Reign of King *Henry* III. when *Almaric de St. Amand* obtained of that Prince, *Reg.* 16. a Grant of this Manor of *Bloxham*, which he left to his Son *Guy de St. Amand*, in whoſe Poſterity it continued, till *Almeric de St. Amand*, dying without an Heir Male, this Eſtate paſſed to *Gerard Braybroke*,

broke, his eldeſt Daughter's Son, by one of whoſe Coſins and Heirs, *Elizabeth*, this Manor came by Marriage to *William Beauchamp*, in whoſe Deſcendant *Roger de Beauchamp*, we find this Manor, 3 *Rich.* 2. but know no more of it. The Parſonage of *Bloxham*, late Parcel of the Revenues of the Monaſtery of *Godſtow* in this County, was ſettled by King *Edward*, *Reg.* 1. upon *Eaton* College, in the County of *Bucks*.

The Cuſtom of hiring Servants, which is obſerved about *Banbury*, (where we have mentioned it) is alſo kept up at *Bloxham*, and is here called *The Statute*.

Adderbury. This Manor we ſuppoſe alſo to be a Part of the above-mentioned Earl *Edwin*'s Eſtate; and to be re-recorded in Domeſday-Book, by the Name of *Edburgebury*, now corrupted into *Adderbury*, as *Blockeſham* is into *Bloxham*; and after Earl *Edwin*'s Death, to have paſſed with *Bloxham* to the Crown; and from it to *Almaric de St. Amand*, in whoſe laſt Heir Male we find it joined, and conſequently paſſing with it to one or other of his Female Heirs, tho' to which of them we can't diſcover. Mr. *Rawlins*, Vicar of this Place, gave twenty Marks to a Grammar-School in it, and charged the Payment of it upon an Eſtate of his in *Lincolnſhire*, of which he made the Warden and Fellows of *New College* Truſtees, and the Reſidue of it to be diſpoſed of by them to Artiſts.

This Place, tho' but a ſmall Village, hath been honoured with the Title of a Barony by King *Charles* I. who made *Henry Wilmot*, only Son of *Charles Wilmot*, Viſcount of *Athlon* in *Ireland*, Lord *Wilmot* of *Adderbury* in this County, 29 *July* 1644. This *Henry* was at that Time Lieutenant General of the Horſe, in his Majeſty's Armies, raiſed to withſtand the Parliament's Forces in *England* and *Ireland*; and being famous, as well for his ſteady Loyalty to the Son King *Charles* II. as to his Father, as for his military Conduct, was by the former further created Earl of *Rocheſter*, 13 *Decemb.* 1652, and was ſucceeded by his Son *John*, who, in his Time, was famous for his Wit, and at his Death for his Repentance. At this Place is a Sort of ſpungy Chalk, which, tho' it will not ſlake, yet is uſeful for Pointing, and ſeems to bind the Stones of Walls very well; but that which is moſt remarkable here is the Quarries of Stone of the teſtaceous kind, which are thick ſet with Cockles, in their full Proportions. Some of them are wonderfully chriſtallized, and ſo are beautiful to the Eye; but are not ſo firmly cemented together, but that a Knock will looſen them, and make them leap from their Beds; and many of them being hollow, are filled with a briſtle Spark. The Stone it ſelf will not by any Means be brought to receive a Poliſh, and upon that Account, 'tis fit for nothing but to mend the Highways, unleſs the Owners of ſuch Quarries ſhould think fit to burn it into Lime, of which it would make an excellent Kind doubtleſs.

Broughton, the Manor and Eſtate of Sir *William Wickham*, Knt. Son of Sir *Thomas Wickham*, Knt. who gave it with his Daughter *Margaret* in Marriage with Sir *William Fiennes*, or *Fines*, Lord *Say*, who made it a Seat for himſelf and Poſterity. He had Summons to Parliament from 29 *Hen.* 6. to 9 *Edward* 4. inclusive; but tho' he left an Heir at *Broughton*, and his Poſterity for ſome Time flouriſhed there, and were called Lords *Say*, yet none of them were ſummoned to Parliament, till Sir *Richard Fines* obtained from King *James* I. certain Letters Patens, bearing Date 9 *Aug.* 1 *Jac.* I. 1602, at *Hampton-Court*, whereby was granted and confirmed, the Name, Stile, Title, Degree, Dignity and Honour of Baron of *Say* and *Sele*, to him and to the Heirs Males of his Body, he being deſcended in a right Line from *James Fines*, created Lord *Say* and *Sele* at St. *Edmundsbury*, 3 *Mar.* 25 *Hen.* 6. by Reaſon that his Mother was the Siſter and Coheir of *William de Say*, deſcended of the Barons *Say*. His Son *William Fiennes* was by the ſame King created Viſcount *Say* and *Sele*, 22 *Jac.* 1624,

1624, becauſe he had largely contributed towards the War in the *Palatinate*; but not being rewarded as he expected, he ſided with the diſcontented Party; and fomented the Rebellion againſt King *Charles* I. which being perceived, the King gave him the Maſterſhip of the Court of Wards, and made him one of his Privy Council; but this did not content him; he was as active in the Parliament as ever againſt the King's Cauſe; yet being one of the Commiſſioners at the Treaty at the *Iſle of Wight*, and voting, That the King's Anſwers were a Ground ſufficient to proceed on for a Peace; he was made Lord Privy Seal at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. He died in 1662, and was buried here. His Poſterity inherited the Title of Barons for a few Succeſſions; but their Name and Title is now extinct. Their Burial-place, as well as their Seat, was in this Place in the Church.

Hanwell, a Village not far from Banbury, where the Family of *Cope* hath flouriſhed many Years in great and good Eſteem. The firſt of the Name that we read of, was *Anthony Cope*, Son of *William Cope*, or *Coope*, of *Banbury*, Eſq; ſome Time Cofferer to King *Henry* VII. He was educated in *Oriel* College, and having travelled in *France*, *Germany* and *Italy*, where he viſited the Univerſities, he became an accompliſhed Gentleman, was knighted, and dying in 1551, was buried in the Chancel of *Hanwell*, which 'tis probable was his Seat and Eſtate. He left an Heir, *Edward Cope*, from whom this Family is deſcended.

The Patronage of the Living hath been long in this Family; for we find, that in the later End of King *James* Iſt's Reign, or Beginning of King *Charles* I. Sir *Anthony Cope* being Lord of the Manor, and Patron of the Living, Mr. *John Dod* the Decalogiſt, was recommended to him by Dr. *Chadderton*, as a worthy Perſon to fill the Living, and obtained it, both Biſhop and People equally conſenting and approving his Choice. He held the Living 20 Years, preaching and catechizing with great Conſtancy and Diligence, and keeping Hoſpitality twice a Week. He removed from hence to *Fenny-compton* in *Warwickſhire*, and from thence to *Cannons-Aſhby* in *Northamptonſhire*; and laſt to *Fauſley*, in the ſame County where he died.

Milcomb. Dr. *Plot* here relates it, as an Accident ſomewhat extraordinary, in the Growth of a Woman, that one *Philippa French*, born here, at thirty-ſix Years of Age, and a married Woman, having all her Parts proportionable, and of good Symetry, did yet want half an Inch of a Yard in Height, which is ſomewhat lower than *Manius Maximus*, or *Marcus Tullius*, who, as *Varro* reports, were each but two Cubits high, *i. e.* a Yard, and yet they were Gentlemen and Knights of *Rome*, but a pretty deal higher than *Campas*, the Dwarf of *Julia*, *Auguſtus*'s high Niece, who, as *Pliny* ſays, was but two Foot and four Inches high; but then he doth not tell us, that he was at his full Growth, and ſtreight.

Milton, where is a Sort of ſpungy Earth, which, tho' it will not ſlake, yet being uſed for pointing, ſeems to bind the Stones of their Walls well.

Newton, or *Newenton North*, the Manor and Demeſne of *John* Lord *Legrave*, who having attended King *Edward* I. in the *Scottiſh* Wars, procured, 28 *Edw.* I. a Charter of Free-warren in all his demeſne Lands in this Place. He died of the Plague in *Gaſcoign*, 18 *Edw.* 2. and left all his Eſtate to his Grandſon *John*, the Son of *Stephen*, his eldeſt Son deceaſed.

Okerton, or *Aulkrington*, is deſervedly famous for the Miniſter of it, Mr. *Thomas Lydiat*, whoſe Father was Lord of the Manor when he was born there. He was a Perſon ſo excellently learned, that tho' he was envied by Mr. *Selden*, and hated by *Joſeph Scaliger*, becauſe he was too hard for him in his Writings; yet the no leſs learned and judicious Biſhop *Uſher*, highly valued him, and by his Intereſt got him this Living, which he entred upon, *Anno* 1612, as did alſo the learned Men beyond Sea, who hearing how he and Mr. *Mede* were but poorly preferred, ſaid,

The

The *Engliſhmen* deſerved not ſuch good Scholars, ſince they made no more of them. He lived in this Rectory above 30 Years, till the Civil-Wars brought great Troubles upon him; for he was four times plundered by the Parliament Forces, and at laſt impriſoned in *Warwick* Caſtle; but at length got his Liberty, and went to *Okerton*, where he lived ſome Time in a mean and poor Condition, till he died in 1646. He publiſhed ten Treatiſes, and left about thirty-eight more in MSS. bound up in twenty-two Volumes, kept for Rarities in *Hart-Hall*.

Tadmerton, now divided into two Pariſhes, but probably but one, when this Place was famous for its Caſtle, which was a large round Building, and therefore conjectured by our Antiquaries to be a Work of the *Danes*, caſt up about the Year 914, when they, in the Time of King *Edward* Sen. being grown ſtrong and numerous, came forth from *Northampton* and *Leiceſter*, and made great Slaughter of the *Engliſh Saxons* in theſe Parts.

Wroxton, whoſe Parſonage with that of *Baldeſcote*, or *Balſcot*, being purchaſed of Sir *Thomas Pope* by King *Henry* VIII. was ſettled by that King upon his new-built College *Chriſt-Church*, in *Oxford*, to which, as we ſuppoſe, they ſtill belong.

IV. Cadlinton, or Chadlinton Hundred.

This Hundred borders Eaſtward upon the Hundred of *Wotton*; on the North, upon the Hundred of *Bloxham*; on the Weſt, upon Part of *Warwickſhire* and *Glocesterſhire*; and on the South, upon the Hundred of *Bampton*. It is one of the largeſt Hundreds in this County. The Fee of this Hundred was in *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester* and *Hereford*, Son of Earl *Gilbert* and *Joan* of *Acres*, 14 *Edw.* I. but in 19 *Hen.* VII. was in the Crown, by Reaſon of the Minority of *Edward*, Son and Heir of *Iſabel*, late Wife of *George* Duke of *Clarence*; and was granted by that King to Sir *William Norris* of *Tatendon*, Knt. to have the Stewarty of it, till the ſaid *Edward* ſhould come to full Age. The only Market-Town in this Hundred, is

Chipping-norton, in the *Saxon* Tongue Ceapan-neptune, which Name ſhews it to have been certainly a Town of Note in he *Saxons* Days; for Ceapan ſignifies in their Language, *emere*, *i. e.* to buy or cheapen; and ſo the Name *Chipping-norton* implies, *Market-Norton*, or *Norton*, where People uſually buy or cheapen Wares. The Market is weekly here on *Wedneſday*, and Fair yearly, on 7 *July*. It is a Corporation, governed by two Bailiffs, and ſome ſubaltern Officers; and hath a Court, which hath Power to judge and determine all Actions under four Pounds Value. In the Reign of King *Edward* I. it ſent Burgeſſes to Parliament one Seſſion, *viz. Anno* 30; and twice in King *Edward* IIId's Reign, *viz. Annis* 32, 33. but never ſince, as far as we can find. *William Fitz-Alan* of *Clun* was Lord of this Manor, then called *Norton*, 6 *John*, and obtained a Charter for a yearly Fair to be kept on his Lordſhip here. His Heir was *John Fitz-Alan* his Brother, who, 38 *Hen.* 3. obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all his demeſne Lands here, and in other his Manors in this County. How long this Town and Manor remained in this Family (who were after Earls of *Arundel*) we have no particular Account; but find, that in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. it was the Eſtate of the Earls of *Oxford*, of whom *John* Earl of *Oxford*, adhering to the *Lancaſtrian* Title to the Crown, was, after the Victory of King *Edward* IV. in *Barnet-field*, taken and impriſoned; and his great Eſtate being forfeited to the Crown, was given by that Prince to his Brother *Richard* Duke of *Glocester* (afterward King *Richard* III.) when he was conſtituted Lord High Admiral of *England*, &c. for the better Support of his Dignity; and among other Eſtates, this Town and Manor, and 'tis probable with him, paſſed to the Crown afterwards.

Within,

Within or near this Parish of *Chipping-Norton*, is that ancient Monument, composed of certain huge Stones placed in a Circle, which the common People call *Rollo-rich-stones*, and have a Tradition, that they were at first Men, turned miraculously into Stones. The highest of them all, which stands out of the Ring towards the East, they call the King, because they say he should have been King of *England*, if he could have seen *Long-Compton*, a little Town hard by, which may be seen a few Steps farther. The five larger Stones on the other Side, which touch one another, they imagine to have been Knights mounted on Horseback, and all the rest common Soldiers; but vulgar Fables are not much to be regarded, much less depended on: we will see what the Learned say to it.

Mr. *Cambden*'s Opinion is, That this Monument was raised in Memory of some Victory here obtained, perhaps by *Rollo* the *Dane*, who afterwards possessed himself of *Normandy*. For at the same Time, when he, with his *Danes* and *Normans*, infested *England*, we read, that the *Danes* and *Saxons* had a Fight at *Hochnorton*, and another Engagement at *Scierstane* in *Huiccia*, which he takes for that great boundary Stone that stands hard by, and divides four Counties or Shires; for the *Saxon* Word *Scierstane* doth plainly intimate so much.

Dr. *Plot* seems to allow, that this Monument might be erected by *Rollo* the *Dane*, or rather *Norwegian*; but by no Means before he possessed himself of *Normandy*; for that was done in the Days of King *Alfred*, *Anno* 876; and therefore he rather thinks that he erected them upon a second Expedition made into *England*, upon the Call of King *Æthelstan*, to assist him against some potent Rebels, who had taken up Arms against him, whom having conquered, and brought into Subjection to their Prince, and perhaps slain the Person designed to be their King, (which he was induced by some Prophesy to think he should be perhaps, if he could have seen *Long-Compton*) might erect this Monument in Memory of the Fact; the great single Stone representing the King; the five Stones by themselves, his chief Captains, and the Circle, the mixt Multitude slain in the Battle; which is somewhat agreeable to the Tradition concerning them. But the Author of the Additions to *Cambden*, opposeth this Conjecture as groundless, because (as he says) 'tis hardly to be imagined, that *Rollo* could be of Age to plunder *England* in 875, and make Incursions into *Normandy* in 876; and that he should live to assist King *Athelstan*, who came not to the Crown till the Year 925; but supposing the Matter of Fact true, yet unless it appeared at the same Time, that there was such a Defeat given in these Parts, there is nothing to support the Conjecture, but an Affinity of Names.

But tho' Dr. *Plot* hath seemed to give into *Cambden*'s Opinion a little in respect to his Learning, yet when he comes to speak his own Thoughts, he says, that he can by no Means allow this Circle of Stones, or the other by it, to be Sepulchral Monuments; for had they been any such Memorials, there would certainly have been either a *Tumulus* in the Middle, or a Stone Altar, on which to offer Sacrifices in Memory of the Dead, at the Place of their Burial, if Heathen; or a Cross, or something of that kind, if Christian. But neither of these Marks, nor any other, are found in or near this Circle, which makes it at least probable, that it was not erected in Memory of the Dead buried there, which is confirmed also by an Experiment of *Ralph Sheldon* of *Beoly*, Esq; who, being desirous to promote the Design of knowing upon what Occasion it was erected, industriously dug in the Middle of it, to see whether he could find any Signs or Marks, either who might erect it, or for what Purpose, as Bones, Coins, and the like; but he could find no such Matter. Nor will the Doctor allow it to be a Place of Judicature, such as was used in the Northern Nations; but tho' he inclines to the Opinion, that it is a Triumphal Pile, set up for the Monument

of ſome great Victory; yet he is perſwaded that it might ſerve alſo for the Election and Inauguration of a King, partly becauſe it is placed, 1. Upon a riſing Ground, for the Advantage of Proſpect, that the common People might be Witneſſes of the Election. 2. It is made of huge Stones, of no regular Form; and, 3. has no Epigraph or Inſcription on the Stones, to ſhew the Deſignment of them; and partly, but chiefly becauſe it is but a ſingle Circle of Stones without *Epiſtyles* or *Architraves*, and few of them very high, (all but two, being not above four Foot and half high, on which the Electors might eaſily get up to give their Suffrages or Votes, as was uſually done among the Northern Nations. Theſe Places of Election were ſo ſacred, that if a King fell in any foreign Expedition, and a Succeſſor was preſently choſen in the Field, the King ſo choſen, was eſteemed but a Canditate till in Times of Peace he had received his Inauguration there, the Place and Ceremonies being accounted eſſential Parts of his Right to his Sovereignty; and the Votes of his Electors much more valid and authentick, for being pronounced in the uſual *Forum*. The Doctor further adds, that it is very likely that ſuch an Erection of Stones might be made at the Inveſtiture of a Conqueror into a new acquired Principality; and ſo *Rollo*, after his good Succeſs here againſt the *Saxons*, might be inaugurated within this Circle of Stones, which bear his Name at this Day; for the Word *Reich* or *Riic*, ſignifying a Kingdom or King, *Rolle-rich-ſtones*, are the ſame as the Stones of King *Rollo*, or rather *Rollo*'s Kingdom; for it was cuſtomary for the Northern People to have ſo many Circles of Stones as Kingdoms. This Conjecture may be confirmed by the one Stone ſtanding by it ſelf at a little Diſtance from the Circle, which was probably the *Kingſtolen*, *i. e.* Seat, where the King was crowned, and the five other Stones meeting at a Point on the Top, which *Wormius* ſays, ſignified, That Knights or Horſemen there, or near the Place, gained a glorious Victory. Next to this Market-Town, we ſhall place, as its due, becauſe it gives Name to the Hundred.

Chadlington, now indeed an inconſiderable Village, but the principal Place in the Hundred, doubtleſs, when the County was divided into Hundreds. This Manor was the Eſtate and Demeſne of *John de Handlow*, 32 *Edw.* I. who having married *Maud*, the Heir of *Edward* Lord *Burnel*, inherited the Honour as well as the Lands of his Wife, and was made thereby Lord *Burnel*. His Son and Heir *John de Handlow*, procured a Charter of Free Warren for all his demeſne Lands here. This *John* left *Edmund de Handlow* his Heir; but he dying before he came of Age, left this Manor and his other Eſtates to *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *Edmund de la Pole*, Knt. and *Margaret* married to *Gilbert de Chaſtelein*; but we find not to which of them it fell upon the Partition.

Mr. *John Wilſon*, the moſt noted Muſician of *England*, and honoured with this Encomium by the Univerſity of *Oxford*; that he was, *in theoria & praxi Muſices maxime peritus*, had his Reſidence for ſome Time at Sir *William Walter*'s in this Place. He was made by King *Charles* I. firſt Gentleman of his Chapel, and afterward his Muſician in ordinary, in which Place he was bound continually to attend the King; but his Majeſty being ſtript of his Authority and Revenues, this Gentleman loſt all; but at laſt was made Muſick Profeſſor in *Oxford* in 1656, which with ſome Contributions of the Royaliſts, ſupported him till the Reſtoration, when he obtained his Places again, which he held till he died, 23 *Feb.* 1673.

Aſcot, or *Aſcote*, a ſmall Village ſituate upon the *Evanlode* on the Southern Banks. The Manor of this Place was Part of the Eſtate of the *Le de Spenſers*, Earls of *Winchester*; but being fallen to the Crown by the Attainder of *Hugh de Spenſer*, *Thomas de Brotherton* Earl of *Norfolk*, and fifth Son of King *Edward* I. obtained a Grant of a thouſand Marks out of this Manor of *Aſcote*, and other

Lordships in this and other Counties, which had been lately the said *Hugh le Despensers.*

Bould, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Idbury*, where are found Spring-waters of a sulphureous Smell, that will not take Soap, and yet turn Milk, in the Lands of one Mr. *Loggan*, a Gentleman curious in Trials of this Nature. These Waters tinge red with Powder of Galls, but with Spirit of Urine turn white; from hence it is to be suspected, that, among other Ingredients, there is something of Alum, for Vitriol and Alum are sometimes found together, as in the Cliff near *Scarborough Spaw*, and in *Sweden.*

Bruern, or *Brueze*, a small Village, famous for the Monastery there, of which we shall treat at large in our Ecclesiastical History.

Chastleton, not far from which is a Fortification or Barrow cast up by the *Danes*, about the Year 1016, at which Time King *Edmund*, sirnamed *Ironside*, met *Canutus* the *Danish* King hereabout, and defeated him, after a long and bloody Battle fought at a Place near, *viz.* at *Saresden*, (*Brompton* says at *Seorstan*, *Florence* of *Worcester*, *Scearstan* and *Wormius*, *Sejestan* from *Sejer*, *Victory* and *Stanstone*) in *Hewinscia* or *Huiccia*, *i. e. Worcestershire.* Dr. *Plot* believes it with *Camden*, to be the four Shire-Stone not far off, which parts four Counties, of which *Worcestershire* is one. But the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* much disapproves of this Conjecture, because the old *Scearstan*, where the Battle was fought, is proved by him to be in *Wiltshire.*

Enston, or *Neat-Enston*, where stands a Stone, about half a Mile South-West from the Church, on the Bank by the Way-side going to *Fulwell*, the adjoining Village, somewhat flat and tapering upward from a broad Bottom, with other small ones lying by it, which were (as may be supposed) erected as Monuments for some *Britains* or *Saxons* slain hereabout; unless we may rather think that they were some of the Gods of the ancient *Britains*, as Dr. *Stillingfleet* guesses, that the Pyramidal Stones in *Yorkshire*, called the *Devil's Bolts*, were, and *Stoneheng* in *Wiltshire*, which he judges to have been something belonging to the Idol *Markolis*, which *Buxtorf* says the Rabbins call בית קולים *i. e.* the House of *Colis. Lex. Talm.*

The Living here is a Vicarage, and the Vicar hath a Pension of 9*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*½ out of the Parsonage allotted, ever since it was settled upon the Priory of St. *Frideswide*, *Oxford*, in whose Possession it was found at the Dissolution of the Abbies; but then being seized by King *Henry* VIII. was given to his new erected College *Christ-Church*, in the same Place, which hath it now, as we suppose.

Dr. *Fuller*, in his *Worthies*, *p.* 327. speaks here of a wonderful Piece of Ingenuity performed here by *Thomas Bushell*, Esq; sometime Servant to *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, who intermingled Art and Nature so closely together, that Art in some sort, might seem natural, and Nature artificial, *viz.* He here set Hedges of full Growth, and made them thrive so well, that in Places where there was no Plants in the former, the following Year found Trees grown to their full Perfection; and of this Sort he performed so many Feats, that a melancholy Mind might feast it self to a Surfeit with Variety of Entertainments on Rarities of that Nature; and, among others, the Water-works, which surpass all in this County, if not those in others, began and contrived by Mr. *Bushell* in this Manner. This Gentleman cleansing a Spring, called *Goldwell*, that was quite overgrown with Briars and Bushes, to put a Cistern there for his own drinking, met with a Rock, which he thought very capable of Improvement; and thereupon made Cisterns, and laid divers Pipes, and built a Banquetting-house over it; to which having added Walks, a Grove, and other ingenious Decorations, he entertained the King and Queen in it in 1636, to their great Satisfaction, so that the Queen gave it the Name of *HENRIETTA.* This Structure, and all its artful Contrivances

ces were kept up, till the Wars came on, when it was wholly neglected and almoſt ruined; but at length coming into the Hands of *Edward Henry* Earl of *Litchfield*, Lord of the Manor, he not only repaired the broken Ciſtern and Pipes, but made ſuch fair Additions in a ſmall Iſland, ſituate in the Rivulet that runs by it, juſt before the Banquetting-houſe ſet over the Rock, as make the Water-works very admirable. The natural Rock is ten Feet high, and the artificial Additions make it fourteen. It is covered with living Water-herbs. The Water-works are, (1.) A Canopy of Water caſt over the Rock. (2.) A Column of Water riſing about 14 Foot, deſigned to toſs a Ball. (3.) Streams of Water from 30 Pipes ſet round the Rock. (4.) 3 Spouts uſed occaſionally. (5.) A Stone-Ciſtern filled with five Spouts of Water coming from a braſs Ball, in which a ſmall Spaniel hunts a Duck, both diving after one another. (6.) Some of the Pipes are ſo contrived, that the Air being let in with the Water, a Noiſe is made by ſomething reſembling the Notes of a Nightingale; and by others, a Sound like that of a Drum. (7.) A Chequer-hedge, 3 Columns, a Canopy, and ſeveral arched Spouts of Water, which altogether make a wonderful Diverſion.

Fulbrooke, the Demeſne and Eſtate of *Hugh le Deſpenſer*, Earl of *Wincheſter*, the Elder; but being ſeized by King *Edward* III. upon the Downfall of this Family, was given, for Life, to *Maurice* Lord *Berkely*, with divers other Lands in this County, for his eminent Parts and Services, 6 *Edw.* 3. After his Deceaſe this Manor reverted to the Crown, and was in King *Edward* IVth's Days given to *Edward* Lord *Brooke*, who having been long a Favourer of the *York* Title to the Throne, died poſſeſſed of this Manor and others in this County, leaving them to his Son and Heir, *John* Lord *Brooke*.

Hokenorton, or *Hochnorton*, which *Florence* of *Worceſter* calls *Villa Regia*, *i. e.* a Royal Village. The Manor here was moſt anciently the Barony of the *D'Oyleyes*, an honourable and ancient Family in *Normandy*. The firſt of this Name came in with the Conqueror, and was named *Robert D'Oily*; he, for his great Service in that Expedition, was rewarded by King *William* with this Manor, and many other Lands. This Part was afterwards the Barony of S. *Walery*. But *Robert* deceaſing without Iſſue Male, his Brother *Nigel* ſucceeded him in his Eſtate, and left *Robert* his Son and Heir. This *Robert* was the Founder of the Abbey of *Oſney*, to which his Son and Heir *Henry* gave for the Souls of *Robert* his Father, *Gilbert* his Brother, and all his Anceſtors, certain Lands called *Preſtfield* in this Pariſh, and anciently belonging to the Church here; and confirmed to it two Hides of Land more lying in this Lordſhip, beſtowed on it by *Robert* his Father. He had his chief Seat in this Place, the Head of his Barony, and was buried in the Abbey of *Oſney*. His Son *Henry* was the laſt Heir Male of the *D'Oilyes*, and he having no Iſſue, this Eſtate came to *Margery* his Siſter, who married *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*; after whom it became, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. the Eſtate of *Thomas de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, who dying *Anno Reg.* 26. the King aſſigned this Manor to *Ida*, the Daughter of *William Longeſpe*, Earl of *Salisbury*, his Relict, for her Dowry. Earl *Thomas* left no Iſſue; whereupon the Inheritance of this great Earldom deſcended to *Margery* his Siſter, who became firſt the Wife of *John Mareſchal*, Brother of *William Mareſchal*, Earl of *Pembroke*; and after, by the ſpecial Command of that King, *Reg.* 28. of *John de Pleſſets*, one of his Servants, in particular Favour with him. She brought with her into his Family this and divers other Manors in this and other Counties, which being ſettled upon him for Life, in caſe he ſhould ſurvive her, under the Name of *Hogenarton*, were inherited by his Son *Hugh de Pleſſets*, who, doing his Homage, had Livery given him of this Manor, then held of the King by

Barony, by the Name of *Okenorton*; and 48 *Hen.* 3. paid a Fine of an Hundred Pounds for a Relief for this Manor of *Okenorton* and *Kiddlington*. He left *Hugh de Pleſſets*, his Son and Heir, who engaged this Lordſhip of *Hogenarton* to King *Edward* I. for the Performance of an Agreement with that King for the Manors of *Hedindon*, *Compton*, &c. to be held by him for Life.

But this Place is chiefly famous for the fatal Slaughter of the *Engliſh*, under *Edward* the Elder, in a Fight with the *Danes*. *Florence* of *Worceſter* makes this Battle to have been in the Year 914, cantrary to *Brompton* and *Huntington*, who tell us, that it was fought in 911, and the *Saxon* Chronicle, which placeth it in 917. The Barrows of *Tadmerton* and *Hooknorton* were at this Time moſt probably caſt up; *Tadmerton* being a great round one, by the *Danes*, and that here being ſmaller, and rather quadrangular than ſquare, by the *Saxons*.

Idbury. See *Bould* above.

Kidlington, the Manor and Eſtate of *John de Pleſſets*, Earl of *Warwick*, by his Marriage with *Margery de Newburgh*, the Heireſs of that Earldom, who died poſſeſſed of it, 47 *Hen.* 3. and left it with other Eſtates to his Son and Heir, *Hugh de Pleſſets*, who had Livery of it, as Part of his Mother's Inheritance, held of the King by Barony the *April* following; and the next Year paid an Hundred Pounds for Relief for this Manor and *Hokenorton* above-mentioned; and his Son engaged it with *Hokenorton* to King *Edward* I. as is there ſaid.

Kingham, where is found a Sort of Sand, which, after it is waſhed, and duly ordered, ſo perfectly reſembles *Calis* Sand, that is often ſold for it. It is not found in every Place; but the People have Signs (like Miners) to know where it is, *viz.* where they meet with a Sort of Stuff, almoſt like rotten Wood, under the Turf, they ſeldom fail of the Sand a little deeper, which, having cleanſed from the Rubbiſh and greater Stones, they waſh and lay it a drying; and when that is ſufficiently done, they ſeparate the fineſt and courſe Parts of it with a Sieve. This laſt Sort ſerves for whetting Sithes, and the finer Sort for ſcouring Pewter; for which Uſe it is ſo very proper and excellent, that the Retailers of it ſell it for a Penny a Pound, which amounts to near 20*s.* a Buſhel.

Langley, a Village upon the Edge of the Foreſt of *Whichwood*, anciently the Manor and Demeſne of the *Nevils*, Earls of *Warwick*, of which Family *Iſabel* being the Heireſs, after the Death of her Father in *Barnet* Field, was married to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother of King *Edward* IV. and ſurviving him, left it to *Edward*, her Son and Heir by that Duke. He being in his Minority, this Manor, with his other Eſtate, was in the Hands of King *Henry* VII. who granted the Cuſtody of it, and the Stewardſhip of his other Eſtate in this County, to Sir *William Norris* of *Yatenden*, Knt. who being a Perſon learned in the Laws, had divers Emoluments beſtowed on him by that King, and others, particularly *John* Duke of *Suffolk*, *pro bono conſilio impenſo & impendendo*, *i. e.* for his good Advice given, and to be given.

Here, as Tradition hath delivered it down to us, the unhappy Prince, King *John*, had a Seat; and perhaps, during the Time of his Reſidence here, might indeed build the Caſtle of *Bampton*, which we are informed, by the like Tradition, to be of his Foundation. But we will proceed to Things more certain: In a Quarry here, in the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Clarendon*, there is a very hard Stone of the teſtaceous Kind, which is compoſed wholly of a cloſe Union of Cockles, ſcarce any of them exceeding a Peaſe in Bigneſs, and ſtreaked circularly to the Hinges of the Valves. They are none of them hollow, but firmer within, than they are to the Bed of Stone where they lie; and yet even to that they are ſo cloſely knit, that the Maſs receives a very good Poliſh, inſomuch that the Earl hath paved his new Chapel at *Cornbury* with it. The Stone of this Quarry is thought to make the beſt Lime.

Linebam, where is a Barrow of a round Figure, on which Account it is eſteemed

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a *Daniſh* Work, but upon what Occaſion it was made, we don't find. Between it and the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Lucys*, called *Pudlicot*, there is a Paſſage under Ground leading down to the River *Evenlode*.

Minſter-Lovel, at firſt called only *Minſter*, being then the Eſtate of *Roger de Cheney*, (or *de Caineto*) who gave the Tithes of it to the Monks of *Einſham*; but at length being ſold to, and having continued long in the Family of the *Lovels*, it began to be called about the Time of *Henry* IV. *Minſter-Lovel*; for then we find *John* Lord *Lovel* dying poſſeſſed of this Manor under that Name, which was called *Minſter* only in the Days of his Great Grandfather, and Succeſſors to him, as it continued ever after. In the Family of *Lovels* it continued, till *Francis* Lord *Lovel* joining with King *Richard* III. in the Battle of *Boſworth* Field, was forced to fly, upon the Acceſſion of King *Henry* VII. to the Throne; and his Eſtate being ſeized, this Manor with divers others was given to *Jaſper* Duke of *Bedford*, King *Henry* VIth's half Brother.

Overy, a Chapelry, whoſe Parſonage being found to belong to the Monaſtery of St. *Frideſwide*, *Oxford*, was, at the Diſſolution of the Abbies, ſeized by King *Henry* VIII. and ſettled on his new built College *Chriſt-Church*, there, as we ſuppoſe it ſtill continues.

Shipton, or *Shybton*, the Demeſne of the Family of *Zouche*, which failing in *Alan de Zouche*, this Manor came upon the Partition to his Daughter *Maud*, the Wife of *Robert de Holland*, whoſe Poſterity afterward became Earls of *Kent*. In this Family it continued a while; but was at length alienated to the Family of *Lovels*, who having forfeited their Eſtate by ſiding with King *Richard* III. againſt *Henry* VII. this Prince gave it, with other Eſtates, to *Jaſper* Duke of *Bedford*, to whoſe Son *Edward* it deſcended.

King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 1. gave this Manor, with divers other Eſtates, to *Thomas Seimour*, Lord *Seimour*, High Admiral of *England*, it having been Part of *Warwick* Land. Alſo one Tenth in this Place, which belonged to the Monaſtery of St. *Frideſwide*, after it came into King *Henry* VIIIth's Hands at the Diſſolution, was given by that King to his College of *Chriſt-Church*, which he founded at that Time.

At this Place, which at preſent bears the Name of *Shipton* under *Whichwood* is a ferrugineous Spring, at an Inn here, whoſe Sign is the *Red Horſe*, but ſo weakly impregnated with the Mineral, that it ſcarce tinges ſenſibly with the Powder of Galls, yet lays down a ruſty Sediment in great Quantities; and becauſe our Doctor hath met with the like in other Places, he ſays, it hath begotten a Suſpicion in him, that this ruſty Tincture may probably be the *Efluvium* of ſome other Body different from the *Chalibeate* Kind; becauſe, were it ſo, the Salt of *Mars* would certainly diſcover it ſelf, but in that he will not be poſitive.

Sibthorp, the Lordſhip of *Robert* Lord *Hoo* and *Haſting*, who, 20 *Edw.* I. obtained a Charter for free Warren in all his Demeſne-Lands here.

Spellesburgh, or *Spillesbury*, the Manor of *William Beauchamp*, Lord *Abergavenny*, who died poſſeſſed of it, 12 *Hen.* 4. In this Family we ſuppoſe it continued for ſome Time, becauſe we find no Mention of it, till King *Henry* VIIth's Reign, when we obſerve it in that King's Hands by the Death of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, who left it to his Son *Edward*, then a Minor; and ſo being in the King's Wardſhip, the Stewardſhip of this and ſome other Eſtates of that young Lord, was given to *William* Lord *Norris*, till he came of Age. In this Church the *Lees* of *Dichely* have a Vault under the North Iſle, for a Burial-place of the Family, in which *Henry* Earl of *Rocheſter*, who died at *Dunkirk*, was buried *Anno* 1659.

This little Village hath the Honour to give the Title of Baron to *Edward Henry Lee* of *Ditchley*, Bar. who was created by King *Charles* II. *Reg.* 26. 1674, Baron *Spillesbury*, Viſcount *Quarendon*, and Earl of *Lichfield*. Theſe Honours have uſually been the Rewards of ſuch Perſons,

Perſons, as in War or Peace, have done ſome ſignal Services for their King and Countrey; but this Gentleman being a Perſon of a great Eſtate, and good Hopes, his Majeſty's Favours were beſtowed on him, to encourage him to exert himſelf as much as poſſible for the Good of both.

The Parſonage of this Place, which was Part of the Poſſeſſions of the College of *Warwick*, coming by the Diſſolution of the Religious Houſes, into King *Henry* VIIIth's Hands, was by him ſettled on his new erected College *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, which now, as we ſuppoſe, enjoys it.

Swarford, the Manor and Eſtate of *John* Lord *Molins*, who being much in Favour with King *Edward* III. obtained of that Prince this Manor of *Swyrford*, and in it the Privileges of Return of Writs, Summons of the *Exchequer*, Felons Goods, Wayf, Stray, Gallows, &c. *Reg.* 10. and afterwards a Liberty to have a Court-Leet, and the Correction of Bread and Ale throughout his Demeſne, *Reg.* 11. From this Family it paſſed to *Robert* Lord *Hungerford*, whom we find in Poſſeſſion of it, 1 *Edw.* 4. and ſoon after it was in the Hands of *John* Duke of *Suffolk*, out of which the ſaid Duke granted Sir *William Norris* of *Yatendon*, Knt. an Annuity of 20 Marks for his Advice, he being a Lawyer of good Judgment and Experience. About this Place are found the *Aſteriæ*, or Star-ſtones, of the ſame Colour, but neither ſo plentiful, nor large, as thoſe at *Cleydon*; but in all other Reſpects correſponding with them, only the Conjugations made by the Prominence of ſome Joints beyond the reſt, are more viſible in theſe than thoſe at *Cleydon*.

Swinbrook, the Demeſne of Sir *Edward Brooke* of *Cobham*, afterward Lord *Cobham*. He was one of thoſe that favoured the Title of *Richard* Duke of *York*, and ſided with the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Warwick*, to raiſe an Army, under Pretence of removing evil Counſellors from the King, but really to ſet the Duke on the Throne; and after the Duke's Death, adhered firmly to his Son *Edward*, till he ſaw him on the Throne, and died poſſeſſed of this Manor, and ſeveral other Eſtates, which he left to his Son and Heir, *John* Lord *Cobham*.

Teynton. The Manor and Parſonage of this Place, with all its Members and Appertenances, late Parcel of the Revenues of the Abbey of *Tewkſbury* in *Gloceſterſhire*, was, at the Diſſolution of that Abbey, given by King *Henry* VIII. to Mr. *Edward Herman*, one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber, *Reg.* 38. It is now a Place remarkable for divers Rarities of Nature. Here alſo is an eminent Proſpect from an Hill; about a Mile from the Town North-Eaſt, may be ſeen ten Market-Towns very clearly in a bright Day.

V. Ploughley Hundred.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt, with Part of *Buckingham ſhire*; on the North, with Part of *Northamptonſhire*; on the Weſt, with the Hundred of *Wotton*; and on the South, with the Hundred of *Bullington*. The Fee of this Hundred is not diſcovered by us to be in any private Perſons Hands, and ſo we ſuppoſe it in the Crown, and under the Juriſdiction of the Sheriff. The only Market-Town in this Hundred is

Burceſter, or, as it is commonly called, *Biceſter*, or *Biſſeter*, in *Saxon* Bupenceaſtep, and Bepnaceaſtep, *i. e. Berenceſter*, or *Bernceſter*, which ſeem to have been its primitive Names. Some have thought that it was raiſed by, and on that Account to have taken its Name from, Biſhop *Birinus*, the Town being *Berini caſtrum*, *i. e. Birinus*'s Caſtle, implying it to be a Frontier-Garriſon of the Weſt *Saxons* againſt the *Mercians*, raiſed out of the Ruins of *Alcheſter*, by the Advice and Aſſiſtance of *Birinus*, Biſhop of *Dorcheſter*. But Dr. *Plot* ſays, That he much rather believes it to be ſo called from *Bern*, a Wood or Foreſt mentioned by *Bede*, *Florilegus* and *Wigornenſis*, upon the Edge of which it was ſeated, and is not now far from it.

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Afterward it is probable it took the Name of *Burgeſter* from St. *Eadburg*, to whom the Priory was anciently, and the Church is ſtill dedicated; the Change from *Eadburg-ceſter* to *Bureeſter*, for Brevity-ſake, being eaſy. It is now called *Biceſter*, or *Biſſeter*.

The Demeſne of this Place was early in the *Longeſpes*, Earls of *Salisbury*, and continued in that Family, till *William Laci* marrying *Margaret*, the Heireſs of the laſt *William Longeſpe*, brought it into his Family. He left only a Daughter, *Alice*, for his Heir, who married to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, Son and Heir to *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaſter*, Brother to King *Edward* I. this Manor, and other Parts of her Inheritance going with her. She out-lived the Earl, and in her Widowhood parted with her whole Right in the Caſtle of *Donington*, to King *Edward* II. and gave her Manor of *Swaton* in *Lincolnſhire*, to the Canons of *Bartings* in that County; but afterwards *Eubulo Leſtrange* married her, and by her Title was called Earl of *Lincoln*, but never was ſummoned to Parliament as a Peer. He obtained of King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 5. a Grant to himſelf and Lady, (for ſhe took on her the Title of Counteſs of *Salisbury* and *Lincoln*) and to her Heirs, this Manor and divers other Eſtates, to hold by the Service of two Knights Fee; but they leaving no Heirs of their Bodies, we know not to whom her Eſtate deſcended after her Death. *Gilbert Baſſet* built a Monaſtery on this Manor, 29 *Hen.* 2. dedicated to St. *Eadburg*, of which we ſhall give an Account hereafter.

As to the preſent State of the Town, in the Diviſion of *Kings End* ſtands a pleaſant and convenient Seat of Mr. *John Coker*, who is now Lord of the Manor; but moſt of the Lands and Houſes in the Market-End are Part of the Poſſeſſions of Sir *William Glinne*, Bart. whoſe beautiful Seat is at *Ambroſden*, a Village two Miles diſtant from it. The Market there is weekly on *Friday*, and Fair yearly on Here is a Free-School, ſuppoſed to be founded by *Simon Wiſdome*, an Alderman of the Town; but we have no other Ground for this our Suppoſition but this, That he is found to have given Conſtitutions and Orders for the Government of it, 13 *Eliz.* Dr. *Plot* tells us, that one *George Sherman*, of this Place, hath a *Daniſh* Spur in his keeping, which he takes to be an ancient Monument, evidencing that the *Danes* had ſomewhat to do hereabouts, and particularly, that the Battle between King *Æthelred* and his Brother *Alfred* on the one Part, and the *Danes* on the other, was fought at *Moretune*, or *Merton*, a Village hard by this Town. Towards the Weſt of this Town we meet with ſome Remains of a deſerted old Station, called

Alcheſter, which Mr. *Cambden* ſuppoſeth to be put for *Aldcheſter*, which ſignifies an old Caſtle, or Town; for there are ſtill viſible the Bounds of a quadrangular Camp or Garriſon, tho' the *Area* or Site of it hath for a long Time been Part of the common Field of *Wendlebury*; but Dr. *Plot* ſeems rather to incline to another Derivation of the Name from *Allectus*, the *Roman* Emperor, who having treacherouſly ſlain his Friend and Maſter *Carauſius*, uſurped *Britain* to himſelf, and made this Place his Seat, giving it his own Name, *viz. Allecti caſtrum*, or *Allectus's* Caſtle, ſince abridged into *Akeſter*; and tho' this Relation hath no Foundation in the *Roman* Story, yet he adds thus much for its Reputation, that the *Roman* military high Ways lie agreeable to it. But a better Mark of the Antiquity of this Place is its Situation upon the *Roman* conſular Way, called *Akemanſtreet*, which enters this County of *Oxford* in the Pariſh of *Ambroſden*, where it aſcends *Blackthorn-Hill*, and paſſing croſs *Wrechwic-Green*, extends to the North-ſide of *Graven-hull Wood*, over the Brook at *Langford*, and ſo leads cloſe by the North Bounds of this Place as far as *Cheſterton*; from whence it goes to *Kirtlington* Town's End, and ſo over the River *Cherwell* near *Tackley*, to *Woodſtock* Park, which it enters at *Wooton-gate*, and paſſes out again

gain at *Mapleton-Well*, near *Stunsfield* Stile; and all this Way it appears in a raiſed Bank.

But here it breaks off, (tho' ſtill keeping its Name) and going over the *Evenlode* to *Wilcot*, it paſſes on to *Ramſden*, a little beyond which Village, at a Place called *Witty-green*, it may be ſeen again for a little Way; but from thence to *Aſtally*, over *Aſtall-bridge*, and ſo through the Fields, till it comes to *Brodwell-grove* it is ſcarce viſible; but there 'tis as plain as any where elſe, and from thence holds a ſtrait Courſe into *Gloceſterſhire*. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that there is a military high Way, leading from *Wallingford* to *Banbury*, which the Neighbours ſay, paſſeth thro' *Aldcheſter*, and they call it *Akemanſtreet*, a Ridge whereof (as he adds) does ſtill appear for ſome Miles together, on the deep Plains of *Otmore*, which are often overflowed with Water; but that learned Antiquary was too eaſily led by vulgar Opinion; for tho' indeed there is an old Way, which ſeems to have led from *Wallingford* to *Alceſter*, Part whereof is to be ſeen at this Day, running quite croſs *Otmore*; yet it is not by any Means to be thought *Akemanſtreet*, tho' the People thereabouts call it ſo; but only a Branch of it, or Road caſt up by the *Romans*, to maintain an Intercourſe between *Alceſter* and *Calleva*, or *Wallingford*, where they had a Garriſon. Part of this Way is indeed to be ſeen at this Day, running croſs *Otmore*, and leaving the *Moor*, paſſeth under *Beckley* Park-Wall; from whence it goes on to, and may plainly be ſeen in the Wood near *Stockers*, where it cuts the *London* Road to *Worceſter*, and ſo runs plainly thro' the Fields to *Stafford-grove*, and thence over *Bayard*'s watering Place towards *Haddington* Quarry-Pits, which leaving on the Right, and *Shotover-Hill* on the Left, it enters *Magdalen* College Coppices, over the Eaſtern Part of *Bullington-Green*, by the two *Baldens* to *Wallingford*, over the River at *Benſington*, where it is ſeen on the Weſt ſide of the Church, and is there called *Medlars-Bank*. If it be aſked, why this Way is laid ſo crooked, clear different from the other *Roman* Cauſe-ways, we anſwer, it was for the Convenience of taking *Oxford* in the Way, as Occaſion ſhould ſerve; and accordingly we obſerve a *Diverticulum*, or By-road about *Beckley*, paſſing thro' *Stow-wood* to *Oxford*.

Beſides this Branch out of *Akmanſtreet*, betwixt *Alceſter* and *Wallingford*, leading to *Oxford*; there is another that ſeems deſigned for a Paſſage from *Alceſter* thither, of which there is a Part ſtill remaining about *Noke*, whence it paſſes thro' the Fields to the purlue Grounds, where it cuts the *Worceſter* Road, and ſo goes to *Drunbil*, formerly a Part of the Foreſt of *Stow-wood*, where, about 40 Years ſince, were found ſeveral *Roman* Urns and Coins dug up, beyond which none being able to trace, it is ſuppoſed to be laid out to avoid *Otmore* in the Winter, it being then for the moſt Part under Water, and then joins with the Way above-mentioned, from *Wallingford* to *Oxford*.

Ardley, where was a Caſtle, the Foundations whereof are ſtill to be ſeen in a little Wood, on the Weſt-ſide of the Town; and if any Credit may be given to the Tradition of the Place, it flouriſhed about the Time of King *Stephen*, as is very probable; for that King knowing his own Weakneſs, and being in continual Fear of his Competitor *Maud* the Empreſs's Attempts, gave Leave to all his Subjects to build them Caſtles to defend both him and them; but he at laſt finding that they were uſed ſometimes againſt himſelf, cauſed no leſs than eleven Hundred of them, new-built Caſtles, to be raſed together; which, no Doubt, is the Cauſe that we find ſo many Foundations of Caſtles and uſeleſs Trenches about them.

Blechingdon, *Blecheſdon*, or *Blechdon*, if all one Place, as we have Reaſon to think they are, our *Villare* not diſtinguiſhing them, was the ancient Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Poore*, and after of *Gilbert D'Amorie*, who left it to his Son *Nicholas*, and he to his Son *Richard*, whoſe Widow *Margaret* had Part of this Ma-

Manor for her Dowry; but whether his Heirs inherited it, we have not any Information yet.

The Impropriation and Church of this Parish, which was escheated to King *Henry* III. by way of Forfeiture incurred by *Richard* and *William Gravil*, Brothers, was given at Mr. *Eglesfield*'s Request, who was the Founder of *Queen*'s College, *Oxford*, to the said College, by King *Edward* III. *Reg* 17.

In this Parish of *Blechingdon* is dug a Sort of Stone, not so useful for the Substance as many others, but not inferior to most for the Ornaments of Building; 'tis a Sort of grey Marble, and is found in the Grounds of the Earl of *Anglesey*, who hath a noble Seat here. His Lordship hath several Chimney-pieces, and Pavements, well worth our Notice, made of it; as also hath the Earl of *Clarendon* at *Cornbury*. The Pillars of the Portico's of St. *John*'s College in *Oxford*, are built with it, yea, they make of it of late Tables, Tomb-stones, and Milstones for their Oil-Mills; but it is not fit for Corn-Mills, because, in rainy Weather, it it subject to Sweating like other Marbles.

In the Year 166½, there began an Earthquake in this Town, and so passed along by *Bostol*, *Horton*, *Stanton*, St. *John's*, and so on towards *Whately*. Not at all these Places, at the same Time, but being first at this Place, a good while before it came to *Stanton*, nay, being observed in the further Part of the Earl's Garden, some very discernable Time before those in the House took Notice of it.

The famous Dr. *Daniel Fairclough*, better known by the Name of *Featley*, was born in this Village. He was the Son of *John Featley*, Cook of *Corpus* College; but being a Youth of good Parts, became a very learned Man, eminent for his Skill in the Fathers, Councils and Schoolmen, a famous Disputant, and excellent Preacher. Being Chaplain to Sir *Tho. Edmunds*, who was sent Ambassador into *France*, he defended the Protestant Doctrines so well against the *Sorbonists*, that they gave him the Character of *Acutissimus & Acerrimus*. Coming into Archbishop *Abbot*'s Favour, upon the Account of his Worth, he was preferred by him to the Rectories of *Lambeth* and *Acton* in *Middlesex*. In the Times of the Rebellion he was a great Sufferer, not only by the Loss of his Livings, but long Imprisonment, in which he fell sick of a Dropsy, of which he died in 1644. He hath left behind him many Books, which make good his Character, that he was *tam studio quam exercitio Theologus insignis*, the Champion of the Protestant Religion, and Scourge of the *Roman*, &c.

Chesterton, a small Village, within a Mile of *Bisseter*, hath nothing to be taken Notice of but the Seat of the Right Honourable *Montague Venables Berty*, Earl of *Abington*.

Feringford, Part of the Barony of *Arsic*, which came into the Family of the *Greys* of *Rotherfield*, by the Marriage of *Robert de Grey* with *Joan*, the Daughter and Coheir of *Robert de Arsic*: *Walter de Grey* was their Heir, and inherited this Manor and other Estates, which she had brought into his Family. He held these Estates of the King, by the Service of keeping *Dover Castle*. His Son *John de Grey* succeeded him in the Enjoyment of this Manor and the rest; and from him it descended to his Son and Heir of the same Name, who procured of King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 4. a Charter for free Warren in this and his other Lordships in this County. This Manor continued in this Family in the Male Line till 11 *Rich.* 2. when the last *Robert de Grey* died, leaving a Widow *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Coheir of *William de la Plaunche* of *Haversham*, in *Buckinghamshire*, who had the Moiety of this Manor for her Dowry; and one Daughter, *Joan*, who was married to Sir *John De'Eincourt*, and carried her Estate into his Family; but having only Daughters, it was divided between the Lords *Lovel* and *Cromwell*, to whom they married.

Finmere, or *Finmore*, the Demesne of *William Tucket*, whose Posterity afterwards

wards was Lords *Audley*, *Nicholas* Lord *Audley*'s Daughter and Heir having married his Grandſon *Thomas Tuchet*, 8 *Edw.* 2. In the following Reign we find *Giles* Lord *Bedleſmire* in Poſſeſſion of this Manor; and dying without Heirs, his Eſtate was divided among his Siſters, and this Manor came to his youngeſt Siſter *Elizabeth*, who, marrying to *William Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*, brought it into his Family, 12 *Edw.* 3. from whom it paſſed to *Roger Mortimer*, as Heir of the ſaid *Elizabeth*, 32 *Edw.* 3. The Patronage of the Church paſſed with the Manor all along.

Gadington, the Manor and Eſtate of *William de Warren*, Earl of *Surrey*, who was poſſeſſed of it, with many other Eſtates in this and other Counties, when the Conqueror's Survey was made. He left it to his Son *William*; but how long it remained in his Family, our Hiſtories do not diſcover to us.

Hardwyke, the Demeſne of *Walter de Grey* of *Rotherfield*, given him by his Uncle *Walter de Grey*, Archbiſhop of *York*, with divers other Eſtates in this and other Counties. His Poſterity inherited it for many Generations; and his great Grandſon *John* procured of King *Edward* III. a Charter of free Warren in all his Demeſnes here. He married *Avice*, the Daughter of *John* Lord *Marmion*, and ſhe ſurviving him, had, for Part of her Dowry, this Manor, which, upon her Death, fell to her Son and Heir; and from him paſſed to his Son *Bartholomew*, and Grandſon *Robert*, whoſe Widow had it again for Part of her Dowry; and after her Deceaſe, it paſſed with *Feringford* to her Daughter and Heir *Joan*, as above.

Heath, a little Village, ſituate on the North-ſide of the *Ouſe*, a little before that River enters *Northamptonſhire*. The Manor moſt anciently was *Norman de Verdon*'s Eſtate, whoſe Father *Bertram*, came into *England* with the Conqueror. He married *Leſceline*, the Daugter of *Jeffrey de Clinton*, Lord Chamberlain, and Treaſurer to King *Henry* I. 'Tis probable that ſhe brought this Manor into his Family, becauſe ſhe gave the Church of this Pariſh of *Heath* to the Canons of *Kenilworth* in *Warwickſhire*, and her Son *Bertram* confirmed it to them; but the Manor continued in the Family for divers Succeſſions, till Iſſue Male failing in *Theobald de Verdon*. His Eſtate, at his Death, which happened 10 *Edw.* 2. was divided among his four Daughters, and this Manor was given to *Margery* his third Daughter, who was married thrice; but to whom her Eſtate deſcended, we do not find.

Heyford-Purcel, a Manor ſo called from the *Purcells*, or *de Porcellis*, a Family of ancient Gentlemen, Lords of it. In this Pariſh happened an amazing Accident, not altogether a Stranger to Authors, but ſo here. There was a Child which cried very audibly in its Mother's Womb, ſometime before its Birth. How it was done, let Phyſicians diſpute, it is enough for Hiſtorians that the Matter of Fact is true, which is put paſt all Doubt by many in the Town, who were Witneſſes of it. The People indeed feared a Preſage of Ruin to the Place and Kingdom by it; but alas groundleſly; for really ſuch a Crying portends Strength in the Infant, Comfort to the Mother that the Infant is alive, and an able Subject to the State. The Ruin of all theſe proceeds from our Vices. If any Thing fatal happens after ſuch a Crying, it muſt be imputed rather to Chance than Nature. Take away Vice, and nothing will hurt us.

Heyford-Warine, ſo called from *Warine Fitzgerald*, Chamberlain to King *Henry* II. who was Lord of it. His Poſterity enjoyed it, till Iſſue Male failing in *Henry* the younger Son of *Warine*, this Manor, with other Eſtates, became veſted in his Daughter and Heir, *Alice*, who married *Robert de Liſle* and having Iſſue by him, *Warrine de Liſle*, her Eſtate was inherited by his Family, and *Robert de Liſle* died poſſeſſed of it, 16 *Edw.* 3. and 'tis likely continued longer in that Family. They took their Name from the Iſle of *Ely*.

The Rectory of this Parish was settled upon *Corpus Christi* College, by *Robert Morwent*, the second President of it, who also gave it certain Lands at *Cowley* and *Hospath* in this County.

Islip, in *Saxon* Gightslepe, called anciently *Ghistlipe*, in the Pipe-Rolls of King *Henry* II. *Hiltesleape*, in a Charter of the same King's, *Ileslepe*, and in a Presentation of the Abbey of *Westminster*, 6 *Hen.* 3. *Ighteslep*. King *Edward* (whom for his Piety and Chastity, our Forefathers honoured with the Title of Confessor) was born here, as is made evident by the original Charter of the Restoration of the Abbey of *Westminster*, wherein he gives to that Church the Town of *Islip*, with this additional Clause (the Place where I was born). Sir *William Dugdale* mentions nothing of this Charter in his *Monasticon*; but of late, the *Saxon* Copy of the greatest Part of it, hath been discovered by Dr. *Kennet*, now Bishop of *Peterborough*, and is intended to be published, with other Instruments relating to the Antiquities of *Ambrosden*, *Burcester*, and some other Parishes of this County. In this Charter this Town is called Gyorlep.

But Dr. *Plot* thinks that there are as good, or better Proofs of King *Edward*'s Birth here, than the forementioned Charter, which is this: There remains in it some Footsteps of the ancient Palace, and a Chapel, called the King's Chapel, now put to profane Uses, and the Town still belongs to the Church of *Westminster*, which together put it out of Doubt; Tradition it self not being like to be erroneous in a Matter of this Nature, tho' there were really no Charter at all to prove the Thing, which yet we see there is. In the Chapel there stood, not many Years since, a Font, the very same (as has been constantly delivered down to, and received by Posterity) where the said *Edward* the Confessor was baptized, his Father, King *Æthelred*, having a royal Seat here at that Time, and residing in it, which being, together with the Chapel, put, in these later Times, to some indecent at least, if not profane Use, was at last piously rescued from it by Mr. *Brown* of *Nether Kiddington*, and is now or lately was set in the Garden of Sir *Henry Brown*, Bart. upon an handsome Pedestal, and adorned with a Poem rather pious than learned.

This King *Edward* was the first, to whom the Healing of the *Struma* or *Scrofula*, called from thence the *King's Evil*, with a Touch of the Hand, was granted, as a special Favour of God to our Kings and Kingdom, which has been transmitted as an hereditary Gift to all his Successors, as hath been in all Times since made manifest by many undoubted Experiments. The Manor of Touching for this Distemper is this: Prayers suitable to the Occasion having been said before, the King touches all the Patients, and then bestows upon each of them a Piece of Angel-Gold, purposely coined, and put upon a white Ribbon, to be hung about their Necks, which, as long as it is worn, preserves the Virtue of the Touch, as seems plainly from hence, that some Persons, who have left it off, or carelessly lost it, have relapsed into the Disease again. Dr. *Plot* proves, that this was the original Custom, from a Piece of Gold found at *Oxford*, with E. C. on it, and Holes for the Ribbon.

Kirklington, or *Kirtlington*, the Manor of *John de Humetz*, Constable of *Normandy*, in the Reign of King *John*; but he taking Part with the rebellious Barons against that King, his Lands were forfeited to the Crown, and this Manor was given by King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 19. to *Gilbert* Lord *Basset* of *Wycomb*, then made one of the King's Counsel. It continued in this Family some Successions; for *Philip* Lord *Basset* died possessed of it, 56 *Hen.* 3. How it was alienated from the Family, we have no Account; but observ'd that *Thomas* of *Woodstock*, sixth Son of King *Edward* III. Duke of *Glocester*, was found possessed of it at his Death, which happened 21 *Rich.* 2. on St. *Bartholomew*'s Day, leaving *Humphrey* his Heir, and several other Children. This is what we find of this Manor in Sir *William Dugdale*'s Baronage; but Dr.

Plot tells us, That this Manor was a Part of the Poſſeſſions of the Crown, till it was given to *Henry*, Son of *Edmund Crouchback*, Earl of *Lancaſter*, and Father to *Henry* the Firſt Duke of *Lancaſter*, by whoſe Daughter and ſole Heir *Blanch*, it came to *John* of *Gaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*, and afterwards, in her Right, Duke of *Lancaſter*. While it was in their Poſſeſſion, it enjoyed great Privileges, *viz.* being free (as the Words of the old Charter run) *à Telonio, paſſagio, laſtagia, pacagio, ſtallagio, tallagio, tollagio, carragio, & terragio per totum Regnum*, Privileges both out of Uſe and Knowledge at this Time, but in thoſe Days highly valued.

On the Account of this Eminency and Reputation of the Place, Dr. *Plot* is of Opinion, that the great Council held about the Year 977, and ſaid by *Wigornienſis* to be met at *Kirtlinege*, at which were preſent King *Edward* the Martyr, and St. *Dunſtan*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Sedemannus*, Biſhop of *Crediton*, died, was celebrated in this Place. Sir *Henry Spelman* (*Concil. Tom.* I. *p.* 493.) judgeth the Place of their Meeting to be at *Katlaye* in *Cambridgeſhire*; but the Doctor is poſitive that it was here, not only becauſe the Name is the ſame almoſt with *Wigornienſis*'s, but becauſe of the only Conſtitution made by it, *viz.* That it ſhould be lawful for the country People to go in Pilgrimage to St. *Mary* of *Abington*, a Thing no ways probable to to be deſired by the People of *Cambridgeſhire*, ſo far diſtant from it, but very likely to be coveted by the People of this Shire, which lies ſo near it, and among whom her Fame was ſo great.

Lillingſton Lovel, a Village remarkable, (1.) for its Situation, five Miles within *Buckinghamſhire*, and yet belonging to this Hundred and County; as on the other Side ſeveral Pariſhes within the Borders of this Shire belong to *Barkſhire*, *Buckinghamſhire*, and *Worceſterſhire*. How this comes to paſs, we have little Certainty; but the Addition of *Lovel* being made to it, Dr. *Plot* ſays, that in all Probability this Place was accounted in *Oxfordſhire* for the Sake of the Lords *Lovel*, whoſe Inheritance it was; and being the King's Lieutenant, very likely, in theſe Parts, might be allowed to reckon their own Eſtate here, being within their Juriſdiction, as Part of *Oxfordſhire*. This Reaſon, the Doctor believes, is ſufficient to ſatisfy about all other Pariſhes thus placed out of the Bodies of ſuch Counties as they belong to, according to the Cuſtom of *Germany*, as reported by Dr. *Stanley*, That all the Poſſeſſions of the Houſe of *Auſtria* are accounted as of that Circle, let them lie in whatever other Circle, and at never ſo great Diſtance. (2) For the ſtately Walks of Firs, moſt of them twenty Yards high, at St. *Peter Wentworthy*'s in this Pariſh.

Dr. *Robert Groſthead*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, having complained of the great Grievance of the Appropriations of Churches to the Pope and his Cardinals, aſſembled in the Council of *Lyons*, calling it a Thing prodigiouſly wicked, and deſtructive of the chief Office of Chriſt upon Earth, which was to feed his Flock, &c. as ſoon as he returned, did all that lay in his Power to remedy it in his Dioceſe; and to that End conſolidated the Vicarage with the Rectory in very many Churches, and among them the Rectory and Vicarage of this Pariſh of *Lillingſton*.

Meddlinton, or *Middleton-Stony*, the Manor and Eſtate of the *Longeſpes*, Earls of *Salisbury*, till Iſſue Male failing, *Margaret* the ſole Daughter and Heir carried it, with many other large Eſtates, to *Henry de Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, by her Intermarriage with him. This *Henry* being highly in Favour with King *Edward* I. among many other Advantages and Privileges, obtained a Grant of that King of a ſpecial Charter for a Market and Fair to be held upon this Lordſhip, *viz.* the Market on *Monday* weekly, and the Fair on the Eve and Day of St. *Thomas* the Martyr, yearly; but the Market hath been long diſcontinued, and we are not certain but the Fair may be ſo too, tho' Fairs have held longeſt in the Places where once Markets were eſtabliſhed, and there is no Memory of them. Here

was of old a Caſtle, the Inheritance of the Family of *Camviles*; for we find, that *Richard de Camvile* had Livery given him, 16 *Joh.* of *Middleton-Caſtle* in *Oxfordſhire*, (which muſt needs be this) as Part of his own Inheritance, from *Gerard* his Father.

Mixbury, a ſmall Village, which has in it very obſervable a large Fortification near the Church, called *Beaumont*, encompaſſed with a Ditch 170 Paces one way, and 128 on the other, which we can give no other Account of, but that in general 'tis likely they were Works of the *Normans* by their Name.

Oddington, where is a Well of Water of the calcarious Kind, proceeding certainly from ſome neighbouring Limeſtone, which, beſides its dry and reſtringent Taſte, more ſignally manifeſts it ſelf in the providential Cure of a local Diſeaſe among Cattle, called the *Otmoor-Evil* by the Inhabitants, becauſe it is catched by their Grazing upon that Moor. The Diſeaſe is ſuch a Flux of the Belly, as brings the Cattle that have it in a little Time from Fat and well liking to nothing almoſt but Skin and Bones, and ſo they die, unleſs it be timely cured, which is certainly done by giving them dry Meat, and ſuffering them to drink of this Water only for a Time.

Shuldeſwell, the Lordſhip and Demeſne of *William Tuchet*, whoſe Poſterity became Lords *Audley*, by marrying the Daughter and Heir of *Nicholas* Lord *Audley*. He obtained a Charter of free Warren, 29 *Edw.* III. for all his Lands in this Pariſh, and ſo left it to his Poſterity; but how long they inherited it, we can't diſcover.

Somerton, the Eſtate of the Family of *Arſic*, of whom *Robert de Arſic*, ſiding with the Barons againſt King *John*, forfeited his Eſtate to the Crown, and this Manor was thereupon given to *Sampſon de Gangy*, who had ſtoutly ſtood by the King in his Wars with them, in Recompence of his good Services; but he held it not long, for the next Year the King diſpoſed of it for the Support of the Garriſon in *Oxford* Caſtle; but it ſeems, this all this Time, Part of this Manor remained in the Family of *Arſic*; for *Walter de Grey*, Archbiſhop of *York*, bought it of the Heirs of the *Arſic* Family, and gave it to his Brother *Robert de Grey* of *Rotherfield*, and his Heirs, who held it under the Name of a Moiety of the Manor of *Somerton*, by the Service of keeping *Dover* Caſtle. His Deſcendant, *John de Grey*, obtained a Grant for a free Warren of all his demeſne Lands here, 4 *Edw.* III. and *Elizabeth*, the Relict of *Robert de Grey*, the laſt Heir Male of this Family, had them for her Dowry, after whom, *Joan* their Heir inherited them, and by Marriage carried them into the Family of *D'Eincourt*, but having no Heirs Male, her Daughters transferred the *Greys* Eſtate into divers Families; ſo that we find this Manor in the Poſſeſſion of *Jaſper*, Duke of *Bedford*, when he was made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, 1 *Hen.* VII. given him by that King for the Support of his Dignity, as Part of the Lord *Lovel*'s Eſtate.

Here is a Rivulet that makes a ſmall Cafcade, or Fall of Water, about ſeven Foot deep, which, were it in a Gentleman's Garden, might be made uſe of to divers good Purpoſes; but being in the High-way, can only ſerve for ſome Experiments of Petrification, for which Dr. *Plot* teſts us 'tis very excellent, ſince the living Blades of Graſs, of not above half a Year's Growth, within that ſmall Time, are all covered over with Stone, and hang down the Bank, like ſo many Icicles, the Earth it ſelf upon which it runs, being caſed over with Stone. The Doctor obſerving this broke of the Cruſt of Stone from the Graſs, and found nothing of the Blade altered or impaired; and after ſlipping off ſome of the petrified Blades of Graſs, which were a Foot long near the Root, he pulled the Graſs clean out as if it had been a Sheath of Stone, ſo little of Coheſion had the one to the other. And the Reaſon he gives for it is this: The Pores of the Plant poſſeſſed with its own Juice and a congenial Salt, does therefore refuſe all adventitious

ventitious ones; but 'tis not ſo in other petrifying Springs.

Stratton-Audley, or *Audleigh*, the Manor and Eſtate of the Family of *Aldithly*, (vulgarly called *Audley*) which having inherited it ſome Succeſſions, Iſſue Male failed, and *Margaret Audley* the ſole Daughter and Heir, marrying *Ralph* Lord *Stafford*, brought it into his Family. By her this Lord had *Hugh* his Son and Heir, who, after his Deceaſe inherited this Manor; and having ſeveral Sons, gave it to his youngeſt Son *Hugh*, who by the Marriage of *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of *Bartholomew*, Lord *Bourchier*, was ſummoned to Parliament under the Title of Lord *Bourchier*. He had no Iſſue, and therefore left *Humphrey* his Couſin and Heir, being the Son of his elder Brother *Edmund*, this and his other Eſtates after the Death of his Lady. This *Humphrey* ſucceeded to the Earldom of *Stafford*, his Father's elder Brothers, *Thomas* and *William*, dying without Iſſue, and was for his great Services created firſt Earl, and then Duke of *Buckingham*, to hold to himſelf and the Heirs Male of his Body. He died 10 *July*, 38 *Hen.* VI. and an Inquiſition being taken after his Death, it was found that he died ſeized of this Manor, and divers other great Eſtates, which he left to his Son and Heir *Henry*, to whom *Edward* his Son ſucceeded; and being beheaded for Treaſon falſely charged on him by *Knevet* and *Hopkins*, two of his Dependants; he was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, and his Eſtate being confiſcated, this Manor was given, 19 *Hen.* VIII. to *John Bourchier*, Lord *Berniers*, who having no legitimate Sons, *Joan* his Daughter, by *Catharine* his Wife, was his Heir, and by her Marriage with *Edmund Knyvet* of *Aſhweletborp* in *Norfolk*, Eſq; carried it into his Family. He was Sergeant Porter to King *Henry* VIII.

The Parſonage of this Town at the Diſſolution of the Abbies, was Part of the large Poſſeſſions of the Monaſtery of *St. Frideſwide*, *Oxford*; and being then ſeized by King *Henry* VIII. was ſettled on his new College *Chriſt-Church*, as we ſuppoſe it ſtill continues.

Wendlebury, in which ſtood anciently the old City of *Alchester*, of which we have ſpoken above. Here (as Dr. *Plot* tells us) was caſually dug up in a gravelly Ground, not far from the Church, a large Stone, which he gives us all the Reaſon in the World to think was once a ſolid Piece of Wood, or Timber turned into Stone by long lying in the Earth, (which he produceth to prove, that the Earth will petrify as well as the Water) for beſides (ſaith he) that it ſhews the cloſe Grain of an Oak; and therefore by the Naturaliſts is called the *Dryites*, or Oak-ſtone; it was taken up in great Quantities, and out of ſome of the Pieces (of which the Doctor had one) it might be plainly ſeen, where Twigs had come forth, the Knots ſtill remaining, where they had been cut off; ſo that no Man can well avoid giving his Conſent, that this Stone was formerly Wood petrified in the Earth.

VI. Bullington Hundred.

This Hundred joins on the South with the former, and is bounded on the Eaſt, with Part of *Buckinghamſhire*, on the North, with the Hundred of *Ploughley*; on the Weſt, with the Hundred of *Wotton*; and on the South with the Hundred of *Tame* and *Dorcheſter*. The Fee of this Hundred was given by King *Henry* II. *Reg.* 25. to *Thomas Baſſet*, for his many good Services both in War and Peace, being one of the King's Juſtices in his Court, and a Juſtice Itinerant for this and other Shires; but as we ſuppoſe is now in the Crown, and under the Juriſdiction of the Sheriff, who appoints the Bailiffs and other Officers of it. It hath no Market-Town in it, being Part of it near *Biceſter*, and the other Parts near *Oxford* or *Tame*. The Villages of Note for any Thing worth knowing, are

Ambroſden, or *Amerſden*, a Village ſituate about two Miles from *Burceſter*, where is the beautiful Seat of Sir *William Glynne*, Bart. The Pariſh Church here is neat and well adorned, and the Vicarage-houſe adjoining of a great Strength, and

and a good Proſpect, built in the Year 1638, at the ſole Charge of Dr. *John Stubbing*, the then worthy Vicar; but he enjoyed it not long; for in the Beginning of the Rebellion, he was taken out of his Houſe here by a Party of Parliament Soldiers, and being linked Arm to Arm with Sir *Thomas Hyde* of *Bedfordſhire*, was carried to *Gloceſter*, and there kept a cloſe Priſoner, till he was exchanged for a Rebel in the Garriſon of *Oxford*. He returnned again to this Place, where he had lived hoſpitably, and done ſo much for the Church, but was received and entertained as a Malignant, and the People would pay him no Tithes; ſo that he was forced to ſell his Eſtate, which he deſigned to have ſettled on the Vicarage, as an Augmentation, for an Annuity for his Life. He lies buried in the Chancel here under a large Ground-ſtone, on which Dr. *Kennet*, the preſent Biſhop of *Peterborough*, lately ſet an Epitaph. What the ſame Biſhop relates further of this Vicarage (*Caſe of Impr.* p. 258.) is not to be paſſed over here. At the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. having by his Letter dated 7 *Aug.* 1660, given Order to the Biſhops and other Dignitaries of the Church, at the Renewing of the Leaſes of ſuch Impropriations as belonged to their Sees and Places, to make ſome Augmentations to the Vicarages thereunto belonging, that they might be increaſed to 80 *l. per Ann.* if poſſible; the Biſhop of this Dioceſe, Dr. *Robert Skinner* having the Impropriation of this Pariſh, ordered, when he made the new Leaſe this Year, that 20 *l.* a Year ſhould be paid to the Vicar for ever out of it; but, by ſome Fraud, the Leaſe was drawn up and ſealed without that Clauſe, and ſo the Vicar loſt it; but it proved (as ſome ſay) an heavy Judgment to the Actors and their Families.

Balden, the *Roman* Way from *Aldcheſter* to *Wallingford*, paſſeth thro' the Hamlet here, called *Balden-brook-end*, and ſo goes on to *Dorcheſter*.

Beckley, the Demeſne of *William* Lord *Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who having ſignalized his Courage and Conduct in divers Expeditions into *Scotland* and other Places, and his Wiſdom and Fidelity in divers Embaſſies, was, for theſe his eminent Services, rewarded with a Grant of this and divers other Manors in other Counties, by King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 11. but ſome of them were in Reverſion after the Death, as this of *John Handlow*, Eſq; and others of *John de Warren*, Earl of *Surrey*, and *Joan* his Wife.

Under the Park-Wall of this Place, the *Roman* Way between *Aldbeſter* and *Wallingford*, is plainly to be ſeen by the paving Stones found here and about the Ridge; and from hence it paſſeth to the Wood near *Stockers*. Here is alſo a *Diverticulum* or By-Road out of the Way, leading from *Alceſter*, tending towards *Oxford*.

Blackthorn, a Village in the Borders of this County Eaſtward, where the true *Akemanſtreet*, or *Roman* Road, leading towards Bath, the old Acemannecceaſtep, or *Urbs agrotorum hominum*, enters this County, and paſſeth by *Aldceſter*, quite thro' the County towards *Bath*. The country People call the *Roman* Way between *Aldceſter* and *Wallingford*, *Akemanſtreet*, but erroneouſly; which Miſtake Mr. *Cambden* ſeems to have followed.

Cowley, a ſmall Village, the Manor of which, before the Diſſolution of the Abbies, belonged to the Priory of St. *Frideſwide*, *Oxford*; but after it being in King *Henry* VIIIth's Hands, he ſettled it upon his College *Chriſt-Church*, which he then founded. It is at preſent famous only for the Peat-pits made here; for Wood being ſcarce in this County, they make uſe of Turf for Fewel for their Fires, which is not the upper Green-ſword of the Earth, but an inferior bituminous ſtringy Earth, cut out like Bricks, for the moſt Part from moory and boggy Ground, which they call *Peat*. They cut it in *March*, and lay the Pieces a while on the Graſs a drying, which, when they have reaſonably done by turning them, they pile up on Heaps as Bricks, leaving every where empty Spa-

ces between, that the Wind and Air paſſing between them, they may be made dry enough for the Fire. After the Peats are taken out, they fill up the Pit with the graſſy Earth that firſt came up, and having left the Peat a Spit deep, as a Foundation for future Growth, they hold, the Pit will be fit to cut again in 20 or 30 Years.

Cudington, the Eſtate of *Hugh de Mortimer*, of *Ricard*'s Caſtle, who, at his Death, 32 *Edw.* I. left it in Dowry to *Maud* his Wife; and after her to his Daughters *Joan*, married to *Thomas de Bykenore*, Eſq; and *Margaret*, to *Jeffrey Cornwall*.

Cudſden, a ſmall Village, whoſe impropriate Parſonage and Advowſon of the Vicarage belonging to the See of *Oxford*, Dr. *John Bancroft* having cauſed the Leaſe of the one to run out, and taking an Occaſion of the Vacancy of the other, procured both to be annexed to his See of *Oxford*, and then built a Palace for the See, the King giving him Timber out of *Shotover* Foreſt; but Col. *Leg*, in 1644, cauſed it to be burnt down, for Fear the Parliament ſhould put a Garriſon into it, which, if he had done for the King, he might have ſaved it. But the Church ſuffered on all Hands; however, this Palace is again reſtored by the Care and Charge of Dr. *William Paul*, who provided Timber for it; and Dr. *John Fell*, who, at his own Charge, compleated the Building upon the old Foundation, both ſucceſſively Biſhops of *Oxford*.

Elsfield yields nothing remarkable, but that the induſtrious Improver of Land, *George Pudſey*, Eſq; hath his Reſidence here. This Gentleman found here a light and hollow Sort of Marl, of it ſelf naturally ſo ſpungy, that one would think it to be always in a Ferment. It diſſolves in Water almoſt as ſoon as Fullers Earth, and may therefore be uſed at any fit Time of the Year. It is of a whitiſh grey Colour when it is dry, and being intermixed with Sand and very friable, is certainly very good Compoſt for Paſture, as the Blue is for arable Land.

Foreſt-hill, where is a Rivulet of that peculiar Kind, that it does not empty it ſelf either into the Sea, or any Lake, but as it riſes out of the Earth, ſo preſently after a ſhort Stay on it, it ingulphs it ſelf again, and is ſeen no more. This here is in the Grounds of Sir *Timothy Tyrrel*, and ſometimes in Winter runs with that Violence, and has worn it ſelf an Inlet of ſuch a Capacity, that it can, and hath received an Ox into it.

Garſington, or as it was anciently called *Gerſyndon*, the Seat and Manor of *John de la Mare*, deſcended of a Family of Note in this Shire, in King *Edward* IIſt's Days. His Grandfather, *Henry de la Mare*, was *Veltrare*; or as the *French* call it, *Vaultrer*, *i. e.* Huntſman to the King, as his Anceſtors it ſeems had been, and held that Office by petty Sergeanty. His Father, *Robert de la Mare*, was High Sheriff of this County; and himſelf having attended King *Edward* in his Wars in *Gaſcoigne* and *Scotland* was had in ſuch high Eſteem with that Prince for theſe and other Services, that he had Summons to Parliament among the Barons, 28 *Edw.* I. and continued ſo to 7 *Edw.* II. and was further diſcharged of a Debt due to the Exchequer.

Halton, or *Halgton*, the Demeſne of *Roger D'Amorie*, who having married one of the Siſters and Coheirs of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloceſter*, Niece to King *Edward* II. by his Siſter *Joan* of *Acres*; and having deſerved well for his good Services, had this Manor given him, with ſome others, by that Prince, and was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons; but afterward taking Part with the Earl of *Lancaſter*, and other great Lords, againſt the *Deſpenſers*, his Lands were ſeized, as forfeited by Rebellion, and given to his Wife *Elizabeth*, who obtained a Grant of them for her own Life, and the Remainder to her Daughter *Elizabeth*, in Fee, 11 *Edw.* III. This *Elizabeth* marrying *John* Lord *Bardolf*, brought this Manor into his Family, and his Poſterity enjoyed it till *Thomas* Lord *Bardolf*, who had got it confirmed to him by King *Henry* IV. *Reg.* 1. joined in Rebellion againſt that King, *Reg.* 6. with the Earl

Earl of *Northumberland* and others, and being attainted in Parliament, his Lands were given by that King to *Thomas Beaufort*, his Brother; howbeit Sir *William Clifford*, Knt. in Right of *Anne* his Wife, and *William Phelip*, in Right of *Joan* his Wife, Daughters of the ſaid *Thomas*, repreſenting to the King, That King *Henry* II. had, by his Letters Patent, given to *Thomas Bardolf*, Anceſtor of their Father, and to the Heirs of his Body, many of the ſaid Manors, the Inheritance of them did of Right belong to them; the King being convinced of the Juſtice of their Claim, granted them the Reverſion of the ſaid Lordſhips, and ſo they and their Poſterity came at length to have this Manor divided between them; and we find *Joan*, the Wife of *William Phelip*, died poſſeſſed of a Moiety of it, 25 *Hen.* VI. leaving it and her other Eſtates, as her Husband (who was ſtiled the Lord *Bardolf* in her Right) had done, to *Henry*, the Son of *John* Viſcount *Beaumont*, by *Elizabeth*, their only Daughter, their Heir.

Hedendon, *Hedindon*, or *Hedington*, where King *Æthelred*, Father of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, had a royal Seat; for tho' Tradition now goes, that it was but the Nurſery of the King's Children, whereof there remain yet upon the Place ſome Signs of the Foundations, near the Town, in a Field called *Court-cloſe*; yet it is plain, that King *Æthelred* did ſome Time at leaſt reſide there himſelf; for he concludes a Charter, or ſome ſuch like Inſtrument, by which he grants certain Privileges to the Monaſtery of St. *Frideſwide* in *Oxford*, which was of his own Reſtoration, thus: This Priveledge was ſigned at *Hedington*, and after in *Latin*: *Scripta fuit hæc Sedula juſſu præfati Regis in villâ Regia, quæ . . . . . appellatur die Octavarum S. Andreæ Apoſtoli his conſentientibus . . . qui ſubtus notati videntur.*

Ego Æthelredus Rex hoc Privilegium, &c. Another Argument, that there was a royal Seat here, is, That there was a Free-Chapel exempt from all Cuſtoms due to the Biſhop of *Lincoln* and Arch-deacon of *Oxford*, which *Maud* the Empreſs confirmed to the Church of St. *Frideſwide*.

The Manor of this Town, which was then a Barony, continued in the Crown till the 25th Year of King *Henry* II. when that Prince conferred this Manor upon *Thomas Baſſet*, one of his Juſtices and Judges Itinerant, in Conſideration of his many Services done both in War and Peace, with other Eſtates. *Gilbert*, his Son and Heir, inherited it after him. He founded the Priory of *Biſſeter*, for Monks of the Order of St. *Auguſtine*, *Anno* 1182. He left a Daughter and Heir; but this Manor was granted to his Brother *Thomas* by King *John*, *Reg.* 5. in Fee-farm, for the Rent of twenty Pounds *per Ann.* to be paid into the Exchequer. Some Lands in this Pariſh were given by King *Henry* II. to *Hugh de Plugenet*, whoſe Poſterity held them till the 27 *Edw.* I. when *Alan de Plugenet* died poſſeſſed of them, and left them to his Son *Alan*, who died without Iſſue. His Siſter *Joan* was his Heir, but had no Child, and ſo her Eſtate was alienated to other Families; and we find *Richard D'Amory* in Poſſeſſion of this Manor, 19 *Edw.* II.

Dr. *Plot* relates divers Things of a more ſtrange Nature, worth our Notice in this Place; as, 1. In the Garden of one Mr. *Pawling*, there is a Wall 40 Yards long, to which, if a Perſon ſtand but a little obliquely, ſo as to ſee the Peers ſtanding between the Niches, he will have ſuch an Eccho, as will return a Clap of the Hand, or a Word of one Syllable, (the Wind being ſtill) at leaſt nine, if not ten or eleven Times, but ſo thick and cloſe, that a Word of two Syllables breeds Confuſion. 2. A Rivulet fed with a double Spring, which, after it has run about two Bow-ſhots, is received by a rocky ſubterrancous Indraught, and appears no more.

Iſley, near *Oxford*, a ſmall Village, anciently called *Giſeteley*, ſituate on the *Iſis*, near the Place where the *Cherwell* falls into it. We may mention it as an Honour to this Place, that a Family of Gentlemen of a good Eſtate,

named *Pitts*, had their Seat in this Pariſh, and one of them, Mr. *Arthur Pits*, lies buried on the North-ſide of the Chancel. He died in 1579.

Merton, or *Meretone*, as it is written in the Conqueror's Survey, where this Manor is reckoned up as Part of the large Poſſeſſions of *Judith*, the Counteſs of *Northumberland*. In the Woods here are ſeveral Entrenchments, which Dr. *Plot* gueſſes were caſt up by King *Ethelred*, or the *Danes*, in the Year 871, at what Time, ſays *Florence Wigornienſis*, King *Ethelred* and his Brother *Alfred*, *cum Paganis pugnantes apud Meretane*, *i. e.* fighting the *Danes* at *Mereton*, (as the Liegier-Book of *Einſham* writes the Name of this Place) overcame them, and put their whole Army to Flight. That the *Danes* had ſomewhat to do here is probable, becauſe a *Daniſh* Spur was not long ſince found here, which put togegether, and conſidering that it ſtands near the Meeting of two military Ways, may juſtly beget a Perſwaſion, that the forementionꝰd Battle was fought here.

Newnham, or *Newenham*, the Eſtate of *Richard de Curcy*, at the Time of the general Survey, but afterward of the Family *de Riparys*, whoſe Coheir *Joan*, married to *Hugh de Nevil*, principal Warden and Juſtice of King *Henry* IIId's Foreſts; and *Margaret*, Wife of *Fulcaſius de Breant*, divided it between them. It came into the Family of *Courtneys* afterward, and was from them called *Newnham Courtney*.

Dr. *Plot*, ſpeaking of Petrifications by Earth as well as Waters, gives us a curious Inſtance of a Stone found in the Fields here, repreſenting a ſound Piece of Aſh retaining the Grain and Colour ſo well and lively, that no Body at Sight, but would believe it to be a ſolid Piece of Wood; and yet this was taken out of the Grounds thereabout very far from any Water; and the Change was ſo very perfect, that either we muſt own, that Wood may be changed into Stone by the ſubtile Steams of the Earth permeating the moſt ſolid Texture, or elſe that Stones may grow in Grain and Colour, like Wood, which laſt ſeems the much more improbable. Here is alſo a Sort of Earth of ductile Parts, which being put into the Fire ſcarcely cracks, and has formerly been uſed by Potters, but is now upon ſome Account neglected.

Otmore, a low and level Ground, often overflowed in Winter. The *Roman* Way from *Alceſter* to *Wallingford* runs quite croſs this Moor, where a Part of it is to be ſeen. Upon this Moor, at a Village called *Ottendun*, there was a little *Ciſtercian* Monaſtery, built by one Sir *Robert Gayt*, Knt. which he named from the adjacent Wood, *Otteley*; but the low Situation making it altogether unfit for a Monaſtery; *Alexander*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, to take off the Odium he had contracted by building of Caſtles, altogether diſagreeable to his Profeſſion, was at the Charge of removing it to *Tame*, and ſetting it upon a Part of his Park there, for which he was reputed the Founder of it, tho' he did no more than tranſlate it to a more convenient Place.

Pidington, or as it is in the Conqueror's Survey, *Petintone*, where it is reckoned a Part of the large Eſtate of *Judith*, Counteſs of *Northumberland*. King *William* the Conqueror deſired *Judith* to marry *Simon de St. Liz*, a Noble *Norman*, but ſhe refuſed, which ſo provoked the King, that he ſeized upon the Caſtle and Honour of *Huntingdon*, which ſhe held in Dower; and *Simon*, by his Advice, marrying *Maud*, her eldeſt Daughter, obtained the Earldom of *Huntingdon*, and ſome other of her and her Father *Waltheof*'s Eſtate, of which this Manor of *Pidington* was one. *Simon* was of a pious Diſpoſition; and among other religious Donations, gave the Church of this Town to the Church of *St. Frideſwide* in *Oxford*. The Manor, after it had continued a Succeſſion or two in *St. Liz*'s Family, reverted to the Crown, and by the King was divided and given by Parts, *viz.* two to *John de Handlow*, for Life; and one to *Henry de Bembrugge*; after whom it was granted in Fee by King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 11. to *Nicholas de la Beche*, then Conſtable of the *Tower* of *London*.

Sand-

Sandford, a Village not far from great *Tow*, where is an eminent Well, or Spring of Water, which, in the Memory of ſome living in the laſt Century, did great Cures upon putrid and fetid old Sores, a long Time before given over for incurable. Theſe Waters carry with them a Kind of active Friction, and intermingle with their Aſperities ſuch a Tickling, as cauſes the Patient to rub on the terſive Water, which ſearching the Wound, produces a ſpeedy Cure, mitigating the Pain with Variety of Pleaſures.

Shotover-Foreſt is a large Extent of Woods, upon and about *Shotover* Hills, the Demeſne of which is in the Crown. It is remarkable for large Timber, and affords many other Things worth our Notice; for, (1.) A Sort of Earth of a fat, cloſe Texture, and greeniſh Colour, ſo well impregnated with ſome Kind of Salt, that being put into the Fire, it will crackle like Salt it ſelf; being diſſolved in Water, gives it a brackiſh Taſte; takes Greaſe out of Cloaths extreamly well, and would it but whiten as Fullers Earth doth, it would equal the *Viridis Saponaria* in *Thuringia*. (2.) The Ochre found here, which is the beſt in its Kind in the whole World; it is of a yellow Colour, and weighty, much uſed alone by Painters, and often mixed with the reſt of their Colours. It is dug on the Eaſt-ſide of the Hills, and the Vein dips from Eaſt to Weſt, and lies from ſeven to thirty Feet in Depth, and between two and ſeven Inches thick, wrapped within ten Folds of Earth. It is of two Sorts, 1. Stone-Ochre. 2. Clay-Ochre, which is waſhed, made into Cakes, and dried before 'tis fit for Uſe. (3.) A white Clay, which is the fourth Fold of Earth in the Way to the Ochre: It is uſeful to make Tobacco-pipes; but is excellent for Statuaries for making Models, Gargils, and Anticks, and in poliſhing it with Silver, it comes near *Tripela*. (4.) A Sand of very good Uſe to give a Conſiſtency and Body to Glaſs, of which tho' there are ſome Sorts found in other Places, yet the naturally whiteſt is found here. (5.) Iron-ſtones, ſo called, not from any ſuch Metal that it holds, but from the Colour it is of. (6.) The Stone called *Oſtracomorphos*, made of Heaps of Oyſter-ſhells cemented together, and found plentifully enough on theſe Hills.

Dr. *John Bancroft*, being made Biſhop of *Oxford*, by the Intereſt of his Uncle, Archbiſhop *Bancroft*, obtained this Royalty of *Shotover* for his See.

Stanton St. John, ſo called, becauſe the Family of St. *John* of *Lageham* in *Surrey*, were Lords of it, ſo early as King *Henry* IIId's Days, and continued ſo to 25 *Edward* III. and after; for we find the Lord St. *John* of *Bletſho*, Earl of *Bulingbroke*, in Poſſeſſion of it, 1 *Eliz.* as being a Branch of that ancient Family of St. *John* of this Place.

Waterperry, where hath been taken up lately a fine Sort of Umber found in the Ground near the Houſe of Sir *Thomas Curſon*, of ſo rich and beautiful a Colour, that it might deſerve to be placed among the Ochres, but that being mixed with Oil, it turns darker than that they call *Engliſh*, and much more than the Ochre of *Shotover-Foreſt*, above-mentioned.

Whately, the Manor of *William de Louches*, whoſe Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, having married to *Thomas de Camois*, brought it into his Family, and left it to his Heir and Couſin *Hugh de Camois*, who dying without Iſſue, left it to his two Siſters, *Margaret* and *Eleanor*.

At the End of this Town, near the Foot of the Hill, where lately ſome Attempts were made to find Coal, they met with a Vein of black Chalk, which Dr. *Plot* ſuppoſes had been before Ruddle, and before that a yellow Ochre.

Wood-Eaton, a Village ſituate upon the River *Cherwell*, in which ſome Rarities of Nature and Antiquities have been diſcovered; of the firſt Sort are the Stones of the Oyſter-kind, found plentifully in the Gravel-pits in a Wood near this Place.

Of the other Sort are certain ancient *Britiſh* Coins, or Pieces of Money, which have no where, that we know of, been diſcovered but in this Shire, and at this Town. And the firſt is a Coin of King *Cunobelin*, who reigned here about the Time of our Saviour Chriſt's Birth. It ſheweth an Horſe, and his Inſcription of the one Side, and an Ear of Corn, and CAMV on the Reverſe, intimating, that the Place of its Coining was at *Camuldunum*, *i. e. Maldon* in *Eſſex*. Mr. *Cambden* indeed deſcribes a Coin of the ſame King's, not different in the Reverſe at all from this, but varying in the Inſcription, the laſt Letter O, being placed not under the Horſe's Feet, but before his Breaſt, and an Ear of Corn ſet over his Back. This was dug up here in 1676, among ſome old Foundations.

At the ſame Place and Time there was alſo another Piece of Money dug up, but ſmaller; but whether it be the ſame King's or no, doth not appear, it having nothing upon it, but ſomewhat like a Chalice, and a crooked Lineation, under which there is alſo a forked Kind of Figure, and a ſmall Creſcent, unleſs it may be collected to be *Cunobelin's*, from the Creſcent, which Mr. *Cambden* tells us is ſometimes met with on that King's Money, particularly on that which he thinks carries the Name of *Gallena*, or *Wallingford*. *John Collins*, the famous Accountant, was born in this Pariſh. He was the Son of a Non-conformiſt, and put to a Bookſeller in *Oxford*; but the Troubles coming on, he went to Sea, and applied himſelf to the Study of Mathematicks and Merchants Accounts, in which he became ſuch a Proficient, that upon his Return Home, he not only taught Writing and thoſe Arts, but was made a Member of the Royal Society; uſed in many References in *Chancery* to ſtate long Accounts, and much employed in ſuch Matters, ſo that he got thereby not only a great Name, but ſome Wealth before he died. 10 *Nov.* 1683.

VII. Bampton Hundred.

This Hundred, which is ſituate on the Weſtern-ſide of the County, is bounded on the Eaſt with *Wotton* Hundred; on the North with *Chadlington* Hundred; on the Weſt with Part of *Glocesterſhire*; and on the South with Part of *Berkſhire*. The Fee of it was, 7 *Hen.* 5. in *Gilbert* Lord *Talbot*, as being the Inheritance of his Wife *Elizabeth Comyn*, who was one of the Heirs of *Audomare de Valence*, but now it is in the Crown, as we ſuppoſe, and ſo governed by the High Sheriff. There are in this Hundred three Market-Towns, *viz.*

Bampton, anciently Bemptune, a Town of good Repute before the Conqueſt; but we can find nothing more of it in our Records, than this: That *Leofric*, Chaplain to King *Edward* the Confeſſor, upon the Union of the Biſhopricks of *Crediton* and *Cornwall*, and both of them tranſlated to *Exeter*, of which he was made the firſt Biſhop, *Anno* 1049, quickly after gave to his new Church his Manor at Bemptune, which at this Time belongs to it. The Manor of this Town was the Eſtate of *Audomare de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who dying without Iſſue, his great Eſtate devolved upon the two Daughters, *Joan* and *Elizabeth*, of *John Comyn* of *Badenagh*, of which this Manor fell to the Share of *Elizabeth*, with other Eſtates. She married *Richard Talbot*, Lord *Talbot*, who being a great Soldier, and on that Account very acceptable to that warlike Prince King *Edward* IIIth obtained of him a Charter of free Warren in all his demeſne Lands in this Place, and others elſewhere, all which his Poſterity enjoyed, till Iſſue failing in *Gilbert* Lord *Talbot*, 9 *Hen.* V. their whole Eſtate and Honour paſſed to Sir

John Talbot, whose great and heroick Atchievements our Historians do deservedly magnify. His Posterity enjoyed it but a little Time; for we find this Manor in the Family of the *Molins* and *Hungerfords*, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. who disposed of them to *John* Lord *Wenlock*, *Reg.* 1. because *Robert* Lord *Hungerford* had sided with the *Lancastrians* against him; and so forfeited his Lands.

The Market here is on *Wednesday* weekly, and Fair yearly, on 10 *Aug.* This Market is famous for the Abundance of Fell-mongers Wares, as Jackets, Gloves, Breeches, Stockings, &c. which are brought hither from *Witney*, and sold here into *Berkshire*, *Wiltshire* and *Dorsetshire*. No Town in *England* having the like Trade for these Sort of Wares. Some Things remarkable of the Family of the *Woods* that dwelt here, see in *Brise-Norton*. The Vicarage here is divided into three Parts.

Dr. *John Howson*, a Canon of *Christ-Church*, was Vicar of this Parish. In the Year 1602, he was made Vice-chancellor of *Oxford*, and being a zealous Man for the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*, had a great Contest with the *Calvinistical* Divines, (whom he had heard often in their Sermons inveighing against the Ceremonies and Discipline before he was in that Office) endeavouring to reform them, and to that End called in Question one Mr. *Spint* of his own College, and Mr. *Trontback* of *Queens*, who appealed to the Delegates, but were forced to recant in St. *Mary's*, for which he had many ill Words from the Party. However, he lost nothing by it in the Judgment of his Superiors, for he became, after this, Rector of *Brightwell* in this Shire, Fellow of *Chelsey* College, Bishop of *Oxford*, and at length of *Durham*, where he died, with the Reputation of being a grave and learned Man. Among his Works he hath four Sermons, in which he proves, That St. *Peter* had no Monarchical Power over the Apostles, against *Bellermine*, ordered to be printed by K. *James* I. and never yet answered.

Burford, *Buerford*, or *Boreford*, in *Saxon* Beonȝpopde, situated on the Banks of the River *Wiridrush*, which flows out of the *Cotteswold*. Here *Cuthred*, King of the West *Saxons*, then tributary to the *Mercians*, not being able to endure any longer the Cruelty and base Exactions of King *Æthelbald*, met him in the open Field with an Army, and beating him, took away his Standard, on which was the Pourtraiture of a Golden Dragon. 'Tis probable, that this Battle was fought on the Place, called at this Day *Battle-Edge*, which is on the West of this Place, and may be well esteemed a Memorial of it, if we consider that there hath long been a Custom kept up in this Town (still in Memory, says Dr. *Plot*) of making a Dragon yearly, and carrying it up and down the Town in great Jollity on *Midsummer Eve*, which seems to bear a plain Remembrance of taking the Golden Dragon by King *Cuthred*. Indeed the Townsmen added to their Pageant a Giant, but for what Reason, we know not, unless they imagined *Cuthred* to be a Man of that Stature, or would denote his Giant-like Strength and Valour, in taking that Banner from so potent a King, as *Æthelbald* was at that Time, the *Mercian* Kingdom being the strongest of the seven *Saxon* Kingdoms, and he then the Monarch of them all.

In the same *Saxon* Times, *viz. Anno* 685, there was a Council convened here by the Kings, *Etheldred* and *Berthwald*, at which, among many Bishops, Abbots and others, that were present, *Aldhelm*, Abbot of *Malmsbury*, and afterwards Bishop of *Shirburne*, was commanded by the Synod, to write a Book against the Error of the *British* Churches about the Observation of *Easter*. Sir *Henry Spelman* calls this Council *Synodus Mercianæ*, and says it met *Anno* 705, without fixing any Place, or the exact Time; but since both are evident from *Malmsbury* and the Lieger-Book of that Abbey, we have thought fit to take Notice of them to make our Account the clearer.

After the Conquest, this Town was given to *Robert* Earl of *Gloucester*, the natural

tural Son of King *Henry* I. who left it to his Son and Heir, *William*; to him King *Henry* II. granted a Charter, (of which Dr. *Plot* tells us, he ſaw the Original) giving to this Town of *Bureford*, *Gildam & omnes conſuetudines, quas habent liberi Burgenſes de Oxenford*; but moſt of them it has ſince loſt, chiefly by the over-ruling Power of Sir *Lawrence Tanfield*, Lord Chief Baron in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time; yet it ſtill retains the Face of a Corporation, having a Common Seal, and being governed by two Bailiffs, and other inferior Officers. After this Earl's Death, King *Henry* ſeized his Earldom, and probably his Eſtate; for we find no Mention of this Manor till 27 *Edw.* I. when *John* Lord *Molins* died poſſeſſed of it; but it did not continue long in his Family; for 16 *Edw.* II. *Hugh le Deſpenſer* the Younger, was in Poſſeſſion of it, and obtained a Fair yearly at this his Manor of *Boreford*, for the Space of eight Days preceding the Nativity of *John Baptiſt*, that Day, and eight Days following; but he being ſtript of all by the diſcontented Barons, this Manor, and many other of his Eſtates, were given to *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Warwick*, who having forfeited them by his Oppoſition to King *Edward* IV. in the Battle of *Barnet-Field*, they were ſettled by the King upon his two Daughters, *Iſabel*, whom he married to his Brother *George*, Earl of *Clarence*, and *Anne*, who became Wife to his younger Brother, *Richard*, Duke of *Gloceſter*. *Edward*, the Son and Heir of the Duke of *Clarence*, inherited this Manor, but being in his Minority, King *Hen.* VII. granted the Stewardſhip of this Manor, and ſome other of his Eſtates, to Sir *William Norris*, in Conſideration of his Counſel, he being a Lawyer of great Eſteem in his Time.

The Market is here weekly on *Saturday*, and is famous for Saddles, and Fair yearly, on the 14th *September*. The Downs about the Town bring not only Pleaſure, but great Profit by the Horſe-Races often made upon it by the Gentry about it

Dr. *Peter Heylin*, deſcended originally from an ancient Family in *Wales*, was born in this Town. Profiting in School Learning to a Miracle, he was by his Father placed in *Hart-Hall* in *Oxford*, in 1613, and having taken his Batchelor's Degree in 1617, read Coſmography Lectures in 1618, with ſuch Approbation, that he was choſen Fellow of *Magdalen* College, and ſoon after finiſhed his Geograpy, 29 *April* 1619, which being preſented to Prince *Charles*, and graciouſly accepted, he was made one of the King's Chaplains, Rector of *Hemmingford* in *Huntingtonſhire*, and *Houghton* in the Spring in *Durham*, which he changed for *Ailresford* in *Hampſhire*. It is almoſt impoſſible to enumerate the ſtrange Paſſages of his Life and Writings, and therefore ſhall add only his Character in ſhort, *viz.* He was a Perſon of ſingular Wit, Memory and Judgment, incredible Patience in Study, a bold and undaunted Man among Friends and Foes, and a conſtant Aſſertor of the Church's Right, and King's Prerogative, for which he ſuffered much; for by Order of Parliament his Eſtate was ſequeſtred, his Goods ſeized, and his incomparable Library taken away; ſo that he was forced to get his Eſtate by compounding, and live on that and writing Books, *viz.* his Geography, which he put out in Folio, *Mercurius Aulicus*, &c. He lived to the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. but died 8 *May* 1662.

William Lenthall, the Speaker to the Long-Parliament, ſo well known in the Hiſtories of thoſe Times, had his Seat and Manſion in this Town. He was a Barriſter of *Lincoln's Inn*, and a Counſellor of Note for a Time; but being choſen Burgeſs for *Woodſtock*, and Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, he heaped up Wealth ſo faſt by his gainful Place and Penſions, that he could do little but ſettle his Eſtate, and attend his Station. Among other Things, he purchaſed of *Lucius* Lord *Falkland*, for 7000 *l.* or thereabouts, the Rectory and Demeſne of this Town of *Burford*, with the ſtately Houſe belonging thereto, and thereon reſided to his Death, which hap-

happened 5 *Sept.* 1662, and left it to his Son *John*, with his other Eſtate. In acting all along with the Parliament, he did many Things prejudicial to the royal Intereſt; but having done alſo ſome Things to further it, as carrying the Point for the Treaty in the *Iſle of Wight*, when it depended on his ſingle Vote; breaking the Abjuration, endeavouring to procure King *Charles* IId's Reſtoration, &c. he obtained his Pardon, and became a Witneſs againſt *Thomas Scot* the Regicide. From this Time he retired to his Houſe at *Burford*, built a pretty Chapel, and ſhewed great Reſpect to Scholars and the neighbouring Clergy; and at length died a great Penitent, profeſſing himſelf a dutiful Son of the Church of *England*, as it was eſtabliſhed before the Rebellion broke out, &c. He was buried in the Church by his Wife *Elizabeth*, and not far from her Father, Sir *Lawrence Tanfield*, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*.

Witney, or *Whitney*, an old Town, and of good Repute, before the Conqueſt; it being given, about the Year 1040, to the Church of St. *Swithins* at *Wincheſter*, with eight other Manors, by *Alwinus*, then Biſhop of that See, upon this Occaſion. He being ſomething more familiar with *Emma* the Queen, the Confeſſor's Mother, than was thought fit for a Queen to allow, or a Subject to aſſume, was accuſed of an unlawful Commerce with her, and publickly charged with Adultery. Of which Suſpicion the Queen, deſirous to clear her ſelf, condeſcended to undergo the Trial by Fire-Ordial (a Thing uſed in thoſe Times in dubious criminal Caſes) by walking bare Foot over nine red hot Plough-ſhares, which, if it was done without any Hurt to the Perſon, he or ſhe was eſteemed innocent, but if with Damage, guilty. The Queen paſſed over them without the leaſt Harm; whereupon both ſhe and the Biſhop gave each of them nine Manors to the Church of *Wincheſter*, of which this of *Whitney* was one, given by the Biſhop, the reſt are all diſtinctly named by Sir *William Dugdale* in his *Monaſticon*, *Vol.* I. *p.* 980. But it has long been alienated from *Wincheſter*; for, *Anno* 1171, *Henry* of *Blois*, Biſhop of that See, gave it to his new founded Hoſpital of St. *Creſſe*, as appears from the original Lieger-Book of that Houſe, in the Hands of *Henry Wolſey*, Eſq; This Town being within the Liberty of *Audomare de Valence*, who had the Fee of this Hundred, 5 *Edward* II. was made a Burrough, and ſent Burgeſſes to Parliament by that King's Writ; after which, in the 8th Year of the ſame King's Reign, it ſent Burgeſſes again, and ſo continued to the 33d *Edward* III. when this Privilege ceaſed, and we don't find that it was ever revived ſince.

The Market is here weekly on *Thurſday*, and Fair yearly, on 29 *June*. The Trade of the Town is chiefly ſpinning Yarn to make Ruggs and Blankets. Here is alſo a Free-School, with a fine Library belonging to it. *Whichwood* Foreſt, which is of large Extent, lies at a little Diſtance from it. The Blanketing of this Town is exquiſitely white, and ſo much approved of, that no Place comes near it for theſe Goods; ſome attribute the excelling Whiteneſs of theſe Blankets to the abſterſive nitrous Waters of the River *Wiridruſh*, wherewith they are ſcoured; but others are of Opinion, that it is owing to a peculiar Way of looſe Spinning, which the People here have, perhaps both concurring work the Effect. But however that be, their Blanketing is preferred before all others, inſomuch that they have in a Manner engroſſed the whole Trade of the Nation for that Commodity. Their Reputation has increaſed the Trade to a great Height; for the Blanketers here ſet on Work an 150 Looms continually, for which above 3000 People of all Ages, from 8 Years old, are daily at work; and 'tis ſaid, that in ſo doing, there is ſpent here above an hundred Packs of Wool every Week. Their Blankets are uſually 10 to 12 Quarters wide. The Traders here alſo make a Sort of Stuff, which they call *Duffield*, a Yard and 3 Quarters wide, which is carried into

Wit-

Virginia and *New England* to cloath the *Indians*; Cuts for Hammocks, and Tilt-Cloaths for Bargemen. There are alſo in this Town a great many Fell-mongers, who having dreſſed and ſtained their Sheep-skins, make them into Jackets, Breeches, &c. and ſell them at the neighbouring Market-Town of *Bampton*, from whence they are bought up, and carried into *Berkſhire*, *Wiltſhire* and *Dorſetſhire*; for no Town in *England* hath the like Trade for this Sort of Ware.

Mr. *Henry Box*, a Druggiſt in *London*, founded a Free-School in this Town, of which Mr. *Francis Gregory*, who had been Uſher to Mr. *Busby* at *Weſtminſter*, was made the firſt Maſter, and did here much Good by his Inſtruction. He was ſucceeded by Mr. *Edward Hinton* of *Merton* College. There is a fine Library adjoining to it.

The Parſonage of this Town was in the Crown, 8 *Hen.* VIII. and was by that King made over, with the Chapel of *Fulbrooke*, to Sir *Edward Lee*, in Exchange for ſome other Eſtates, which his Majeſty paſſed over to him for it, &c. This Parſonage and Chapel was ſettled on the College of *Fotheringay*, by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 1.

Nature hath alſo befriended this Place with ſeveral Things wanting in many other Places, as, (1.) A Sort of yellow Ochre, which ſerves for many inferior Uſes. (2.) A courſe Kind of gritty Umber, which proves of good Uſe to Leather-dreſſers. (3.) A very wholeſome and healthy Air, a ſure Sign and Token of which we reckon the long Life of the Inhabitants; and here we meet with one *Joſias Pierce*, better known by the Name of *George Fus*, who lived to the Age of an Hundred and twelve Years.

The famous Dr. *Thomas Jackſon*, the Maſter of *Corpus Chriſti* College, *Oxford*, and the great Ornament of that Univerſity, was Vicar of this Town. He was a Perſon furniſhed with all the learned Languages, Arts and Sciences, but eſpecially Metaphyſicks, which he uſed as Handmaids to Divinity. He was profoundly read in the Fathers, of a deep Judgment, and a zealous Aſſerter of the Proteſtant Doctrines againſt the Church of *Rome*; to all which if we add, That he was a Man of a blameleſs Life, one would think no Man could be more perfect and excellent, and yet this Man could not eſcape *Pryn*'s aſperſing Pen, whom if he had pleaſed, perhaps he had deſerved the vile Character he unjuſtly gives him.

The Villages of Note in this Hundred are

Aſtall, a ſmall Village, yet having a Barrow in it, the moſt eminent on *Akeman-ſtreet*. It ſtands high and lofty, and is conceived to be the Sepulchre of ſome conſiderable Perſon, or at leaſt of one in great Repute with the common People that paſſed that Way; for there is another, not far off, upon the ſame Way, upon the Edge of this Shire, very much leſs. Upon theſe High-ways alſo it was uſual, among the *Romans*, to ſet up Pillars of Stone, and on them to inſcribe the Diſtances from their regal Cities and Stations. Of this Sort there lies a Stone on a Bank cloſe by *Akeman-ſtreet*, not far from *Aſtal-Barrow*, which may be juſtly thought a Remnant, probably the Pedeſtal of ſuch a Pillar, unleſs we ſhall rather believe it a Pedeſtal to a Statue of *Mercury*, ſuch as was uſed by the *Romans* to be ſet up near their High-ways, and in croſs Roads, with as many Heads as there were Ways.

Aſton, the Manor and Eſtate of *Richard* Lord *Molins*, who, 8 *Rich.* II. left it to his Son *William* Lord *Molins*, who being ſlain at the Siege of *Orleans* in *France*, died young, but left a Daughter *Eleanor* Heir of his Eſtate, of which this Manor was a Part. She married *Robert* Lord *Hungerford*, who, in her Right, was called Lord *Molins*, and carried it, with her other Eſtate, into his Family.

Ballac, or *Bablake*, a Village near *Radcot-Bridge*, which lies over the *Iſis* almoſt at its firſt Entrance into this County, where the angry Barons met *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, Marqueſs of

of *Dublin*, and Duke of *Ireland*, with an Army, and after a ſhort Skirmiſh defeated him; and he being in great Fear of being taken, plunged with his Horſe into the River, and fled for his Life into *Brabant* in *Flanders*, where he ſoon after died. His Favour and Authority with King *Richard*, procured him ſo much Envy and Hatred from his Fellow Barons, that they joined together to pull him down, as they did his Maſter ſoon after: Upon him the Poem of the Marriage of the *Tame* and *Iſis* hath theſe Verſes.

———Hic Verus notiſſimus Apro
Dum dare terga negat, & tendere contra, &c.

In *Engliſh* thus:

Here *Oxford*'s Hero, famous for his * Boar. * *A Boar is the Creſt of his Arms.*
While Valour prompts behind, and Prudence calls before.
While claſhing Swords upon his Target ſound,
And Show'rs of Arrows from his Breaſt rebound;
Prepar'd for worſt of Fates undaunted ſtood,
And urged his Beaſt into the rapid Flood.
The Waves in Triumph bore him, and were proud
To ſink beneath their honourable Load.

Bradwell, where near the Grove they dig a Sort of flat Stone, naturally ſuch, without the Help of Winter, and ſo ſtrangely broad, that they have them ſometimes of ſeven Foot long, and five over. With theſe the Husbandmen often make Fences for their Cloſes; and Dr. *Plot* ſays, he once ſaw a ſmall Hovel that had but one of theſe Stones, for its entire Covering. And ſome of them are of ſo hard and cloſe a Texture, that Painters of very good Skill prefer them before Marble, for the grinding their Colours.

Briſe-Norton, where dwells a Family of the *Woods*, who have had ſeveral Times an unuſual Knocking before the Death of ſome of the Family.

Clanfield, where are certain Lands, which having belonged to the Priory of St. *Frideſwide* in *Oxford*, were, at the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, ſeized by King *Henry* VIII. and given to his new erected College of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, as they remain we ſuppoſe.

Crawell, the Demeſne and Eſtate of *John* Lord *Matravers*, who leaving no Iſſue Male, made his two Daughters, *Maud* and *Elizabeth*, his Heirs; but who obtained this Manor in the Diviſion of his Eſtate, we have no Information, becauſe they did not marry Nobles.

Ducklington, which Nature hath furniſhed with ſome Things remarkable.

Kentcote, one of the Manors given and granted to *Thomas Howard*, Earl of *Surrey*, as a Reward of the great Service he did King *Henry* VIII. and the Nation, in conquering the *Scots*, and ſlaying their King *James* in the Battle of *Flodden*; for which alſo he was created Duke of *Norfolk*, and made Lord High Treaſurer of *Surrey*.

Lew, a ſmall Village, the Manor of which, at the Diſſolution of the Abbies, being Part of the Poſſeſſions of the Monaſtery of St. *Frideſwide*, King *Henry* VIII. ſeized it, and ſettled it upon his new built College of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, as we ſuppoſe it now continues.

Minſter-Lovel, heretofore the Seat of the Lords *Lovel* of *Tichemerſh*, who being deſcended from one *Lupel*, a Noble *Norman*, did now bear a conſiderable Figure in theſe Parts, and received a great Addition to their Fortunes, by matching with the Heirs Female of *Tichemerſh*, Lords *Holland*, *D'Eincourt*, and Viſcounts *Beaumont*. But this Family became extinct in *Francis* Viſcount *Lovel*, Lord Chamber-

lain to King *Richard* III. who was baniſhed by King *Henry* VII. and ſlain in the Battle of *Stoke*, taking Part with *Lambert Simnel*, the Impoſtor Prince. His Siſter *Frideſwide* was Grandmother to *Henry*, the firſt Lord *Norris*, but becauſe he was convict of Treaſon, his Siſter could inherit nothing from him, but his whole Eſtate went to the Crown, which gave it to *Jaſper* Earl of *Pembroke*, and Duke of *Bedford*. He left no legitimate Iſſue, and ſo it returned again to the Crown.

Roger de Caineto, or *de Cheyney*, gave the Tithes of this Church, with the Tithes of all his Woods in this County, to the Monks of *Eynſham*.

Norton-Bruin, the Demeſne of *John* Lord *Lovel*, in the Reign of King *Henry* IV. whoſe Poſterity enjoyed it, till *Francis* Viſcount *Lovel*, taking Part with *Lambert Simnel* againſt King *Henry* VII. forfeited his Eſtate to the ſaid King by his Rebellion, who gave this Manor *Minſter-Lovel*, and divers others, to *Jaſper* Earl of *Pembroke* and Duke of *Bedford*, as is above-mentioned.

Sifford, now called *Shifford*, where a Manuſcript in Sir *Robert Cotton*'s Library gives us an Account of a Parliament's Sitting, which conſiſted of all the chief Men of the Kingdom, called by King *Alfred*, who, as Head, conſulted with the Clergy, and Nobles and others, about the Manners and Government of the People, and delivered them ſome grave Admonitions concerning the ſame. The Words of the Manuſcript are theſe; Æt Siffrons ſeten Ðaner manie, *&c.* In *Engliſh* thus: There ſate at *Shifford* many Thanes, many Biſhops, and many learned Men, wiſe, Earls, and awful Knights; there was Earl *Elfrick*, very learned in the Law, and *Alfred*, *England*'s Herdſmen, *England*'s Darling; he was King of *England*, he taught them that could hear him, how they ſhould live.

The Manor of this Town was in the Reign of King *Edward* II. the Eſtate and Demeſne of *Alan de Zouche*, who leaving two Daughters only for his Heirs, *viz.* *Helena* and *Maud*; this Manor upon the Partition fell to the later, then the Wife of *Robert de Holland*, but in the Record is called *Sibford*.

At the Diſſolution of the Abbies by King *Henry* VIII. it was found to be Part of the Poſſeſſions of the Monaſtery of St. *Frideſwide*, *Oxford*. Who gave it to that Houſe, it doth not appear, but coming then into that King's Hands, he ſettled it upon his new built College of *Chriſt-Church* in that Univerſity.

Shipton had the ſame Lord and Owner, and was left to the ſame Heirs, as *Sifford*; but afterwards in thoſe buſtling Times, from the Depoſition of King *Henry* VI. to the Eſtabliſhment of King *Edward* IV. was ſome way or other forfeited, and coming into King *Edward*'s Hands, was given to his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*, the general Heir of ſuch Eſtates, of which he had a vaſt many; and in his Son *Edward*'s Hands we find this Manor, 19 *Hen.* VII. but he being a Minor, it was in the Cuſtody of Sir *William Norris*, as Steward of it and his other Eſtates, till he arrived at full Age.

Stanlake, the Manor and Eſtate of *John* Lord *Grey* of *Rotherfield*, who, 4 *Edw.* III. obtained a Charter of free Warren in this his Lordſhip, and ſeveral others in this and other Counties. His Poſterity held it for ſeveral Succeſſions; but three Parts of it ſeem to have been alienated either by *Robert* Lord *Grey*, or before it came to him, becauſe we obſerve that the ſaid *Robert* died ſeized only of one 4th Part, 11 *Rich.* II. which was after his Death ſettled in Dowry upon his Widow *Elizabeth*; and at her Deceaſe came to his Daughter and Heir *Joan*, who (we ſuppoſe) ſold it to *William* Lord *Molins*, in whoſe Sons and Grandſons Poſſeſſion we find it, 3 *Hen.* VI. and 7 *Hen.* VI. The other three Parts, with the Advowſon of the Church, was the Eſtate of *Thomas* Lord *Bradeſtan*, who dying, 34 *Edw.* III. left them to his Grandſon *Thomas*, whoſe Heir was his Daughter *Elizabeth*, who was but eight Months old at his Death, and at Age married *Walter de la Pole*.

In this Parish there is an odd Custom, which may not be passed over unregarded, tho' not worthy of Imitation. The Parson in the Procession on *Holy Thursday*, reads a Gospel at the Barrel-head in the *Chequer-Inn*, where, some say, there was anciently an Hermitage, others, that there was anciently a Cross, at which they read a Gospel in former Times, over which now the House, and particularly the Cellar of that Inn, being built, they are forced to perform it in the aforesaid Manner (but if they have no better Reasons to do it, it would be more agreeable to the Parson's Office to leave it undone).

Weald, or *Weld*, the Manor of which being found to belong to the Monastery of St. *Frideswide*, *Oxford*, at the Dissolution of the Abbies, was then seized by King *Henry* VIII. and settled upon his new built College of *Christ-Church*, in the same University as it remains.

Westwell, or *Westhale*, the Lordship of *John St. Philibert*, 7 *Edw.* II. who obtained a Grant for free Warren in all his demesne Lands here, and many other his Estates, and dying, 11 *Edw.* III. left it to his Son and Heir *John St. Philibert*, who, at his Death, 33 *Edw.* III. left no Issue; and other Heirs of his, we find none; but as to this Manor, it appears to be the Estate of Sir *Edward Brooke*, Lord *Cobham*, 4 *Edw.* IV. when he died possessed of it, and left it to his Son and Heir *John* Lord *Cobham*, whose Posterity enjoyed it some Time; but at length it came to Sir *William Petre*, Secretary of State, who having by an Exchange passed it over to King *Henry* VIII. that King settled it on his new built College *Christ-Church*, *Oxford*, which we suppose now enjoys it.

VIII. TAME Hundred.

This Hundred is bounded on the East, with Part of *Buckinghamshire*; on the North and West, with Part of the same Shire, and *Bullington* Hundred; and on the South, with the Hundreds of *Lewknor* and *Pirton*. The Fee of this Hundred we suppose to be in the Crown, and so under the Jurisdiction of the High Sheriff. The only Market-Town in this Hundred, which is but small, is

Tame, or *Thame*, anciently called Tamentropha. It takes its Name from the River *Thame*, which rising in *Buckinghamshire*, enters this County at this Town, to which it gives Name, as that doth to this Hundred. The Situation of it is rendered very pleasant by the Confluence of Waters; for as the *Thame* washeth the North Part of the Town, so two small Brooks slide by it on the East and West Sides. This Town has been in a very flourishing Condition ever since *Henry Lexinton*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. brought the great Road (which lay before at some Distance below the Town) thro' the Middle of it, the Manor of it then belonging to his See; which was doubtless the main Inducement to his Predecessor *Alexander*, that munificent Bishop of *Lincoln*, (to alleviate the publick Odium he had contracted by his extravagant Expences in building of Castles) to erect a small Monastery here; but nothing of this Foundation is at present to be seen.

The Town seems to have been of some Note in the *Saxon* Times; for in the Reign of King *Edward* Senior, *Anno* 921, when the *Danish* Army, out of *Huntington*, came hither, and erected some Kind of Fortification, it seems to have been so considerable, as to have had the Reputation of a Burgh; for King *Edward* coming against it the same Year, his Army is said to have besieged the Burgh of *Tame*, and taken it with the Slaughter of the *Danish* King, Earl Toglor, and Earl Mannan his Son, his Brother, and all others whatsoever in the Town. Also in the Year 970, *Osketil*, Archbishop of *York*, is said to have ended his Days here. And again, *Anno* 1010, when the *Danes* over-ran almost all these Parts of *England*, this Town, among others, suffered much from them.

We find little or nothing more of this Town, till the Family of *Williams* came to

to be concerned in it, and they by their Favour to it, and Benefactions in it, were enough to make it famous alone; for *John Williams*, Esq; second Son to Sir *John Williams* of *Burfield* in *Berks*, Knt. being made Steward of all the Lands here belonging to the See of *Lincoln*, by *Robert*, then Lord Bishop of it, 2 *Edw.* VI. held it at King *Edward*'s Death; and being one of the first that appeared for Queen *Mary*'s Right against the Interest of Queen *Jane*, he was had in so great Regard upon her Settlement on the Throne, that he was solemnly created Lord *Williams* of *Tame*, and soon after made Lord Chamberlain of her Household. Nor was he in less Favour with Queen *Elizabeth*, for she made him Lord President of her Council for the Principality of *Wales* and Marches of the same, upon which Account he was obliged to reside at *Ludlow*, where he died, but had *Tame* at his Heart, and gave by his Will to it the impropriate Rectories of *Brill*, *Okely*, *Burstall* and *East Neston*, to found a Free-School here; and with the Profits of the same to provide a School-Master, who should have a yearly Stipend of twenty-six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence; and an Usher, who should have thirteen Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence, for his Salary; his Executors to have the Nomination of the head School-master, for their Lives; and the Warden and Scholars of *New College*, *Oxford*, ever after. He also gave certain Lands in *Sydenham* for the Erection of an Alms-house, to consist of five poor Men, and one Woman, who should be allowed each of them yearly for their Maintenance and Cloathing, seven Pounds and four Shillings, and a new Gown every fourth Year. He was brought from *Ludlow*, and buried in the Middle of the Chancel of this Church, under a fair white Marble Tomb, having the Pourtractures of himself, and one of his Wives, with a long Epitaph engraven on it. He died 14 *Octob.* 1559.

The *Quatermans*, a Family of great Reputation in these Parts in former Times, are said to have built an Hospital here for the Maintenance of certain poor People; but there are at present no Remains of it. The Market here is kept on *Tuesday* weekly, and the Fair on *Michaelmas-Day*, and two *Tuesdays* after. The Seat called *Thame-Park*, is now inhabited by the Lord *Wenman*, descended (as we suppose) from Sir *Richard Wenman*, Knt. who married *Isabel*, the Coheir of the aforementioned Lord *Williams* of *Thame*. It was in this Family that Dr. *Seth Ward*, the great Ornament of *England*, after he was expelled *Sydney* College in the late rebellious Times, and tossed up and down long for his Allegiance, found a quiet Settlement till the Restoration; his incomparable Learning and obliging Temper making way for a kind Reception of him, by the present Lord. While he was here, his Skill in Mathematicks procured him the Astronomy Professorship at *Oxford*; but when the Mastership of *Jesus* was sought of *Cromwell* for him, it was denied him in these Words; He heard he was a deserving Man, but a Malignant; but at the Restoration he was made a Bishop.

George Etheridge was born in this Town. He was educated in *Corpus Christi* College, and at length was admitted Fellow there. Being licensed to proceed in Arts, he was admitted to the Reading of *Hippocrates*; but his Fame at this Time was greatest for his Skill in the *Greek* Tongue, on which Account he was chosen the King's Professor of that Language, and kept that Lecture till Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Crown, when having been active against the Protestants in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, he was obliged to leave it. After this he lived privately, and got a Maintenance for himself and Family, by practising Physick, and instructing the Children of *Roman* Catholicks in the Arts and Sciences. He was a noted Mathematician, an eminent *Hebrician* and *Grecian*, a witty Poet, and an excellent Physician, but adhered to the *Roman* Catholick Faith to his dying Day.

Rich,

Ricot, the Manor and Eſtate of *Hugh de Bolebec*, at the Time when the general Survey was made by the Conqueror, and left by him to his Son *Walter de Bolebec*, whoſe Daughter and Heir marrying *Robert de Vere*, afterwards Earl of *Oxford*, carried this Manor, with her other Eſtate, into his Family, which certainly was conſiderable before, becauſe his Father *Alberic* gave the King 300 Marks, and 3 Palfreys for her Guardianſhip, and himſelf 200 Marks, and as many Palfreys for her Marriage. How long it continued in the *Oxford* Family, we can't exactly diſcover; but if the *Quatermans* poſſeſſed it, as Mr. *Toovey* informs us, it muſt be very anciently, becauſe we obſerve, that when *John Williams*, afterwards Lord *Williams* of *Tame*, purchaſed *Great* and *Little Ricot* together, he is ſaid to have bought them, 30 *Hen.* VIII. of *Giles Heron* of *Shakelwell*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; Son of *John Heron*, ſome Time Treaſurer of the Chamber to King *Henry* VIII. to whom Sir *Richard Fowler*, Knt. Son to *Richard Fowler*, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, had ſold them; all which Alienations, one would think, could not be done in a few Years. But however that be,

John Williams was in Poſſeſſion of them, 30 *Hen.* VIII. and at his Death left them and the reſt of his Eſtate to his two Daughters and Heirs, *Iſabel*, who was married to Sir *Richard Wenman*, Knt. and *Margery*, to *Henry* Lord *Norris*, who with her had this Lordſhip of *Ricot*, and ſeveral others. He had ſix Sons by her, and their eldeſt Son *William* inherited this Manor, as did alſo his Son *Francis*; but this laſt leaving only one Daughter, *Bridget*, who was his Heir, and married Sir *Edward Wray*, one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to King *Charles* I. but ſhe had only one Daughter of her own Name, who being their Heir, carried this Manor, with all their Eſtate, to her ſecond Husband, *Montague* Earl of *Lindſey*, who had by her (being his ſecond Wife) *James* Lord *Norris*, in her Right, created Earl of *Abingdon*, who inherited her Eſtate here at *Ricot*; and from him it is deſcended to *Montague Venables Berty*, the preſent Earl of *Abington*, whoſe Seat is now at this Place.

The *Norriſes* of this Place, were many of them Men of great Renown; for the above-named *William* was Marſhal of *Berwick*, and his Son *Francis* was created Earl of *Berkſhire*. Sir *John Norris*, the ſecond Son of *Henry* Lord *Norris*, was one of the braveſt and moſt expert Commanders of his Time, and on that Account was made Colonel General of all her Majeſty Q. *Elizabeth*'s Forces, ſent to the Relief of *Antwerp*, 27 *Eliz.* *Thomas*, another Son of the ſaid *Henry*, was made Preſident of *Munſter* by the ſaid Queen, and Juſtice of *Ireland*; and Sir *Edward* Governor of *Oſtend*. A Set of ſuch great Men, as ſcarce any Family can boaſt of, tho' the *Knowles* come very near it, as Dr. *Fuller* in his *Worthies* of this County ſhews in a Parallel.

Aldbury, or *Aldburg*, which ſignifies the old Borough or Town, ſtands on the ſame Ground, where the ancient *Roman* Station *Iſurium* was. Dr. *Plot* will have *Henley* to be the ancienteſt Town in this County, and grounds his Conjecture much upon the Derivation of it from the *Britiſh* Word *Hen*, which ſignifies old, and *Ley*, a Place; but vulgar Tradition runs, That *Aldbury* was the Mother of *Henley*, and conſequently is older, which the Doctor thus far allows: That it is probable, that *Chriſtian Henley* may be younger than *Aldbury*, in reſpect of a Church built firſt here, but upon no other Account.

Aſcot, the Manor of *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and fifth Son of King *Edward* I. granted to him by King *Edward* III. *Reg.* I. for his many good Services, out of the Poſſeſſions of *Hugh le Deſpenſer*, Earl of *Wincheſter*, attainted. He left no Iſſue Male, and his Daughters, *Margaret*, married to Sir *Walter Manny*, Knt. and *Alice*, to *Edward de Montecute*, carried his great Eſtate into thoſe Families.

John Bancroft, Nephew to Archbiſhop *Bancroft*, by whoſe Intereſt he was made Biſhop

Bishop of *Oxford*, of whom we have spoken at *Cuddesden* above more largely, was born in this Place. He died in the Year 1640.

Milton parva yields a Clay fit for the Potters Use.

Tetsworth, near which, in an hollow Way leading from *Oxford* to *London*, upon a rising Hill, is found a soft Stone thereabouts, called *Maume*, of a whitish Colour, whose Salt is so free from the Bonds of Sulphur, that with the Frosts and Rain it slakes like Lime. The countrey People mend their Roads with it; but sure they are a very unfit Sort of Amendment, being of so loose and open a Salt; they might more properly improve their Lands with them, since they will slake of themselves like Chalk or Marl, for that is a sure Mark of an improving Quality; or burn them into Lime; for certainly they would not require above half the Fire to burn away the Sulphur, as other harder Substances do.

Weston, where was the Seat of Sir *Edward Norris*, in Mr. *Cambden*'s Days.

Waterperry, the Seat of Sir *John Curson*, Baronet.

Waterstock, the dwelling Place of Sir *Henry Ashurst*, Bart. between which and the Village, the *Thames* hath its Course among delicious and fruitful Meadows. Judge *Croke*, who was one of those Judges that dissented from his Brethrens Opinion, about the Ship money, died in this Parish, *Anno* 1641, *etat.* 82. He, by reason of his great Age, had, about two Years before, petitioned his Majesty for a *Quietus*, as being, thro' Age, disabled from undergoing the Fatigue of his Place, and obtained not only that, but an Order, that he should have the same Salary for Life, as if he had still been a Judge, which shewed his Majesty's impartial Respect to him, notwithstanding his Opinion was so contrary to what the other Judges had agreed to, and might be thought very disobliging.

IX. Lewknor Hundred.

This Hundred, which is very small, is thus bounded; on the East, with Part of *Buckinghamshire*; on the North, with Part of that Shire, and the Hundred of *Thame*, on the West, with the Hundred of *Ewelm*, and on the South, with the Hundred of *Pirton*. The Fee of this Hundred was, 28 *Edw.* I. in *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, descended from *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, a younger Son of King *John*. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, *Tame* being so near it. The Villages of Note are

Lewknor, once surely the chief Town in the Hundred, because it gives Name to it; but is as obscure and inconsiderable now as the rest of the Villages.

Adewell, the Manor and Estate of *John de Philibert*; for which, with some other of his Manors, he obtained a Grant for free Warren, 10 *Edw.* III.

Here is an ancient Fortification called *Adwell-cop* having Entrenchments about it on the South-side. Dr. *Plot* conjectures that it was made about the Year 1010, when the *Danes* (as *Simeon* of *Durham* testifies) came out of their Ships in *January*, and passing thro' the *Chiltern* Woods, went to *Oxford* and burnt it, erecting perhaps this fortified Barrow in the Way, where 'tis probable they met with some Opposition, and lost some considerable Captain for Valour, but not in Station, because they are made of an unpolished Earth. The Circumvallations, of which Part of two or three are visible, being much different from such as are erected on the military Ways, makes him question, whether there was not some Camp, with this Trophy of Victory perhaps erected in it.

Aston-Rowant, where is found, as also in divers other Places in the *Chiltern* Country, a Sort of *Marchasite*, with Inside of a golden, but without of a darkish rusty Colour, and therefore at some of the Places there called Crow-Iron.

Chinner, where one of the *Chemini Majores*, or Basilical, Consular, and Pretorian Ways,

Ways, called *Iknil-ſtreet*, or Way, enters this County, coming out of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, the Country of the *Iceni*, from whom *Cambden* and moſt of our other Antiquaries agree, that it received its Name *Icenild*, or *Ikenild*. Sir *Henry Spelman*, Mr. *Cambden*, and ſome others, in treating of this Way, have taken no Notice of its Paſſing thro' this County, which is indeed to be wondered at, but make it the more neceſſary for us more fully to prove it, and thus lay it out. And firſt, It retains its old Name in many Places to this Day, being called by many *Icknil-way*, but by ſome *Acknil*, others *Hackney*, and others again *Hackington*; but all intend the ſame Way, that ſtretches it ſelf in this County from North-Eaſt to South-Weſt, coming in out of *Buckinghamſhire* at this Pariſh, and going out again over the *Thames* into *Berkſhire*, at the Pariſh of *Goring*. This Way is not raiſed, as ſome of the reſt are, becauſe it lies along upon the *Chiltern* Hills, on a firm, faſt Ground, having the Hills themſelves as a ſufficient Direction, but paſſeth thro' no Town or Village in the County but *Goring* in *Langtree* Hundred, nor in any other County, which is the Reaſon it is much frequented by Stealers of Cattle. Secondly, The Poſition of it favours the Conjecture, ſeeming to point towards *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* at the Entrance, and towards *Devonſhire* and *Cornwall* to the Lands End, at the going out; but ſince Mr. *Holinſhed* and Sir *William Dugdale*, in his *Warw. p.* 568, are of a different Opinion, we only offer this Opinion to the Judgment of the inquiſitive Searcher. The Manor of this Place we find to have been the Eſtate of *Edmund Ferrers*, Earl of *Darby*, at his Death, which happened in or near *Chriſtmas*, 14 *Hen.* VI. *William Ferrers* was his Heir, and died alſo poſſeſſed of this Manor, 9 *June*, 28 *Hen.* VI.

Tythorp, the Manor and Eſtate of *John* Lord *Bergheſh*, who, at his Death, leaving no Iſſue Male, his two Daughters, *Margaret*, married firſt to Sir *John Greenvill*, Knt. and afterward to *John Arundel*, Eſq; and *Maud*, the Wife of *Thomas Chaucer*, were his Heirs; upon the Partition of his Lands between them, this Manor was aſſigned to *Margaret*, with divers other Lands and Woods.

X. PIRTON, or PIRETON Hundred.

This Hundred is bounded, on the Eaſt, by Part of *Buckinghamſhire*; on the North, with *Lewknor* Hundred; on the Weſt, with the Hundred of *Ewelme*, and on the South, with the Hundred of *Binfield*. The Fee of this Hundred was alſo, 28 *Edw.* I. in *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, deſcended of *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, a younger Son of King *John*. The only Market-Town in this Hundred is

Watlington, a Name, as ſome learned Men imagine, of no leſs than *Britiſh* Antiquity, as ſeeming to point out the old Way of the *Britains* making their Towns and Cities, of which *Strabo* has left us this Account, *viz.* Groves fenced about with Trees cut down, and laid croſs one another, within which they built them Sheds for both themſelves and Cattle. This way of Fencing the *Saxons* called Watelaf. Hurdles, or Wattles; from whence the Town, probably enough, (ſay ſay) might have its Name. But be this as it will, we have no Mention of it in thoſe Times, and ſo it muſt be meer Conjecture. As to the Tenure of it, Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that in the Beginning of the *Norman* Times, it belonged to *Robert de Oily*, who came in with the Conqueror, likely enough; for tho' it is no where ſo ſaid, as far as we know, yet he had nineteen Manors in this Shire, and was Conſtable of *Oxford*, and his Son *Nigel*, Sheriff. Iſſue Male failing afterward, his Eſtate went into other Families; and accordingly we find it the Eſtate of *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, and his Heir, *Joan*, Princeſs of *Wales*, who left it to her Son *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, in her Right; but this Earl having forfeited all by Rebellion, his Eſtate was ſeized, and this Manor was given, 12 *Edw.* III. to *Nicholas de la Beche*, who ſoon after procured of the ſame King, a Licenſe to make a Caſtle of his Houſe

Houſe here, and on ſome others of his Manors; but of the Caſtle here, there are at preſent no other Footſteps than an Hillock, and plain Tokens of a Mote, (which is converted into Fiſh-ponds now) not far from the Eaſt End of the Church. The Market here is kept on *Saturday* weekly, and the Fairs on *Lady-day* and *Bartholomew*'s Day. This Town is much beholding to *Thomas Stonor*, Eſq;, who, about the Year 1666, built in it a pretty Market-houſe, and founded a Grammar Free-School. Near the Town is *Watlington* Park, an healthy Seat of the *Stonors*.

In 1675, *Eleanor*, the Wife of *Henry Deven*, of this Town, brought forth four Children at a Birth.

Dr. *Plot* gives us an Account of a new Sort of Sectaries riſen up in this Town, never before heard of in the World, called *Anointers*, from the Ceremony of Anointing uſed by them, in admitting any into their Church, according to St. *James*'s Order, *James* V. 14, 15. for by the Sick they underſtand all but themſelves, and having certain Elders among them, who are ſome poor Tradeſmen of the Town, they anoint their Converts with common Oil, with which being ſmeared, they become preſently Lights of the Church. A People worthy noting for being remarkably mad.

Pirton, or as it is written in ancient Deeds, *Pyriton* and *Piriton*, the Eſtate and Demeſne of *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, 1 *Edw.* III. during Life, and upon its Reverting to the Crown, given to *Thomas de Woodſtock*, commonly called, The good Duke of *Gloceſter*, by King *Richard* II. He left *Humphrey* his Son and Heir; but he being kept a Priſoner from the Time of his Father's Death, died unmarried, and his Eſtate was divided between his three Siſters, but to which of them this Manor fell, we can't diſcover. In theſe Times, or before this Place was the chief Town in the Hundred, as is probable, becauſe the Hundred takes its Denomination from it. The Church here is a Vicarage, to which Dr. *Jaſper Maine*, Archdeacon of *Chicheſter*, in his laſt Will, gave one Hundred Pounds by way of Augmentation, *Anno* 1671.

Sherborn, *Shirburne*, or *Shirebourne*, was held in the Reign of King *Henry* III. by *Henry de Tyes*, by the Grant of *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, as Part of the Barony of *Robert de Druis*. He obtained a Charter of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 28. for free Warren in all his demeſne Lands here, and other Parts of his Eſtate. He left no Iſſue Male; whereupon *Alice*, his only Daughter, married to *Warine de L'Iſle*, was his Heir; ſhe obtained a Charter of free Warren for all her Demeſnes here, and a Liberty to incloſe an hundred Acres of Wood, and forty Acres Waſte in this Pariſh, to make a Park, 10 *Edw.* III. Her Heir, by *Warine de L'Iſle*, was *Gerard de Liſle*, to whom, after her Death, this Manor and her other Eſtates deſcended; but he leaving only a Daughter, named *Margaret*, ſhe married *Thomas* Lord *Berkley*, and carried it, with all her other Eſtates, to this Family. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that anciently here was a ſmall Caſtle of the *Quatermain*'s, which is ſtill ſtanding, and has for many Generations been the Seat and Eſtate of the *Chamberlains*, deſcended from the Earls of *Tankervill*, who bearing the Office of Chamberlain to the Dukes of *Normandy*, their Poſterity laid aſide the Name of *Tankervill*, and called themſelves *Chamberlain* from that Office, which their Anceſtors had enjoyed. The laſt Heir Male of this Family, about the Year 1654, leaving only Daughters, *viz.* one married to the Lord *Abergavenny*, who having no Iſſue, ſold the greateſt Part of her Share (except the Caſtle) to *Samuel Toovey*, Eſq; and others. The other married to Sir . . . . . *Gage* of *Furle* in *Suſſex*, Knt. and *Joſeph Gage*, Eſq; his Son and Heir, inherited the Remainder of his Aunt's Eſtate, and ſo the Caſtle here became his Seat; but in the Year 1716, his Son and Heir *Thomas Gage*, Eſq; ſold it and all the Eſtate thereunto belonging, to Sir *Thomas Parker*, then Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, (and ſince Lord *Parker*, and Lord High Chancellor) whoſe Seat now it is.

Aſſenton,

Aſcotus, a ſmall Village, remarkable only for a certain Spring, which foretells (and naturally enough, ſays Dr. *Plot*) the Scarcity and Dearneſs of Corn and Victuals; for in fertile Years 'tis always dry, but before a Scarcity, the Waters, as the Harbingers of an approaching Dearth, get looſe, and as it were breaking Priſon, unite into a Stream; and ſo they did in 1674, with that Violence, that ſeveral Mills might have been driven with the Current; and had not the Town of *Henley* made ſome Diverſion for them, their *Fair-mile* might have been drowned for a conſiderable Time. There are many of them in *Kent*, where they are called *Neisbournes*. The natural Principles of theſe Springs depend ſo much on uncertain Cauſes, that there is no gueſſing at them.

Stonor, the ancient Poſſeſſions of the Families of *Stonors*, who, ever ſince the Times of King *Edward* III. when Sir *John Stonor* was Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, have flouriſhed with great Alliances and fair Revenues, until they were transferred by an Heir General to Sir *Adrian Forteſcue*, unhappily attainted, whoſe Daughter and Heir to her Mother, was married to Baron *Wentworth*, and carried the *Stonors* Eſtate into his Family. Her Son *Thomas* was created Baron *Wentworth* of *Nettleſted* in *Eſſex*, and Earl of *Cleveland* in *Yorkſhire*, 1 *Car.* I. But yet the *Stonors* were not extinct; for within the Memory of our Grandfathers, Sir *Francis Stonor*, then inhabiting here, built an Alms-houſe for ten poor People at *Upper-Aſhenden*, about half a Mile from hence, and endowed the ſame with a Rent-charge of Sixty-one Pounds *per Annum*, out of the Eſtate of one Mr. *Hobby* of *Biſham* in *Berkſhire*. It is ſaid that the *Stonors* were in Poſſeſſion of this Place before the Conqueſt; and if ſo, they have been as laſting a Family as any almoſt in *England*; for they ſtill remain in good Eſteem under the preſent worſhipful *Thomas Stonor*, Eſq; who is living in good Repute in this Place.

The *Chiltern* Country, ſo called, from its bordering upon the Hills called the *Chiltern-Hills*, which run in a continual Ridge from *Henley upon Thames*, towards the Northern Parts of this County, ſeparating it from *Buckinghamſhire*, (where, becauſe there is little ſaid of them, we ſhall now ſpeak the more) and taking in Part of the Hundred of *Binfield*, and the whole Hundreds of *Pirton* and *Lewknor*. *Chiltern* (ſaith Mr. *Cambden* in *Bucks*) hath its Name from the Nature of the Soil, *Cilt*, or *Chilt*, in *Saxon*, being Chalk, for the Country ſo called, riſeth for the moſt Part into the chalky Hills, covered with Woods and Groves of Beeches. But the Author of the Additions tells us, that in the *Saxon* Tongue, there doth not appear any ſuch Word as *cylt*, or *chylt* for Chalk, for they always call it *ceale*; and yet it is certain, that in the *Saxon* Times it had that Name. Mr. *Somner* therefore interprets it *locus gelidus*, but for what Reaſon we know not, unleſs he has Reſpect to our Word *Chill*, which ſignifies Cold. The Woods upon theſe Hills being ſo thick, that they were unpaſſable, and thereby become a common Receptacle and Harbour for Thieves, *Leofſtan*, Abbot of St. *Albans*, much thinned them; and the *Danes* coming after them in 1009, in their Journey out of *Kent*, into *Oxfordſhire*, burnt them all down; but now inſtead thereof, there are Towns and little Villages ſprung up among the Hills, both on this Side and *Buckinghamſhire* Side, as *Watlington*, *Dunſtable*, &c.

The more rare natural Productions of this County are Flints, very plentiful, and among them the black One, which being well poliſhed, will ſupply the Place of the *Lydian* Stone. At *Henley* they uſe them in making Glaſs. They are of divers Colours; and ſome of them are ſo tranſparent, that they ſeem not only to imitate, but to be the very ſame with *Achats*. We may eſteem them ſuch Flints as *Kentman* calls, *Pellucentes ſardæ colore*.

XI. Dorchester Hundred.

This Hundred lies on the oppoſite Side of the County to *Pirton* Hundred, and is bounded on the Eaſt, with the Hundred of *Ewelme*; on the North, with the Hundred of *Ploughley*; on the Weſt, with Part of *Berkſhire*, from which it is parted by the *Iſis*, which receives the *Thame* at *Dorcheſter*, and on the South, with the River and County. The Fee of the Hundred is in the Crown, and in the Juriſdiction of the Sheriff. The chief Town which gives Name to it is

Dorcheſter, an ancient City of the *Britains*, called by them *Caer Dawri*, as *Huntington*, and *Ninnius* tell us, *Caer Dorin*, by *Alfred* of *Beverley*; *Civitas Dorcinia* by *Bede*; and *Hydropolis* by *Leland*; for *Dowr* in the *Britiſh* Language ſignifies Water; and *Ceſter* implies a Town, or City, as well as a Caſtle or Fortification, ſays the ſame Hiſtorian. That this Place was formerly a *Roman* Station, ſeveral of their Coins and Medals bearing their Stamp, (not accidentally dropt, but buried on Purpoſe before a Fight, to ſecure them from their Enemies, or when they left this Iſland, to find it at their Return) found frequently in and about this Town, do ſufficiently prove. On the South, and by Weſt Side of the Town alſo, there are two Banks, with a Trench between them, (called *Dike-Hills*) which, Dr. *Plot* is of Opinion, cannot be Part of any *Roman* Highway, becauſe they are extended only as a String to the great Bow of the River *Thames*; but he rather ſuppoſes them a Fortification, ſuch as *P. Oſtorius* is ſaid by *Tacitus* to have raiſed upon the Rivers *Antona* and *Sabrina*; or elſe ſome of the Outworks of the Fortifications on *Long Witenham-hill*, on the other Side of the River *Iſis*, which was perhaps the *Sinnodunum* of the Ancient *Britains*. We know no more of this Place in the *Britiſh* Times.

But in the Days of the *Saxons* it became of great Note upon this Occaſion: *Birinus*, an *Italian* Divine, being ſent by Pope *Honorius* into this Iſland, to compleat the Converſions of it; one and forty Years after the coming of *Auguſtine* the Monk, began his Preaching in the Kingdom of the Weſt *Saxons*, and was ſo ſucceſsful, that he converted not only the People, but the King, whoſe Name was *Kingils*. *Oſwald*, King of *Northumberland*, was preſent at his Baptiſm; and that the Church newly eſtabliſhed, might be ſettled under a regular Government, they both agreed together to make *Birinus* the Biſhop of it, and ſettle his See at this Place, where it continued four hundred and ſixty Years; and then it was tranſlated to *Lincoln* by *Remigius*, the laſt Biſhop of this, and the firſt of that See, in the Time of *William* the Conqueror. After this Removal, the Town began ſenſibly to decay, and in a ſhort Time became (as *William* of *Malmsbury* tells us) a ſmall and unfrequented Town; but the Beauty and Statelineſs of its Churches was very remarkable, as well for the ancient Work, as the Care at that Time taken of them by the People. In later Times it was a great Loſs to this Town, that the Road to *London*, which lay through it the preceeding Ages, is now turned another Way, which hath ſo impoveriſhed and weakened it; that whereas it was once a City, it ſcarcely deſerves the Name of a Town at preſent, (ſays Mr. *Cambden*) but we ſuppoſe it hath in theſe later Times ſomething recovered it ſelf; for Mr *Ogilby*, in his Deſcription of the Roads of *England*, gives this Character of it, That it is a fair and large Market-Shire-Town, and a Corporation.

We are told in the Hiſtory of *Alceſter*, that the ſuperſtitious Age enſuing, built *Birinus* a Shrine in this Town; to which, if any Perſons had any Cattle ſick or lame, they ſhould find Help, if they would creep to his Shrine.

A little below this Town Southward, the *Tame* River joins with the *Iſis*, and making but one Stream, bears a compound Name, being henceforth called *Thame-Iſis*, or for Shortneſs, *Thames*, after the ſame Manner as the Rivers *Iw* and *Dan* in *Judea*, and *Dor* and *Dan* in

in *France*, uniting, make the Rivers *Tame* and *Isis*. Mr. *Cambden*, who hath, in divers other Places, mentioned the Poem called, *The Marriage of the Thame and Isis*, which he ſeems to have much admired, rehearſeth a large Part of it, which is engliſhed by the Tranſlators of Mr. *Cambden* in this Place, which, if any poetically, rather than hiſtorically inclined, deſire to ſee, we ſhall refer them to both the laſt Editions of *Cambden*'s Hiſtory, being our proper Work; and as for the See at this Place, we refer it to our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of this County.

In the Times the *Danes* troubled this Iſland with their Ravages, King *Ethelſtan*, the Son of King *Edward*, Senior, guarded theſe Parts from all Diſturbance by them; and particularly in 958, held a Council in this Town, as the learned Biſhop *Kennet* informs us from an old Record, which ſays, *In civitate celeberrimâ quæ Dornacaſtre appellatur*, and there gave a Charter, ſubſcribed by 4 Tributary Kings, two Archbiſhops, and fourteen Biſhops, to the Convent of *Malmsbury*.

This Place hath given a Title of Honour to divers worthy Perſons and Families, *viz.* Sir *Dudley Carleton*, Knt. who having been Vice-chamberlain to King *Charles* I. and employed as an Embaſſador to *Venice*, was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, 22 *May*, 2 *Car.* I. by the Title of Baron of *Imbercourt*, in the County of *Surrey*; and the next Year accompanying Sir *William Seager*, Garter principal King at Arms to *Henry* Prince of *Orange*, with the Enſigns of the noble Order of the Garter, was ſoon after created Viſcount *Dorcheſter* of this Place, and one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State. He had two Wives, but left no Son, and ſo his Honour became extinct. He was buried in St. *Paul*'s Chapel in *Weſtminſter* Abbey.

Henry Pierpoint, Baron of *Holm-pierpoint*, Viſcount *Newark*, and Earl of *Kingſton*, Son of that loyal and noble Peer *Robert* Earl of *Kingſton*, who brought 4000 Men to the Aſſiſtance of his Majeſty King *Charles* I. and ſupplied him with twenty-four Thouſand Pounds in Money; but being taken Priſoner by the Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, near *Gainsborough*, was ſlain by the King's Party in endeavouring his Reſcue, in 1643. This *Henry* his Son inherited his Loyalty as well as his Honour, and attended his Majeſty thro' all his Troubles, being with him in the Garriſon at *Oxford*, and ſeveral other Places, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Counſel, was, in Reſpect thereof, and other his great Merits, 20 *Car.* I. raiſed to the higher Degree of Honour, of Marquis of *Dorcheſter*; but leaving no Heirs of his Body, his Title of Marquis became extinct, in 1680, but the Earldom deſcended to his next Brother *William Pierpoint* of *Thoroughby* in *Nottinghamſhire*, the Grandfather of *Robert*, *William* and *Evelin*, Earls of *Kingſton* ſucceſſively; but none but the laſt Marquis of *Dorcheſter*.

Catharine Sidley, Daughter of Sir *Charles Sidley*, Bart. a Gentlewoman much in Favour with King *James* II. who created her, 2 *Jan.* 1 *Jac.* II. Baroneſs of *Darlington*, in the County Palatine of *Durham*, and Counteſs of *Dorcheſter*, for Life. She afterwards married *David* Earl of *Portmore*, in *Scotland*.

Evelin Pierpoint, Earl of *Kingſton*, was reſtored to his hereditary Title of Marquis of *Dorcheſter*, by Queen *Anne*, 23 *Decemb. Reg.* 5. He is ſince made Duke of *Kingſton* by King *George*, but hath no Heirs Male.

Chiſel-hampton, commonly called *Chiſleton*, a pleaſant Seat of Sir *John D'Oiley*, Bart. a Deſcendant of the ancient Family of the *D'Oileys*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror, and have much flouriſhed in this Shire.

Cliſton, a Village of Note only for ſome unuſual natural Productions, as a Spring ſtrangely fated, with a Kind of Salt riſing out of a Sand of the ſame Nature, which, were it experienced, would be of great Uſe to make the Grounds in

and about it fruitful, as is found in *Cheſhire* and *Devonſhire*.

Cullam, the Manor and Eſtate of *Richard Budde*, Royal Auditor for ſeveral Counties, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. who gave an Annuity of 11*l.* 12*s* 0*d.* to *Jeſus* College, for the Maintenance of one Scholar.

Drayton, whoſe Parſonage being Part of the Poſſeſſions of the Monks of St. *Frideſwide*'s Priory at *Oxford*, was at the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, ſeized by King *Henry* VIII. and given to his College of *Chriſt-Church* in the ſame Univerſity, as we ſuppoſe it ſtill remains.

Stadham, the native Place of Dr. *John Owen*, a leading Man among the *Presbyterians* firſt, and after of the *Independents*, in the late Times. He was made Dean of *Chriſt-Church* for his zealous Preaching againſt the loyal Party and Cauſe, yet was not excepted when King *Charles* II. paſſed the Act of Indemnity, as was thought he would have been. At the Reſtoration he retired to *Stadham*, where he had bought him a fair dwelling Houſe, and ſome Lands, and upheld ſome Meetings there; but Chancellor *Hide* knowing him to be a Man of Parts, Learning and Intereſt among the People, ſent to let him know, that if he could not conform, and would employ himſelf in writing againſt the Papiſts, he ſhould not want Encouragement; he promiſed ſo to do, but being found to break his Word, the Chancellor diſcarded him, and he retiring to *London*, kept up a Conventicle, defended the Separation, *&c.* to his dying Day, which happened *Anno* 1683. *ætat.* 67.

South-Stoke, where are two ſmall but very weak Springs, whoſe Waters look like Milk, but have no ſuch Taſte. They were of great Repute ſome Years ſince, for a medicinal Uſe, but now are quite deſerted. The People of it ſay, they were very Sovereign, and never ceaſed running, till ſome Advantage was made of the Water, and then Providence with-held them at Times. They iſſue forth from a fat whitiſh Earth, and have always a Kind of unctuous Skin upon them, yet to the Taſte they ſeem dry and ſiptical, as if they proceeded from a Lime-ſtone lying deep in the Earth.

In this Place was born *Griffin Higgs*, Fellow of *Merton* College, and Proctor of the Univerſity; after which, in 1627, he was ſent Chaplain to the Queen of *Bohemia*, in which Office he continued 12 Years, and in that Teme was created Doctor of Divinity at *Leyden*, by the famous *Andrew Rivet*. Being called home by the King, he was, by the Favour of Archbiſhop *Laud*, made Rector of *Cliffe* in *Kent*, Chantor of St. *David*'s, and Dean of *Lichfield*, 1638. Upon the Breaking out of the Civil Wars, he was plundered and ſtript of all his Spiritualties; wherefore to eſcape farther Moleſtation, he retired to this Place of his Nativity, and ſpent his Days in Privacy, Study and Devotion. He died 16 *Decemb.* 1659, and by his Will gave five Pounds to the Church here, 100*l.* to buy Land, towards the Maintenance of the Poor; 600*l.* to purchaſe 30*l. per Ann.* for a School-maſter to teach School here; the Maſter and Fellows of *Merton* to erect the School, and be Patrons of it for ever; ſeveral Books to the publick Library, and all the reſt of his Library, (which had been taken from him, and placed at *Stafford*) to *Merton* College, but the *Staffordians* would never reſtore them; and 10*l. per Ann.* for a Library-keeper, beſides other Things.

XII. The Hundred of EWELME.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt, with the Hundred of *Pirton*; on the North, with the Hundred of *Thame*; on the Weſt, with the Hundred of *Dorcheſter*, and on the South, with the Hundred of *Langtree*. The Fee of this Hundred we ſuppoſe to be in the Crown, and under the Gowernment of the High Sheriff. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred; and among the Villages we give the firſt Place to

Ewelme, becauſe it gives Name to the Hundred, and was probably at that Time

Time the chief Town in it. The Manor was, 47 *Edw.* III. the Eſtate of the Family of *Burgherſhe*, of whom *John*, the laſt Male Heir, leaving only Daugters, *Maud* the Youngeſt of them, carried this Eſtate to *Thomas Chaucer* by Marriage, from whom by their Heir General *Alice*, it was again removed into the Family of the then Dukes of *Suffolk*, *William de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, then marrying her. This *William* built a Seat for himſelf and Family here, becauſe by his Wife he had ſeveral large Eſtates about it. It was called *Ewelme*, (vulgarly *New Elm*) from the Elms here growing. Beſides this Houſe, he alſo built a neat Church (in the which his Lady *Alice* lies interred) and a fair Hoſpital, called God's Houſe, conſiſting of two Prieſts, and thirteen poor Men, which he endowed with the Manors of *Merſhe* in *Bucks*, *Corrock* in *Wilts*, and *Ramrug* in *Hampſhire*. In the Church was alſo buried *Michael de la Pole*; and near the high Altar, under a fair Alabaſter Monument, lies the abovementioned *Alice*, with her Image thereon, in the Habit of a Votary crowned.

But *John de la Pole*, the Grandchild of the above-mentioned *William*, who, by Reaſon of his Nearneſs of Blood to King *Edward* IV. whoſe Siſter *Elizabeth* was his Mother, was, in his Father's Life-time, by a ſpecial Charter, created Earl of *Lincoln*, utterly ruin'd his Family. For in King *Richard* the IIId's Life-time, he ſuffered himſelf to be proclaimed Heir apparent to the Crown of *England* by King *Richard*, after his Son's Death; but after King *Henry* VII. was ſettled on the Throne, and had married the right Heir of the *York* Family, he conſpired with his Aunt *Margaret*, Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*, and other Malecontents, to dethrone him, and ſet up *Lambert Simnel*, under the Name of *Edward Plantagenet*, Son to *George* Duke of *Clarence*; for which End he, with *Edmund* his Brother and next Heir, came into *England* with 4000 able Soldiers, under the Command of *Martin Swart*, a ſtout *German* Commander, and engaged in a Fight with King *Henry*'s Forces, at *Stoke* near *Newarke* upon *Trent*, but they were vanquiſhed; whereupon he was attainted, and being deprived of his Honour, his Eſtate was confiſcated. After this, King *Henry* VIII. adding ſome neighbouring Manors to this of *Ewelme*, made an Honour of them. *Wallingford* was one of them, and did a long Time belong to the Dukes of *Cornwall*.

The Rectory of this Place (with a Canonry of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*) King *James* I. in the third Year of his Reign, annexed to the Office of *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity in that Univerſity, as he did at the ſame Time the Government of the Hoſpital here[illegible] Profeſſor of Phyſick's Place; [illegible] Settlements, and others of the [illegible] Nature, that Prince was one of the moſt generous Patrons to Learning and chief Benefactors to that Univerſity.

In the Year 1720, a Waggon paſſing over the Common belonging to this Town, happened to break up the Ground near the ancient *Roman* Way, called *Ickenhil-ſtreet*, by which was diſcovered a large *Roman* Urn, containing an handſome Collection of Copper Coins, ſome of them as ancient as the Arrival of the *Romans* under *Julius Cæſar*, the moſt valuable of which are now in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Tipping* at *Weſt-Court* in *Ewelme*.

Baldwin-Brightwell, a Seat of *Anthony Carlton*, Eſq; Father of Sir *Dudley Carlton*, who was born there, and afterwards became ſo eminent a Stateſman, that he was knighted by King *James* I. and created Viſcount *Dorcheſter* by King *Charles* I. as we have ſhewed above.

Benſington, or *Benſon*, a Village ſituate on the *Thames*, a little below the Conjunction of it with the *Iſis*. *Marian* calls it a Royal Vill, and reports, that it was taken from the *Britains* by *Ceaulin*, in the Year 572, and poſſeſſed by the Weſt *Saxons* for two Hundred-Years following. The Truth is, That this Place lying upon the Frontiers of the Weſt *Saxon* and *Mercian* Kingdoms, often changed its Maſters in the frequent Conteſts between them. For *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, thinking both his Intereſt and Reputa-

tation concerned, that they ſhould hold nothing on that Side the River went over; and having won it, *Anno* 778 or 779, joined it to his own Kingdom. In later Times after the Conqueſt, the Manor ſeems to have been the Eſtate of *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, whoſe Daughter *Joanna*, the admired Beauty of her Age, carried it into the Family of *Thomas Holland*, in her Right, Earl of *Kent*, whoſe Heir by her inherited it; ſhe was after married to *Edward* the Black Prince, and bore the Title of Princeſs of *Wales* at her Death. At preſent it is a ſmall Village, and ſhews at a little Diſtance from it a Palace of our Kings, which has been formerly a beautiful Structure; but is now fallen into great Decay, by Reaſon of the unhealthy Situation of it, near boggy and low Grounds.

The *Roman* Way caſt up between *Alceſter* and *Wallingford*, goes over the River *Thames* at this Place, where it may be ſeen running Weſt of the Church, and is there called by the Inhabitants *Medlers Bank*, for what Reaſon, is not known. The Parſonage of this Town, which, before the Diſſolution, belonged to the Monaſtery of St. *Frideſwide*, was given by King *Henry* VIII. to his College of *Chriſt-Church*, to which it at this Time appertains, as we ſuppoſe.

Berrick, where, in the Chalk-pits, is found a Sort of Iron-coloured *Terra Lapidoſa*, in the very Body of the Chalk, called by the Diggers Iron-moulds, of an oval Figure. Dr. *Plot* ſeems to wonder both at the Place they grow in, and at their Shape, and confeſſeth them beyond his Knowledge, as well as the Uſe.

Brightwell is memorable for many Things, as, (1.) That it is the Seat of a worthy Family, of the Name of *Stone*; as alſo, (2.) That in the Grounds near it, Part of the Poſſeſſions of *John Stone* of this Place, Eſq; was found a Glaſs-Veſſel of an odd Shape, in a Parcel of Ground called *Buſby Leas*, ſurrounded with no leſs than twelve Urns, all of a *Roman* Make, as may be juſtly thought, the *Roman* Highway called *Ikenild-ſtreet*, being not far from it; but whether the Glaſs contained a Lamp, or Water, as a Lachrymatory, or ſome aromatical Liquor, did not appear; tho' our Doctor conjectures it contained the laſt. (3.) The Chriſtian Unanimity of this Pariſh of *Brightwell*, where thro' the pious and prudent Conduct of Mr. *Stone* and the Miniſter, and the good Diſpoſition of the People themſelves, there has not been known any ſuch Thing as an Ale-houſe, a Sectary, or a Suit of Law within the Pariſh (tho' of a large Extent) within the Memory of Man; which being more than can be ſaid of almoſt any Pariſh of *England*, this may be a Pattern to ſhew what the Heads of Pariſhes and Miniſter may do, if they unite to keep a Pariſh in Order.

Herbert Weſtphaling, a Foreigner, born in *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, was Rector of this Pariſh. He was made one of the Students of *Chriſt-Church*, as ſoon as the Buildings and Foundation were compleated by King *Henry* VIII. and after inſtalled one of the Canons, being about that Time inſtituted to this Rectory. In 1566, he was appointed one of the Diſputants before Queen *Elizabeth*; and being made a Canon of *Windſor*, was, upon the Death of Dr. *Ruſh*, conſecrated Biſhop of *Hereford*. He was a Perſon of great Gravity, and moſt worthy of his Function. He died 1 *Mar.* 1601, and was buried in his Cathedral. He gave two Fellowſhips, and as many Scholarſhips to *Jeſus* College.

Chalgrave, a ſmall Village, whoſe Parſonage, before the Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries, belonged to the Priory of St. *Frideſwide*, *Oxford*; but being then in the Hands of King *Henry* VIII. was by him ſettled on his new built College, *Chriſt-Church*, as we ſuppoſe it ſtill remains.

Cranſil, or *Crawmerſh*) the Manor of *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, which he gave, in Part of his Daughter *Joan*'s Portion, to *William* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, 22 *Edw.* I.

Dreycot,

Drayton, famous for the Habitation of Sir *George Tipping*, and the Birth of his Son *William Tipping*, who, tho' he took his Degree in Arts, and ſtudied ſometime in one of the Inns of Court, yet being piouſly inclined, retired to *Oxford*, and lived there ſingle many Years, for the Sake of Scholaſtick Company and Books. He was a Juſtice of the Peace, and one of the Viſitors of the Univerſity; but was rather paſſive than active, ſave that he took the Opportunity to get his Degree of Maſter of Arts; for he regarded neither Wealth, Greatneſs or Power, but gave himſelf up ſolely to Learning, Piety and Charity. He gave twenty Shillings *per Ann.* to *All-Saints* Pariſh in *Oxford*, for a Sermon to be preached there every *Good Friday*; and an Hundred Pounds towards the Building of a *Bridewell-Houſe*, ſome Years before the Rebellion broke out.

Haſely Magna and *Parva*, the Demeſne of the *Pipards*, and after of *Thomas* Duke of *Gloceſter*, who died poſſeſſed of it, 21 *Richard* II. and left it to his Son *Humphrey*, who died without Heirs, being drowned in his Paſſage from *Ireland*. In After-time the Family of the *Barentines* flouriſhed here. *Leland* ſays, they had in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. a right fair Manſion-place here, with marvellous fine Walks, (*topiarii Operis*) and Orchards and Pools; but Heirs Male failing in Sir *William Barentine*, his Daughter and Heir *Mary*, by marrying *Anthony Huddleſton*, Eſq; carried his Eſtate into that Family. The Rectory of this Pariſh is a large Revenue. Dr. *Chriſtopher Wren*, Brother of Dr. *Matthew Wren*, Biſhop of *Ely*, Dean of *Windſor*, &c. was made Miniſter of it, *Novemb.* 1638. He was ejected from all his Preferments by the Parliament's Authority, and died before the Reſtoration, *Anno* 1658, at *Bletchingdon* in this County, in the Houſe of Mr. *Holder*, who had married his Daughter. At the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. *Peter Wentworth* of *Baliol* College, who had been Dean of *Armagh*; but was ejected in the Times of the Rebellion, was Rector of this Place, but held it a Year only, dying at *Bath* in 1661. He might have been a Biſhop if he would have returned into *Ireland*, but he would not; contenting himſelf with this rich Rectory.

Langford, the Eſtate of Earl *Harold* in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Time, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey.

Latchford, an Hamlet of *Great Haſeley*, which, having for ſome Succeſſions, belonged to the *Pipards*, was given by *William Pipard* to a younger Son, to uphold that Dignity of Knighthood, which King *Edward* III. in the Beginning of his Reign, had conferred upon him, for his brave military Acts which he had performed againſt the *Scots*. From this Branch of the *Pipards*, this Manor of *Lachford* paſſed to the *Lenthals* by the Marriage of the Heir General, who were in Poſſeſſion of it in the laſt Century.

Netelbedde, the Lordſhip of *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, who having founded a College at *Aſhrug* in *Buckinghamſhire*, in Honour of the Blood of our Saviour, for certain Brethren called *Bonhomes*, gave, among other Eſtates, theſe Woods in this Pariſh to them; and after of *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, 9 *Rich.* II. In this Pariſh there are ſome Gifts of Nature very remarkable, *viz.* a ſlow Spring, which ſeems to ſweat rather than run out of the Earth, ſtopping where it riſes, and never ſending any Supplies of Water either to Lakes or Sea, which are the moſt durable Springs. The People call it Mother *Hibblemeer*, from we know not what old Witch, in Deriſion; whereas, if they conſidered how ſerviceable it hath been to them, being never known to fail in the drieſt Summer, and that in a Country ſo uncapable of Wells, that there is no ſuch Thing to be found in the Pariſh; they ought to reſpect it, as the Nymph of the Place.

North-Newenton, the Eſtate of *Nicholas* Lord *Segrave*, for which he procured a Charter of free Warren, 28 *Edw.* I. and left it to his Heir *Maud*, married to *Edmund de Bohun*.

; *Nuffield*, or *Tuffield*, where the *Vallum*, or ridged Bank, now called *Grimes-dike*, as it runs towards *Pontes*, i. e. *Colebrooke*, yet remains very high, but is but ſingle till it comes to this Village, and then it appears double, with a deep Trench between, like the Ways near *Piperno*, and at *Porto* in *Italy*. From this Place it is ſaid to hold on its Courſe through the thick Woods, and paſs the River below *Henley* into *Berkſhire*; but the Woods ſcarce admitting a Paſſage either on Foot or on Horſe, we muſt rather depend on Tradition, than pretend to trace it.

Wallingford, by the *Saxons* called Guallengaforo, from *Guall-hen*, (as Mr. *Cambden* conjectures) which ſignifies the old Fort; in the *Britiſh* Language, the chief City of the *Atribatii*, and thought to be the *Cullena* or *Callena* of *Antonine*. We have given ſo full an Account of this Town in our Hiſtory of *Berkſhire*, *p.* 174 that we refer the Reader for any further Account, ſave what we have obſerved ſince, *viz.* That 2 *Edw.* II. there was here a great Tornament, at which was preſent the King himſelf, and many of the Nobles, which laſt were much offended with *Piers Gaveſton*, for bringing to it ſuch a Multitude of Foreigners, to the great Affront and Abuſe of the *Engliſh*; as alſo that that Part of *Grimes-ditch* that comes up to *Wallingford*, was double, as it is about *Nuffield* Woods, the Trench between, in all Likelihood, being filled up with one of the Banks thrown into it upon the Increaſe of Husbandry in theſe Parts, perhaps at firſt deſigned to carry off the Water, and the two Banks on each Side for the Carriages betwixt the Stations; theſe from *Wallingford* to *Pontes* going upon one Bank, and thoſe from *Pontes* to *Wallingford* on the other, that there might be no Impediments in either Way by meeting one another.

XIII. Langtree Hundred.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt, with *Bineſield* Hundred; on the North, with the Hundred of *Ewelme*; on the Weſt and South, with Part of *Berkſhire*. The Fee of this Hundred was 28 *Edw.* I. the Eſtate of *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, and hath long ſince been united to the Crown with that Dukedom, as it was made in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, and given to the Prince of *Wales Edward*, commonly called the *Black Prince*. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, it lying ſo convenient for *Wallingford* Market. The Villages in which we have obſerved any Thing remarkable, are theſe,

Crommerſh Giffard, ſo called from the *Giffards* formerly Lords of it, to diſtinguiſh it from another Village in the Hundred of *Ewelm*. Here are the Ruins of old Fortifications, which Dr. *Plot* takes to be either the Foundations of that wooden Tower erected by King *Stephen*, in the Year 1139, when he beſieged *Maud* the Empreſs, and her Brother *Robert*, Earl of *Gloceſter* in *Wallingford* Caſtle, or of the Caſtle it ſelf, which was built here by the ſame King *Stephen*, at another Siege of *Wallingford*, in the Year 1153, which *Fitz-Empreſs* endeavouring to raiſe, they came at laſt to one Accord concerning the Government of the Kingdom of *England* for the future.

Goring, a ſmall Village, where as we have obſerved in the Pariſh of *Chinnor*, the *Roman* Highway called *Ikenild-way*, goes out of this County into *Berkſhire*. Here was formerly a Spring of a lacteous Colour, tho' of a different Taſte, which was in great Repute for its medicinal Uſe; and while that continued, the whitiſh fat Earth about the Orifice or Brims of it, was of as great Uſe for outward Applications, being fetched far and near for a Remedy for the Ach of Corns, and other ſuch like Maladies; but when the Credit of the Waters failed, the Earth too (tho' there is ſtill Plenty enough of it) loſt its Reputation, and is now of little or no Eſteem.

Maple-Durham, a Village ſituate upon the *Thames*, the Manor and Eſtate of *William* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, in the Conqueror's Time, as appears by Domeſday-

Domesday-Book; and 'tis probable his Posterity enjoyed it till *Edward* IIId's Reign. At present it is of Note only for being the Seat of a Branch of the ancient Family of the *Blounts*.

Newenham, or *Newnham* Warren, the Lands and Estate of *Richard de Curcy*, at the Time of the making of the Conqueror's Survey; and after his Family, we find it the Estate of the *Riparyes*, or *Rivers*, among the Heirs General of whom it was divided in the Reign of King *Henry* III. and so passed one Moiety to *Hugh de Nevil*, Baron of *Raby*, and the other to *Fulke de Breant*, by Marriage to them. Near this Place lies one of the *Roman Vicinal* Ways, or *Chemini Minores*, which anciently passed thro' *Wallingford*, which then stood not where it now does, but upon this Way, which lies almost a Mile from it now; but it being laid desolate by a great Plague that reigned there in the Time of King *Edward* III. it could never recover its ancient State, (tho' King *Richard* II. endeavoured it all he could) for the Bridges at *Abingdon* and *Dorchester* being built at that Time, the Current of Trade ran another Way, whereas before there was no Passage but at *Wallingford*.

Stoke-Basset, probably so called from the *Bassets* of *Hedendon*, who had large Possessions, and were great Men in this County; but from them it passed to the Family of *Moels*, or *de Molis*, who were in Possession of it, 18 *Edw.* I. when *Roger de Moels* obtained a Charter of free Warren for all his demesne Lands here. He left it to his Son *John de Moels*, who died possessed of it, 3 *Edw.* II. and left it to his Posterity. They had another Manor in this Parish, or near it, which is now become a distinct Village, called

Stoke-moyles, or *de Moels*; this Manor was in the Possession of *Roger de Moels* at his Death, 11 *Edw.* III. He died without any Issue Male, and so his two Daughters, *Muriel*, the Wife then of Sir *Thomas Cartwright*, Knt. and *Isabel* her Sister, were his Heirs, of whom, upon the Division, this Manor fell to *Muriel* for her Purparty, after the Death of *Margaret* her Mother, who had it and other Estates in Dowry. In After-times this Manor was the Demesne of the Family of *Hungerfords*, who having sided with the *Lancastrians*, *Robert* and *Thomas*, two Lords *Hungerford*, in their Successions, were both out-lawed, or beheaded, and their Estate, this Manor included, given to *John* Lord *Wenlock*, yet with a Charge to allow the Wife and Children of the former a suitable Support, 1 *Edw.* IV. but upan the Accession of King *Henry* VII. to the Throne, his Attainder was reversed in Parliament, and his Heir *Mary*, his only Daughter, obtained the Restitution of her paternal Estate. Her Guardianship was granted to *William* Lord *Hastings*, Lord Chamberlain to King *Edward* IV. who married her by the King's License to his Son and Heir *Edward*. She used the Title of Lady *Hungerford*, *Hunet*, *Botreaux*, *Moules*, *Molins* and *Peverell*, and at length brought many large Estates to her Husband, among which was this Manor of *Stoke-Moels*, called in the Record *Stoke-Mules*, and then valued at 13 Pounds 13 Shillings and 6 Pence, to whose Posterity it descended.

Stoke de L'Isle, the Estate probably of the *L'Isles*, an ancient Family, who had Lands in this County; but we do not observe any of them thus called; but in the 10 *Edw.* II. we find, that *Richard D'Amory*, Son and Heir of *Nicholas D'Amory*, obtained a Charter of free Warren for his Demesne here, and left his Estate to his Son *Richard*, who dying without Issue, 49 *Edw.* III. left his Estate to *Elizabeth* and *Eleanor Chandos*, we suppose, his Sister's Children, by one of the Family of *Chandos*.

Thorp, the Manor and Estate of *William de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, 28 *Hen.* VI. when he died in Possession of it; but his Successor *John* ruined himself and his Family, by adhering to King *Richard* III. as we have shewn above at *Ewelme*.

Whitchurch, or *Whitechurche*, a Manor of the King's till King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 9. granted it in Fee to *Nicholas de la Beche*,

then Conſtable of the *Tower* of *London*; but it was upon Condition of its returning to the Crown again for want of Heirs Males, or the like; for we obſerve, that upon the Death of *Joan*, Princeſs of *Wales*, who had before been the Wife of *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, this Manor, and divers other Eſtates deſcended to her Son *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, as of her own Inheritance, which ſhews that this Manor was *Edmund*'s Earl of *Kent*, her Father, upon the Death of *Nicholas de la Beche*, or otherways. *Henry Whiſtler*, Rector of this Church, was 56 Years Miniſter of it, as the Inſcription on his Grave teſtifieth; he was 86 Years of Age at his Death.

XIV. Binefield Hundred.

This Hundred, which Mr. *Cambden* calls the Hundred of *Henley*, is bounded on the Eaſt, with Part of *Buckinghamſhire*; on the North, with the Hundred of *Pirton*; on the Weſt, with the Hundred of *Langtree*, and on the South, with Part of *Berkſhire*. The Fee of this Hundred is veſted in the Crown, as we have ſhewn the Hundred of *Langtree* is. Here is a good Market-Town, *viz.*

Henley, or as it is for Diſtinction-ſake called *Henley* upon *Thames*. Dr. *Plot* tells us, that this Town is the ancienteſt of the whole County, the Name *Henley* being derived from the *Britiſh* Word *Hen*, which ſignifies old; and *Ley*, a Place, and perhaps might be the head Town of the People called *Ancalites*, that revolted to *Cæſar*. It was alſo called *Hanleganz*, and *Hanneburg*, as appears by an *Inſpeximus* of Queen *Elizabeth*'s, granted this Corporation. There is near this Town a Place ſtill called *Ancaſtle*, (Weſt of it where the Wind-mill now ſtands) which is but the *Norman* Name importing the ſame as the *Saxon Hanneburge*, *i. e.* an old Town or Borough. If it be objected (ſays the Doctor) that *Aldbury* near *Ricot*, in this County (according to vulgar Tradition) is the Mother of *Henley*, and conſequently muſt be older; it may be anſwered, that it is probable that *Chriſtian Henley* is younger than *Aldbury*, in reſpect of a Church firſt built there, but upon no other Account; for tho' both Names ſignify the ſame, *Henley* was ſo named by the *Britains*, and *Aldbury* by the *Saxons*; and if the Antiquity of the Places are determined by the Names *Henley*, muſt be much the elder.

The Manor of this Place was the Eſtate of *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, who dying without Heirs, his Eſtate paſſed to the Crown; but at the Mediation of the Peers in Parliament aſſembled at *Lincoln*, King *Edward* I. was pleaſed to allow *Margaret* his Widow, five hundred Pounds *per Ann.* for her Support out of her Husband's Lordſhips, of which this Manor, with *Old Shorebam* in *Suſſex*, and *Cippebam* in *Bucks*, were alloted to pay 10 Pounds 17 Shillings and 7 Pence yearly. King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 11. having a great Eſteem for *John de Molins*, upon the Account of ſome ſpecial Services, granted him this Manor in Fee, after the Death of the above-mentioned *Margaret*, then married to the Lord *Audley*, and divers Privileges, as Return of Writs, Summons of the Exchequer, Felons, Waife, Stray, Gallows, *&c.* as alſo to be quit of Toll, Murage, Pontage and Pavage, thro' the whole Realm, with free Warren in it; as alſo to have a Court-Leet, and Correction of the Aſſize of Bread and Ale here ſold. Thus privileged he left it to his Heirs, of whom *William* Lord *Molins* died ſeized of it, 7 *Hen.* 6. leaving it and all his other large Eſtate to *Eleanor* his only Daughter and Heir, who marrying *Robert Hungerford*, Eſq; carried it into his Family. This *Robert*, with his Brother *Thomas*, being *Lancaſtrians*, were attainted, and loſt their Eſtate to the Crown, in King *Edward* IVth's Reign; but upon the Acceſſion of King *Henry* VII. *Eleanor*, the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Hungerford*, obtained a Reverſion of the Attainder, and the Reſtitution of her Anceſtors Lands and Eſtates. She married *Edward* Lord *Haſtings*, and brought her great Eſtate into his Family, of which this Manor of *Hen-*

ley

by was a Part, and valued, 7 *Edw.* IV. at 5 Pounds 10 Shillings *per Ann.* of which ſee more in *Stoke Moels* above.

The preſent State of this Town is this: It is a large Corporation-Town, governed by a Warden, Burgeſſes, and other inferior Officers. The weekly Market is on *Thurſday*, and the Fair 24 *Febr.*

Its chief Trade is in Malt, and it is thought upon many Markets in the Year, there are ſold above three hundred Cart-loads of that and other Corn. The Inhabitants are generally Meal-men, Maltſters and Bargemen, who by carrying Corn and Wood to *London*, enrich the Neighbourhood, and pick up a comfortable Subſiſtence to themſelves. The Bridge over the *Thames* here, which was anciently (as Tradition goes) of Stone, is now of Timber; but whether it is that which *Cæſar* went over in Purſuit of the *Britains*, is uncertain; yet it is out of Doubt, that *Cæſar* came into the Limits of this County, and brought his Forces a-croſs the *Thames* at *Wallingford*. It hath two good Free-Schools in it, the one a Grammar-School, founded by King *James* I. in 1604, and endowed by him with Lands for Salaries for the Maſter and Uſher. *Auguſtin Knap* of *Rotherfield Pippard*, and *William Grave*, were Benefactors to it. The other School was founded and liberally endowed for the teaching and cloathing ſeveral poor Children, and putting them out Apprentices, by the Lady *Elizabeth Periam*, (who alſo founded a Fellowſhip and a Scholarſhip in *Baliol* College, *Oxford.*) This School is called the *Bluecoats* School. The Lady *Periam* lies interred under an handſome Monument, at the upper End of the Eaſt Iſle of the Church. Biſhop *Longland*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, built an Alms-houſe here, it being the Place of his Nativity, ſouthward of the *Chancel*; but for how many poor People, and with what Revenue it was endowed, we know not. There are now only ſeven Perſons dwelling in it, who have but Six-pence a-piece weekly for their Allowance. It is governed by the Corporation.

Nature's Bounty to this Town will come under few Heads; we having only obſerved here, (1.) A Sort of Marchaſite. (2.) A black Flint, which if well poliſhed, would ſupply the Place of the Touch-ſtone; they are uſed here in making of Glaſs. (3) A Sort of Sand of very good Uſe to give a Conſiſtency and Body to Glaſs, as hath been found by Experience at the Glaſs-houſe here. (4.) An Urn found at one *Finche*'s Houſe in the Market-place here, may be added as a Rarity.

Binfield, now a ſmall Village, but we ſuppoſe to be the chief Town in the Hundred, when the County was divided into Hundreds, becauſe this takes its Name from it.

Bix, the Eſtate and Demeſne of *Richard D'Amory*, who obtained, 10 *Edw.* II. a Charter of free Warren in his Lordſhip here, and other his Eſtates in this County.

Bixbrond, a Part of the ancient Poſſeſſions of the Family of *Stonors*, of whom we have ſpoken above in the Pariſh of *Stonor* in *Pirton* Hundred, as much as is known.

Blunds-court, where there is an old Mine, out of which have been taken ſeveral Urns; from whence it is plain, that there has been formerly hereabouts ſome *Roman* Work, probably ſome old *Roman* Mine, in all likelyhood ſtopt up, when *Gallio* of *Ravenna* was ſent hither with a Legion to repel the *Picts* and *Scots*. At which Time (ſays Mr. *Speed*) but from what Authority we underſtand not; they buried their Treaſures, of which we have found Parcels in all Ages ever ſince.

Caverſham, the Demeſne of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester* and *Hertford*, who being ambitious of marrying into the Royal Family, *viz.* with *Joan* of *Acres*, the King's Daughter, ſubmitted to theſe Conditions, *viz.* to reſign up to King *Edward* I. the Inheritance of all his Caſtles and Manors, as well in *England* as *Wales*, to diſpoſe of them at his Pleaſure, among which was this Manor of *Caverſham*. On theſe Terms he obtained the Lady, and being married to her

the 30th of *April*, the ſame Year the King reſtored to him all his ſaid Lands and Caſtles, but entailed them firſt on the Iſſue of his Body by her the ſaid *Joan*; and in Default thereof, to the Heirs and Aſſigns of her, in caſe ſhe ſhould happen to ſurvive him. In After-times, *viz.* in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. the Seat of *Richard Beauchamp* ſeems to have been here; for we find *Anne* his Daughter, by his ſecond Wife *Iſabel*, Daughter of *Thomas le Deſpenſer*, Earl of *Gloceſter*, born here, 7 *Hen.* VI. and the Earl himſelf making his laſt Will at *Caverſham*, 8 *Aug.* 15 *Hen.* VI. 1437. He died four Years after, and left *Iſabel* his Lady ſurviving, but ſhe lived but a few Months after him. She by her Will dated 1 *Decemb.* 1439, deviſed, that of her great Sharpe a Chalice ſhould be made; and having been offered to our Lady at *Towkſbury*, ſhould be given to our Lady of *Caverſham*, with a Crown of Gold made of her Chain (weighing five and twenty Pounds) and other broken Gold in her Cabinet; as alſo two Tablets, the one of St. *Catharine*, and the other of St. *George*, the precious Stones of which Tablets to be ſet in the Crown. She alſo gave to our Lady of *Walſingham*, a Tabernacle of Silver, like in the Timber to that over our Lady of *Caverſham*. The Manor-houſe here called *Caverſham-lodge*, was, in the laſt Century, the Seat of the Lord *Craven*, Earl of *Kildare* in *Ireland*, but is now Earl *Cadogan*'s. The Parſonage of this Place, which, before the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, belonged to the Priory of St. *Frideſwide* in *Oxford*, was, after it, being ſeized by King *Henry* VIII. ſettled upon his new erected College of *Chriſt-Church*, in the ſame Univerſity, as we ſuppoſe it ſtill remains. The Lord *Craven* hath a Seat in this Place.

Nicholas Brigham, Eſq; was born here. He had his Univerſity Education in *Hart-hall*, and in his Youth applied himſelf to Poetry, but in his riper Years ſtudied our municipal Laws, and became noted for it. He took great Delight in *Chaucer*'s Works, which begat in him ſuch a Reſpect for his Perſon, that he erected a comely Monument over him with his Effigies, and an Epitaph in Proſe and Verſe upon it, which remains to this Day in the South-croſs Iſle. He died young, and left no Specimen of his Learning.

Greys, the Manor and Seat of the *Knowles* an ancient and worſhipful Family in this Shire, of whom Sr *Francis Knowles*, who married *Catharine Cary*, Coſin-german to Queen *Elizabeth*, was Treaſurer of the Houſhold to that Queen, and Knight of the Garter. His Son *William* ſucceeding him in his Treaſurer's Office, and by Letters Patent, dated 13 *May*, 1 *Jac.* I. was created a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Knolles* of *Greys* (his chief Seat); the Ceremony of his Creation being performed in the *Tower* of *London*. He was, 14 *Jac.* I. raiſed to the Dignity of a Viſcount, by the Title of *Vic: Wallingford*, and an Earl by that of *Banbury*, and departing this Life, 25 *May* 1632, was buried in the Church of *Greys*, being eighty-eight Years of Age. The ancient Name of this Place ſeems to have been *Rotherfield*, and the Name of the *Greys* added to it from the Lords of it the *Greys*; for *Walter de Grey*, Archbiſhop of *York*, having purchaſed the Manor of *Rotherfield*, with the Advowſon of the Church, gave Part of it to his Brother *Robert*, and afterward the reſt to his Nephew *Walter*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. This Family of *Greys* held this Manor till *Robert* Lord *Grey* of *Rotherfield*, dying without Iſſue Male, left *Joan* his only Daughter and Heir, who married Sir *John D'Eincourt*, Knt. and carried this Manor, with other Eſtates, into his Family; but it continued not long in the *Deincourts*; for Sir *John* having only two Daughters by her, *Alice* the Eldeſt married *William* Lord *Lovel*, and carried this Eſtate into his Family; from whence it paſſed to the Crown by the Attainder of *Francis* Lord *Lovell*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. who gave it, with other Eſtates of the ſaid Lord *Lovel*, to *Jaſper* Earl of *Pembroke* and Duke of *Bedford*, Half-Brother to King *Henry* VI. after whoſe Death, his

his Son King *Henry* VIII. granted a Leaſe for certain Years of this Manor to *Robert Knolles*, then one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, and *Letice* his Wife, *Reg.* 9. and afterward granted the Fee of this Lordſhip, *Reg.* 30. to *Francis* their Son, the Father of the abovemention'd *William* Lord *Grey* of *Rotherfield*, who, from the firſt Grant to them made it their Seat, as is above ſpecified. The Advowſon of this Church belongeth to *Trinity* College, *Oxford*, being purchaſed by that Society, partly with their Dividend of the Sum of a 1000 *l.* given equally to them, *Exeter* and *Jeſus* College, and partly by an Addition of their own Money.

Maple-Durham, one of the Lordſhips with which *William* the Conqueror rewarded the Service of *William de Warren*, his Kinſman, in bringing him into *England*, and ſettling him on the Throne, as appears by Domeſday-Book. *William Rufus* afterwards made him Earl of *Surrey*, which being added to his other *Norman* Title, Earl *Warren*, he and his Poſterity were called Earls of *Warren* and *Surrey*.

Rotherfield Pipard, the Manor and Eſtate of *Ralph* Lord *Pipard*, who, 13 *Edw.* I. obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his demeſne Lands in this Place, and dying ſeiſed of it, with other Eſtates, left it to his Poſterity, his Son *John* and his Heirs. This Manor was held of the Honour of *Wallingford*. The Rectory of this Place was, among other Things, given by Sir *Leoline Jenkins* to *Jeſus* College, *Oxford*, *Anno* 1685, in Truſt, that they ſhould upon every Vacancy preſent their Principal for the Time being, for ever.

Shiplake, of Note for a Sort of Earth excellent for Husbandry Improvements, called *Marl*, of a whitiſh Colour, a little inclining to yellow, which the Judicious in that Art think may be of the Kind of *Leucargilla*; for which *Pliny* ſays, *Britain* was ſo famous and greatly enriched with. It is not very fat, but of ſo eaſy a Diſſolution, that it may be laid on the Grounds that need it at any Time of the Year, and that as well on Paſture as Arable. Mr. *Stonor* of *Watlington* Park, firſt diſcovered it, and hath ſince had good Experience of the Worth of it.

The Natural Hiſtory of this County.

DR. *Plot*, a learned and judicious Phyſician and Naturaliſt, having wrote ſo large a Volume upon this Subject, which he calls, *The Natural Hiſtory of* Oxfordſhire, it would be an Injury to our Reader to draw him from conſulting that, were not that Book difficult to be had in the Places that our Abridgment may come; and we obliged to purſue our Method uſed in other Counties, to give ſome Account of the Produce of them; ſo far, we hope, from preventing the Reading of Dr. Plot, as rather to encourage our Reader to be deſirous of it, eſpecially ſince we ſhall borrow ſomething of his Method, and give ſome Hints of what we omit, and may be found curiouſly handled by him: And ſhall begin with

1. The Air, which is here clear, wholeſome, and very healthy, it not only being remote from the Sea, the Parent of unwholeſome Vapours, which render all the maritime Parts of *England* aguiſh and ſickly; but having the fewer ſtanding Pools, Marſhes, and boggy Grounds,

Grounds, which breed Catarrhs, Coughs, Aches, &c. (or at leaſt occaſion them by their watery Miſts and Fogs) of any County in *England*. Indeed, beſide the five Rivers of Note here, there are numbred no leſs than threeſcore and ten Brooks and Rivulets, which may be thought to infect the Air with unwholeſome Steams; but they are all of ſo quick a Stream, and free from Stagnation, ſo clear, and ſo impregnated with primogenial Salts, that few (if any) vapid and ſtinking Exhalations can aſcend from them to corrupt the Air, the Soil for the moſt Part lying dry, and watred only by clear and rapid Fountains, or Rains from Heaven, altogether according to *Cardan's* Rule, That a dry Soil, and running Waters make a wholeſome Air. And if ſpontaneous Productions of ſweet-ſmelling Plants, and free from filthy Reptiles, be a certain Sign of a good Air, as they have been uſually accounted, no Place can put in a better Claim to it in this Shire. Further, the Sharpneſs of the Air is an Argument of its Purity and Healthineſs, which makes the Inhabitants brisk and ſound. And ſuch we find them here; whereas the Inhabitants of boggy and fenny Countries, which are clogged with perpetual Exhalations, are generally of a more ſtupid and unpleaſant Converſation. Moreover, the great Age and conſtant Health of the Inhabitants of a Place, are an irrefragable Proof of the Goodneſs of the Air; and ſuch as theſe there are many in this County commonly. No Wonder then, that wiſe King *Alfred* choſe this County to found an Univerſity in, and above all other Places in *Oxford*, it being the moſt pleaſantly ſituated of any Town in the County; for it is ſeated on a riſing Ground, in the Midſt of a pleaſant and fruitful Valley, of a large Extent at the Confluence of the Rivers *Iſis* and *Cherwell*, with which it is encompaſſed on the Eaſt, Weſt and South, and with a Ridge of Hills at a little more than a Mile's Diſtance, in the Form of a Bow, reaching to the Eaſt and Weſt Points; ſo that the whole lies in the Form of a Theatre, and the City ſtands in the *Area*, upon a ſmall Hill. Under this Head the learned Doctor, Chap. I. diſcourſes of *Parhelia*, Lunar Rainbows, Storms and Tempeſts, Hurricanes and Ecchoes of divers Sorts, which if our Reader deſires Information in the Nature of, he may find it there to Satisfaction.

2. The Waters, which here are very plentiful; for beſide the many leſſer Rivulets and Brooks, which are many of them nameleſs, here are five large Rivers, *viz.* the *Iſis*, into which flows the *Windruſh*, which joins the *Cherwell* on the South-East-ſide of *Oxford*: The *Evenlode*, into which the ſmall River *Glim* empties it ſelf at *Bladen* near *Woodſtock*; and *Thame*, which joins the *Iſis* near *Dorcheſter*. The Excellency of Waters conſiſts in the Healthineſs and Plenty of Fiſh, in which no Country hath better than this; for that the Healthineſs of Waters conſiſts in their due Impregnation with Salts and Sulphurs, and their Continuance ſo in a perpetual Motion is indiſputably evinced from the ſtinking Evaporations of them upon any Stagnation. Now that the Rivers here abound with theſe, will be as manifeſt as that they run, if we conſider the Springs they receive, and Earths they waſh; for, 1. The *Iſis* admits the nitrous *Windruſh*, which is well impregnated with an abſterſive Salt. 2. The *Evenlode* in the Banks, eſpecially near the Fountain-Head, is well ſaturated with both theſe Minerals. The *Cherwell* hath a ſalt Spring, which runs immediately into it. The Banks of the *Thame* are ſo well repleniſhed with ſome kind of Acid, that no Well-water in the whole Town of that Name will either brew, or lather with Soap; but none of theſe give a Tincture ſo high, that it can be perceived by the moſt exquiſite Palate, but only ſo far as may conduce to a due Firmentation, and to keep them living. And yet hence it is, without Doubt, that the *Thames* Water at Sea, in 8 Months Time, acquires ſuch a ſpirituous Nature, that upon the Opening of the Bung-hole, the Spirits

will fire like Brandy, and after a third or fourth Firmentation it ſtinks no more, yea, tho' the Mariners are ſometimes forced to drink it when it ſtinks, it never makes them ſick.

As to the Plenty of Fiſh, if (as *Cardan* in his Comment upon *Hippocrates* ſays) the Plenty and Goodneſs of the Fiſh be a ſure Indication of the Wholeſomeneſs of the Water; this will ſhew alſo the Goodneſs of the Waters; for tho' the *Iſis* muſt not compare with the *Tibiſcus*, which is ſaid to be two Parts Water, and one Fiſh; yet we have an ample Teſtimony of its great Plenty, that in the Year 1674, in two Days Fiſhing of the Mayor and Burgeſſes, it afforded, within three Miles of *Oxford*, three thouſand Jacks, beſide other Fiſh; which great Plenty, as it argues the Goodneſs of the Element, ſo it is to be referred to no other original Cauſe, but to the various Salts, upon which depend the Propagation of all Sorts of Species. We mention under this Head the *Iſis* only, but would have it equally applied to the other four Rivers, and proportionably to the other, not ſo large as the *Sorbrook*, *Oke* and *Rea*, which run into them. The *Stour* and *Ouſe*, which are large Rivers in other Counties, are but ſmall here, yet have their Riſe in this, the one at *Swalcliffe*, and runs into the *Severn* Sea; and the other at *Fritwell*, and falls into the Sea between *Lincolnſhire* and *Norfolk*, in the Eaſt of *England*. Under this Head Dr. *Plot* diſcourſes of divers Sorts of Land-Springs, petrifying Waters, vitriolick Waters, incruſtrating Waters, Salt-ſprings, improving Land, by caſting on the Brine of Salt-pits and Sea-ſand; medicinal Waters of divers Kinds, Sulphur-Wells, vitriolick and ferrugenious Springs, chalibeate Waters, Waters of a lacteous Taſte, calcarious Waters, and others not apparently of any mineral Virtue, yet having a finer Tincture from ſome ſubterraneous Steam; all which, if any are ſo curious as to inquire into, they may find abundant Satisfaction in the ſecond Chapter of his *Nat. Hiſt.* As to the Nature of Waterworks, Locks, Turnpikes, Fiſh-ponds, *&c.* which have a Relation to the Water, the Doctor ſpeaks of them in his Chapter of Arts, *p.* 237. §. 42, *&c.* to which we refer the Reader that deſires a Knowledge of them.

3. The Earth, as Mr. *Cambden* tells us, is generally fertile and plentiful, the Plains well garniſhed with Corn-fields, and the Banks of the Rivers with excellent Meadows, and the Hills beſet with Woods, ſtored in every Place, not only with Corn and Fruits, but with all Kinds of Game for Hound and Hawk; but Things are much altered ſince Mr. *Cambden*'s Time. For tho' this Shire, by the Induſtry and Improvements of the Husbandman, produces Corn of all Sorts plentifully enough, yet it hath much greater Reaſon to brag of its Meadows, and an Abundance of Paſtures, wherein few Countries of *England* can compare to it, none perhaps preferred. The Hills indeed, before the late civil Wars, were woody enough; but now Wood is ſo ſcarce, unleſs it be in the *Chiltern* Country, that at *Oxford* and other great Towns it is ſold by Weight. The Soils for Corn in this County are very different in Nature, and conſequently in Fertility, which the Husbandmen thus diſtinguiſh, 1. Chalk Lands, which are chiefly in the *Chiltern* Country. 2. Maumy Lands, conſiſting of a Mixture of white Clay and Chalk, and ſomewhat of Sand. 3. Red Lands, whereof there are ſome Quantities in the North and Weſt of this County. 4. Sour Land, which is very cold. 5. Stone-braſh, conſiſting of a light lean Earth, and a ſmall Rubble Stone, or elſe of that and ſour Ground mixt together. 6. Stony Land, which is chiefly found in the *Chiltern* Country. 7. A ſandy and gravelly light Ground; for all which the Husbandmen here have not only a different Sort of Tillage and Manure, but ſow them with different Grains, according to their Nature. Under this Head Dr. *Plot* takes Notice of ſome Sorts of Grains ſown commonly in this Country, but ſcarce heard of in the other Counties of *England*; ſuch

ſuch are, (1.) The red-ſtalk'd Wheat, ſo called, from the Redneſs of the Straw about the Joints eſpecially. The Excellency of this Wheat is, that it ſeldom or never ſmuts. 'Tis often miſtaken for red Lammas Wheat. (2.) White-eared red Wheat, white Cone, or mixt Lammas. It is found to yield conſiderably better than moſt other Wheat, *viz.* ſometimes twenty for one, and is almoſt only ſown in the Vale under the *Chiltern* Hills. (3.) Long Cone Wheat with a reedy Stalk. It is the beſt to be ſown on rank Land, becauſe it is not ſubject to fall, and near Hedges, becauſe the Birds can't eat it. It is not ſubject to Mildews ſo much as other Wheat, but yields a courſe Flower. (4.) Double-eared Wheat, which has divers ſmall Ears iſſuing out of the great one, yet not very advantageous to the Husbandman. (5.) Pendule Wheat, ſo called, from its hanging down its Head naturally: It differs little from the Cone; but will not endure for above a Year or two in its Prime. (6.) Rathe-ripe Barley, ſo called, from its ſoon ripening after ſowing, ſometimes in two Months, but often in nine or ten Weeks. (7.) Peaſe of ſeveral Sorts, not known in the Southern Parts of *England*, viz. *Henly* gray and Redſhanks, ſown as uſually on Land new broken up; Vale-gray for ſtrong Lands; *Hampſhire*-Kids for new Chalk'd-lands; Rath-ripes for poor gravelly Grounds; and *Cotſwold* Peaſe for ſour Grounds. (8.) *Vetches, viz.* The Gore-pebble Vetch in deep clay Lands; the Rathe-ripe Vetch in cold and moiſt Ground; and Dills or Lentils in poor ſtony Lands. Here alſo they ſow, (1.) Saffiore, or Baſtard-ſaffron, uſed in dying Scarlets. (2.) Caraways, which bears no Seed the firſt Year, but will hold 6 or 7 Years after, if kept clean from Weeds.

The Meadow-grounds of this County, as they are very many, ſo they are fertile beyond Preference; for they need no other Compoſt to be laid on them, than what the Winter Floods caſt upon them; and have none of the Annoyances of other Meadows, ſuch as ſour Graſs, Moſſes, Ruſhes, Sedges, Flags, &c. And for upland Paſtures, they make them as rich as they can with ſuitable Soils, and lay them as dry as they can, to keep them from Ruſh and Sedge; and if they be any Thing boggy, they trench them, or make Drains, which they fill with Buſhes or Stones, to preſerve a continual Current for the Water to paſs off. Here are alſo divers Sorts of foreign Graſs ſown, after they have made their Ground as good and fine as they can by ploughing and mending, *viz.* Clover-graſs, or Trefoil, Saint-Foin, or Everlaſting-graſs, Ray-graſs, by which they much improve any cold, ſour, clay-weeping Grounds, for which it is beſt, but agrees well with dry, light, ſtony or ſandy Land. It is uſually ſown with Melilot Trefoil, becauſe it comes up thin at firſt, and thickens as the Trefoil goes off, and Lucern, which is propereſt for a warm dry Soil, but will do well enough upon a rich moiſt Ground: This Graſs is excellent for Horſes, for in the Spring it will purge them and make them fat in eight or ten Days.

We have hitherto diſcourſed of the Product of this County, no farther than from the Surface of the Earth, which, tho' indeed very conſiderable, yet may not ſeem comparable to the hidden Treaſure, if it could all be found out; but ſo far as it is diſcovered, it will appear not at all inferior to it. We are here beholding to Dr. *Plot* for a Catalogue of theſe rich Endowments, under theſe Heads.

1. Several Sorts of Earth proper for improving Lands, Dying, Scouring, Medicine, &c. as Marls, white, blue and red Ochres, Stone and Clay, both yellow Ruddle, black Chalk, Native-blue, Umbers of ſeveral Sorts, one groſs and gritty, and the other white, light and ſoft. *Lac Lunæ*, the *Pyrites*, or Copperas-Stone, which hath a Mixture of Arſenic, Potters Clay, crude Alabaſter. Lam, a Sort of Earth that is mixt with Sand, and makes the beſt earthen Floors for Ground-Rooms or Barns, and may be uſed

uſed by Fullers: Which Earth is a natural Mixture of Lime and Sand uſed for Cielings, and Mortar for laying Stones.

2. Stones, which the Doctor ſeems to divide into two Sorts. 1. Such as are brought into a Form only by the Tool of the Artiſt, and ſo made to ſerve the Uſes and Neceſſities of Men. 2. Stones naturally formed, which ſeem to be made for Man's Admiration rather than Uſe. Of the firſt Sort the Doctor reckons theſe, *viz.* a ſoft Stone called Maume, of a whitiſh Colour, which with the Froſts and Rain flakes like Lime; the *Pyrites Aureus*, or Golden Fireſtone, of which ſome are taken up in Lumps, (called commonly Braſs-Lumps) others are laminated, and ſhot into Angles, like Diamonds; *Marchaſites*, with Inſide of a golden, and the Outſide of a darkiſh ruſty Colour, and therefore in ſome Places called Crow-Iron; the ſilver *Marchaſite*, of a white gliſtering Colour; all theſe ſtrike Fire like Flints; Black Flints uſed to make Glaſs at *Henley*, and if poliſhed, would be good Touch-ſtones; tranſparent Pebbles, ſome white, and others of a blue-black; *Smiris*, an hard Stone uſed by Glaziers to cut their Glaſs withal, and Stone-cutters to poliſh their Stones, that Sand will not; Sands of divers Sorts, of great Uſe to Building, Hour-glaſſes, cutting Stone, whetting Sithes, ſcouring Pewter, and giving a Conſiſtency and Body to Glaſs. But perhaps the moſt uſeful and profitable of this Kind is the *Lapis Arenarius*, commonly called Free-ſtone, the chief Material in Building, of which there is as great Plenty and Variety in this County perhaps as in any other Part of *England*. Of it in general there are two Sorts; one properly called Free-ſtone, and the other Rag-ſtone. Both theſe are divided into ſeveral Species, according as they are cut, or put to divers Uſes. As, 1. Free-ſtone, if it be cut cubically into very great Blocks, is then by way of Eminency called Free-ſtone; but if it be cut into oblong, or other Sort of Squares, they call it Aſhler; and the Fragments of theſe inequilateral multangular Figures, are called Scabbleburs; the two firſt are chiefly uſed in Building, and laſt, if ſquared, is ſometimes mixed with Aſhler in Rangework, or by it ſelf in Planten-work in meaner Buildings. 2. Rag-ſtone is only uſed for Walling (and then the Sabblebur which is not ſquared, is thrown in among it) or making Lime, unleſs by chance it riſes flat in the Bed, and then it is worth the while to hew it for Paving. Of theſe building Stones, that dug out of the Quarry of *Heddington* is the Chief, which cuts very ſoft and eaſy, and being very porous imbibes Lime and Sand well, but hardens continually as it lies in the Weather; but for Columns, Capitals, Cornices, Door and Window Caſes, and all Sorts of Mouldings, *Burford* Stone is preferred, becauſe it is whiter and harder. The Stones dug out of the Quarries at *Teynton* and *Hornton* endure the Fire well, and therefore they make of them Malt-kilns, and Hearths for Ovens; and of late there hath been made of the firſt, Ciſterns, Troughs and Meſhing-Fats. The Chippings of the later improve Land by a Saltneſs latent in them. Of this Kind there was a Sort of Stone in *Cornbury* Park that never ſweats; but the Quarry is exhauſted, but the Hall in the Houſe is paved with it. Here is alſo a Sort of Stone uſed for the moſt Part, to cover the Roofs of Houſes inſtead of Tiles; for which that at *Stunsfield* and *Bradwell* is chiefly uſed, becauſe they are lighteſt, and imbibe Water the leaſt. The *Stunsfield* Stone is dug up firſt in thick Cakes about *Michaelmas*, and having endured the Froſts in Winter, cleave in the Spring following into thinner Plates; but that dug at *Bradwell* is naturally ſuch, and ſo ſtrangely large, that they have them ſometimes ſeven Foot long, and five Foot over, ſo that one of them hath been ſufficient to cover a ſmall Hovel. 'Tis alſo ſo hard, that Painters will ſometimes prefer it to Marble to grind their Colours on. Beſides theſe Stones uſed in Building for their Subſtance, there is one Sort that

ſerves chiefly for Ornament, and that is grey Marble dug up in the Pariſh of *Blechington*, of which there are ſeveral Chimney-pieces and Pavements in the Houſes of the Earls of *Angleſey* and *Clarendon* made; as alſo the Pillars of the *Portico* in St. *John's* College. Of this Stone alſo are made Monuments for the Dead, Tables and Mill-ſtones for Malt-mills, good enough to grind Seeds for Oil, but not for Corn, becauſe it ſweats as other Marbles.

3. The Fire, by which we intend not the Element, which is the ſame in all Places, but the Fuel that ſupports it. It is probable that in Mr. *Cambden's* Time, when he tells us, that the Hills of this County were beſet with Woods, their Fires were chiefly maintained with it; but by the late unhappy Wars, the Hills were ſtript ſo bare of their natural Furniture, that Wood in all Parts of this Shire but the *Chiltern* Country, is ſo very ſcarce, that it is very common to ſell it by Weight, not only at *Oxford*, where, when it is brought to Market, an hundred Weight is ſold for a Shilling; but at many other Places in the Northern Parts, tho' the Price is much leſs, *viz.* if remote from a great Town, it may be had at ſeven Pence *per Cent.* The *Chiltern* indeed remains at this Day a woody Tract; (being, as our Doctor upon good Grounds thinks, ſome of the Weſtern Part of the great Foreſt, Andpeberpalo, or Andpeberlege, *Andradſwald*, reaching, as *Leland* ſays, from beſide *Portus Limenus*, i. e. *Lime* in *Kent*, an 120 Miles Weſtward, which falls out to be about this Place) but it lies ſo far from *Oxford* and the Northern Towns, and ſo convenient for the River *Thames*, by which it is eaſily conveyed to *London* Markets, that the Wood (which is moſt of it Beech, and ſo fit for little elſe but the Fire) is of little Benefit to the reſt of the County. Upon this Account it is, that beſides Coal, which is brought up to *Oxford* by the *Thames* and *Iſis*, and ſupplies ſome other Towns by the Way, (for we do not find that any Coal is dug in this County, tho' our Doctor thinks there are Mines of it here, and gives ſome Marks of them) the general Fuel for their Fires is Turf, which is not made of the upper Greenſward, but an inferior, ſtringy, bituminous Earth, cut out like Bricks, for the moſt Part from Mooriſh boggy Grounds, in ſome Countries called Peat-pits, in others Moſſes. The beſt Turf of this Sort is dug at *Stanton-Harcourt*, where it is ſaid to lie but one Spit's Depth in the Ground, and to be at leaſt four Foot thick. They cut it in *March*, and lay the Piece called Peats to dry on the Graſs, ſome Times turning them, which, when done, they pile them up as Bricks, hollow, that they may be fitted for the Fire, by the Wind and Air paſſing between. After the Peats are taken out, they fill up the Pit with the graſſy Earth that firſt came out, and in ſome Places leave a Spit Depth at the Bottom, as a Foundation for it to grow again.

To theſe the Doctor adds a Chapter of the Plants not obſerved by Mr. *Ray*, or any other Author, which we ſhall briefly annex to the Catalogue, which the ſaid Mr, *Ray* ſent Dr. *Gibſon*, to be put at the End of his Additions to *Cambden*.

Anagallis Fœmina flore cæruleo. Female blue-flower'd Pimpernel, growing wild, at *Battle* near *Oxford*. *Arundo foliis variegatis.* Painted Reed in the *Thames* near *Oxford*.

Gramen caninum Ariſtatum. Dog-graſs with Aums in *Stoken-Church* Woods.

Gramen Secalinum ſilvaticum. Wild Rye-graſs, *ibid.*

Gramen cyperoides, Ranunculi capitulo rotundo. Cyprus-graſs, with a round Crow-Foot Head found in the Bogs on the Weſt Side of *Oxford*.

Gramen bromoides hirtum. In *Godſtow* Copſe near *Oxford*.

Helleborine minor flore albo. White-flowered baſtard Hellebore, in the Woods near *Stoken-Church*, not far from the Road from *Oxford* to *London*.

Hordeum nudum, ſeu Gymnocrithon. Naked Barley ſown about *Iſlip* in this Shire; it is really a Kind of Wheat, only reſembles the two-rowed Barley in the Ear.

Stachys

Stachys Tuchſii. Baſe Hore-hound near *Witney*, and thereabouts, plentifully.

Tilia viminibus rubris. The Red Lime, in *Stoken-Church* Woods.

Tormentilla reptans alata. Creeping Tormentill, with deeply indented Leaves, in the Corn-fields between *Hockley* and *Shotover* Woods, and elſewhere.

Triticum ſpica multiplici. Many eared Wheat ſown about *Biſſeter.*

Vinca pervinca major. The greater Periwinkle, in the High-ways between *Wolverton* and *Yarnton*, and in ſeveral Hedges thereabouts. Mr. *Ray* fears it is not an *Engliſh* Herb, becauſe it is poſſible it might have its Original from Roots thrown out of Gardens.

Sambucus fructu albo. White-berried Elder, in Hedges near *Watlington.*

To theſe Dr. *Plot* adds,

Viola Martia hirſuta major inodora. The hairy *March* Violet, without Scent, found plentifully in *Magdalen* College Coppice on *Shotover-hill*, &c.

Viola paluſtris rotundifolia. The round-leaved Marſh Violet, in the Bogs about *Stow* Wood, and on the Banks of the *Cherwell*, between *Oxford* and *Water-Eaton.*

Funcellus minimus. The ſmalleſt Club-Ruſh, in *Benſey* Common by the *Iſis.*

Geranium columbinum Maximum foliis diſſectis. The great jagged Dove's-foot Crane's Bill, in the Hedges about *Marſton*, and on *Botley* Cauſey near *Oxford.*

Pentaphillum reptans alatum, &c. Creeping jagged Cinque-foil, in the Edges of the Corn-fields between *Hockley* and *Shotover* Woods.

Orobanche Verbaſculi odore. Brooms-rape, with the Scent of a Primroſe, in the Woods near *Stoken-Church.*

Saxifraga Anglica annua Alſines folio. Engliſh annual Saxifrage, with the Leaf of Chickweed, in *Baliol* College Walks, *Heddington* Fields, &c.

Lychnis Silveſtris flore albo, two Sorts, Calves-ſnout with a white Flower, near *Holy-well*, in the Suburbs of *Oxford*, and in the Field about *New-Parks.*

Helleborine flore alto-rubente. Hellebore with a dark red Flower; and

Helleborine latifolia montana. Wild broad-leaved Hellebore, both plentifully on *Stoken-Church* Hills, but flowering a Month after one another.

Lagopus major vulgaris Parkinſoni. Parkinſon's greater common Haresfoot, in *Stow* Wood, plentifully, and ſeveral other Places.

Oenanthe aquatica minor. The leſſer Water Propwort, in the Ditches about *Medley* and *Binſey* Common, and in many Places about *Oxford.*

There are no Noblemen who have taken their Titles of Honour from this Shire, as is done from ſome others, as *Eſſex*, *Norfolk*, &c. but thoſe that have derived theirs from the City of *Oxford*, we have given an Hiſtory of in our Account of that City above; and ſo ſhall proceed to give a Catalogue of

The BARONETS *of this County, from the first Creation in* 1611.

SIR *Anthony Cope* of *Hanwell*, Knt. created 29 *June* 1611. Bar. 26.
Sir *William Pope* of *Wilcot*, Knt. *ditto*, created afterwards an *Iriſh* Earl, *viz.* Earl of *Down*, now extinct. Bar. 42
Thomas Spenſer of *Yarnton*, Eſq; *ditto*. Bar. 60.
Edward Fryer of *Water-Eaton*, Eſq; 11 *July* 1620. Bar. 141.
John Carleton of *Holcum*, Eſq; 28 *May* 1627. Bar. 230.
William Walter of *Sareſden*, Eſq; created *Aug.* 1641. Bar. 351.
Thomas Chamberlain of *Wickham*, Eſq; created 4 *Febr.* 1642. Bar. 423.
Henry Brown of *Kiddington*, Eſq; (Son of Sir *Peter Brown*, Knt. ſlain in the Service of King *Charles* I.) for Default of Iſſue Male, to his Brother *Francis*, created by Patent, dated at *Bruſſels*, 1 *July* 1659. Bar. 465.
Thomas Curſon of *Water-Perry*, created 30 *April* 1661. Bar. 637.
Robert Jenkinſon of *Walcot*, Eſq; created 18 *May ditto*. Bar. 646.
William Glinne of *Biſſeter*, alias *Burnceſter*, Eſq; created 20 *May ditto*. Bar. 647.
Sir *Francis Wenman* of *Caſwel*, Knt. created 29 *Nov.* 1662. Bar. 713.
Thomas Cobb of *Adderbury*, Eſq; created 9 *Decemb. ditto*. Bar. 715.
Sir *John Holman* of *Banbury*, Knt. created 4 *June* 1663. Bar. 724.
Littleton Oſbaldſton of *Chadlington*, Eſq; created 25 *June* 1664. Bar. 743.
John Brown of *Caverſham*, Eſq; created 10 *May* 1665. Bar. 760.
John D'Oyly of *Chiſſel Hampton*, Eſq; created 7 *July* 1666. Bar. 779.
James Simeon of *Chilworth*, Eſq; created 18 *Octob.* 1677. Bar. 838.
Sir *Robert Daſhwood* of *Northwood*, Knt. created 16 *Sept.* 1684. Bar. 878.
Sir *Henry Aſhurſt* of *Emington*, Knt. created 21 *July* 1688. Bar. 900.
Thomas Wheat of *Glimpton*, Eſq; created 2 *May* 1696. Bar. 915.
Thomas Tipping of *Wheatfield*, Eſq; created 24 *Mar.* 1697. Bar. 923.
John Thornicroft of *Milcomb*, Eſq; created 12 *Aug.* 1701. Bar. 939.

Men of Note, who are ſaid to be of this County, tho' their Birth-place or Habitation in it is not certainly known.

SIR *Richard Moriſon*, Knt. ſaid by *Bale*, to be born in this Shire, but more certainly educated in the Univerſity here, where having taken his Degree in Arts, he travelled, and became an accompliſhed Gentleman, and was much taken Notice of by the great Men of his Time, which brought him into publick Employments; for he was ſent Embaſſador to the Emperor *Charles* V. both by King *Henry* VIII. and his Son King *Edward* VI. He was zealous for the Reformation in the Reign of the latter, and was on that Account one of the Commiſſioners for reforming the Univerſity of *Oxford* in 1549, when he ſhewed

ed himſelf a great Friend to *Peter Martyr*. After this he was knighted, and being eſteemed a Perſon of great Learning, he went into *Italy*, and in his Return died at *Strasburgh*, (while he remained in an exiled Condition, becauſe he durſt not return home for Fear of Queen *Mary*'s Rage againſt the Proteſtants, in whoſe Cauſe he had been active) 17 *Mar.* 1556. He left ſome Children legitimate, beſides natural, and a fair Eſtate, which came to the former. He began a ſtately Houſe upon his Manor of *Caſhiobury* in *Hertfordſhire*, but did not live to finiſh it. He was a Writer both in Poetry and Proſe, as *Bale* tells us.

Thomas D'oyly deſcended of the Family of his Name in this Shire. He was elected Probationer-Fellow of *Magdalene* College, where having taken his Maſter's Degree, he entred himſelf on the Phyſick Line, and then travelled to *Baſil*, where he became a Doctor of Phyſick. Returning home, he ſettled at *London*, became one of the College of Phyſicians, and was ſucceſsful in his Practice, which cauſed him to be much followed. He had a chief Hand in the Book entituled, *Bibliotheca Hiſpanica*, *i. e.* a *Spaniſh* Grammar and Dictionary in *Engliſh* and *Latin*. He died 1603, and was buried in the Church of Little St. *Bartholomew*, *London*, leaving a young Son, named *Francis*, behind him.

Thomas Harriot, born ſome where in *Oxford*, was a Batchelor of St. *Mary*'s Hall, where he took his Batchelor's Degree, and ſoon after came to the Knowledge of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who for his admirable Skill in Mathematicks, entertained him in his Family, allowed him a yearly Penſion, and at leiſure Hours was inſtructed by him in that Art. In 1584, he went with Sir *Walter* into *Virginia*, and was employed by him in the Diſcovery and Surveying of it, and to get what Knowledge he could of the Commodities it yielded, and Manners of the Inhabitants. After his Return into *England*, he got, by Sir *Walter*'s Means, into the Earl of *Northumberland*'s Favour and Retinue, and was by him allowed 120*l. per Ann.* as he was alſo ſomething conſiderable by Sir *Thomas Aylesbury*, for his Mathematical Skill: But notwithſtanding his great Knowledge this Way, he had ſtrange Notions of Scripture, and under-valued the Hiſtory of the Creation. He made a Philoſophical Theology, and caſt off the Old Teſtament, that he might make the New little worth. In ſhort he was a Deiſt, and would argue his Opinions with Divines, who having no good Opinion of him, looked upon his Death as a Judgment, being cauſed by an incurable ſore Lip, which he had uſed ſo ill. He died 2 *July* 1621, and was buried in St. *Chriſtopher*'s Church, *London*.

The ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY of this County.

CHriſtianity, by *Auguſtin* the Monk, and his Aſſociates, in propagating the Goſpel among the *Saxons* in this Iſle, had not made ſo great a Progreſs, but that forty-one Years after, much of it ſtill remained in Heathen Darkneſs, and particularly one of the largeſt Kingdoms, *viz.* the *Gewiſſi*, or Weſt *Saxons*. This being repreſented to Pope *Honorius* I. *Anno* 634, he ſent *Birinus*, a Prieſt, an eminent Doctor and Monk of the Order of St. *Benedict*, at that Time living in the Abbey of St. *Andrew* in *Rome*, into *England*, to endeavour the Converſion of that Kingdom. *Kingils* was at this Time King of the Weſt *Saxons*, among whom, when *Birinus* was arrived, and had preached ſometime, the King having the Curioſity to hear him, became in Love with his holy Doctrine. *Oſwald*, King of *Northumberland*, who was then courting of *Kineburge*, King *Kingil*'s Daughter, happened to be preſent at that Time, and joined with *Birinus* in baptizing of him; for King *Oſwald* had before been baptized into the Chriſtian Faith in *Scotland*, where he lived to ſecure himſelf againſt the Cruelty of King *Edwin* ſome Years. While this Prince remained with King *Kingils*, they conſulted together for the Eſtabliſhment of a Biſhop's See for the Province of the Weſt *Saxons*, and having pitched upon *Dorcheſter*, they made

Birinus firſt Biſhop of the Weſt *Saxons*, and fixed his Seat at *Dorcheſter* in this County, about ten Miles from *Oxford*, ſubjecting to his Government all thoſe Countries which ſince have been divided, and make up the Sees of *Winchcſter*, *Lincoln*, *Salisbury*, *Bath*, *Exeter*, *Peterborough* and *Oxford*, if not *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, *Gloceſter* and *Briſtol*; for the *Mercians* wanting a Biſhop, he ruled that Province a while. Being thus placed in his See, *Birinus* put the *Benedictine* Monks, which he had brought with him, to preach the Goſpel, into an ancient Monaſtery at *Wincheſter*, of whom he made a certain Monk of *Mount-Caſſin*, named *Benedict*, their Abbot. *Kingils*, while he lived, purpoſed to build a Cathedral for his See at *Wincheſter*, and got together moſt of the Materials, but was taken away by a ſudden Death, which being ſenſible of, he called to him his Son and Succeſſor *Kenwald*, called by *Bede*, *Senwald*, and made him ſwear in the Preſence of *Birinus*, by his Soul, that he would build a Church at *Winchcſter* ſuitable to his Epiſcopal See; and whereas he had purpoſed to endow it with all the Lands round that City ſeven Miles on all Sides, for the Support of the Miniſters ſerving God there, and other Officers, that he would offer it to God, and confirm it for ever. *Kenwald* being entred upon the Succeſſion, was not mindful of the former Oath, but not only rejected the Chriſtian Faith into which he had been baptized (as *Tho. Radburn* in *Hiſt. min.* ſays) by *Birinus*, but put away from him *Sexburg*, the Siſter of *Penda* King of *Mercia*, who was ſo provoked by the Indignity, that he immediately made War upon him, and carried his Reſentments ſo far, that he expelled *Kenwald* out of the Kingdom. *Kenwald*, in his Diſtreſs, fled to *Anna* the Chriſtian King of the *Eaſt Angles*, who courteouſly entertained him, and having brought him over again to the Chriſtian Faith, into which (as Mr. *Speed* ſays) he was baptized by *Felix* Biſhop of that Province, he recalled his Wife, according to the Rules of Chriſtianity, and by the Intereſt of *Anna* recovered his former Majeſty. Being thus reſtored to his Kingdom, he went about the Building the Cathedral of *Wincheſter* as he had promiſed his Father, and having finiſhed it, endowed it with the Lands which his Father had devoted to it, which done, *Birinus* conſecrated it in the twelfth Year

Year of his Epiſcopate, 646. *Birinus* continued two Years longer in his Epiſcopal Dignity, and dying *Anno* 648, was buried in the Church of *Dorcheſter*.

Agilbert, a *French* Man, and a Monk, was, upon this Vacancy, placed in the See of *Dorcheſter*, which he held 15 Years. In his Time *Kenwald* more richly endowed the Church of *Wincheſter*, by giving it 3 Manors of his own, *viz. Dunton*, *Alresford* and *Wordy*; but at length being deſirous to have the Divine Service, and particularly the Sacraments, in a Language he underſtood, (which it ſeems *Agilbert* could not do) he took to him one *Wirid*, a Native of his own Nation, but ordained in *France*, and made him Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, not conſulting with *Agilbert*, who was at that Time Biſhop of *Dorcheſter*. *Agilbert* took it as ſo great a Diſreſpect, that he left the Kingdom of the Weſt *Saxons*, and fled firſt into *Northumberland* to King *Alfrid*, his great Friend, where he preached ſome Time, and ordained *Wilfrid*, then but young, but of a great Capacity, a Prieſt, and then went into his native Country, and was made Biſhop of *Paris*. After his Departure this See was removed to *Sidnaceſter*, (by Mr. *Cambden* thought to be *Gainsborough*, but by us placed at *Stow*) in *Lincolnſhire*, where we have treated of the Succeſſion of the Biſhops that ſat there, to which we refer our Reader. After it had continued there about 108 Years, it was again ſettled at *Dorcheſter*, and

Tota, *Totta*, or *Tortbelm*, after he had ſat at *Leiceſter* a little Time, brought the See to *Dorcheſter*, *Anno* Chr. 737, and governed it above twenty Years, but Time hath buried his Actions, *Edbertus* ſucceeded him. He was conſecrated *Anno* 764, but died ſoon after, for *Werenbertus* his Succeſſor died *Anno* 768. To him ſucceeded, according to *Florilegus*, *Unwona*, tho' ſome place him before *Werenbert*, which could not be, becauſe he was alive in the Year of Chriſt, Eight Hundred and Six, and died not till 814, when *Rethunus* Abbot of *Abinton* ſucceeded him, and died *A. C.* 851. After him *Aldredus* was conſecrated Biſhop of *Dorcheſter*, as *Matth.* of *Weſtminſter* ſays, the ſame Year; but Biſhop *Godwin* ſays in 861, making a Vacancy of ten Years. He was deprived in 873, and *Ceolredus* conſecrated in his Room the ſame Year, but when he died, we find not. *Halardus* ſucceeded him. He was appointed by King *Alfred*, one of the Guardians of the Kingdom, that he might defend it againſt the Power and Incurſions of the *Danes*, *Anno* 897, and died the ſame Year.

Kenulf, or rather *Ceolulf*, was promoted to this See, *Anno* 905. He was conſecrated with ſix other Biſhops, by *Plegmund* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *viz.* the Biſhops of *Wincheſter*, *Shirburn* and *Wells*, *Crediton*, St. *Petrock*, and of the South *Saxons*, three of which were of a new Eſtabliſhment by this King, and the other three ſaln vacant in the Time that the Papal Excommunication lay upon the King and Nation, which *Plegmund* by going to *Rome* removed.

Leofwin ſucceeded him, but we know not the Time. The Dioceſe of *Sidnaceſter*, which had been deſtitute of a Biſhop ten Years, was committed to his Care, and was then united to *Dorcheſter*. He was a great Benefactor to the Abbey of *Ramſey*, and died in the Year 959, leaving his See to

Ailnothus, who was conſecrated in the Year 960. After whom ſat

Aſcwyn, alias *Æſcwy*; and next to him

Aſhelmus, of both which we find nothing more.

Eadnothus, or *Ædnothus*, the firſt Abbot of *Ramſey*, was choſen Biſhop of *Dorcheſter*, *Anno* 1008, and was Biſhop eight Years, when he was killed in a Battle with the *Danes* at *Eſſden*, praying for the Succeſs of the *Engliſh* Army. *Anno* 1016.

Eadricus, or *Ethwick*, was his Succeſſor, being conſecrated into his See the ſame Year. He cauſed St. *Felix* of *Sebam* to be tranſlated to *Sekam* with much Honour, in

in 1026, and before his Death beſtowed many Manors and Eſtates on the Church of *Ramſey*, where he lies buried near the Corner of the high Alter. He held his Biſhoprick 19 Years, and died *Anno* 1034; to him ſucceeded

Eadnothus II. who was choſen into his See the ſame Year, and held it ſixteen Years. He built the Church of St. *Mary* at *Stow* in *Lincolnſhire*, and died in the Year 1050, leaving his See to

Ulfus, who by his Country was a *Norman*, and came into *England* with *Emma*, the Queen of King *Ethelred*, who was the Siſter of *Richard* Duke of *Normandy*; ſhe by her earneſt Intreaties perſwaded her Son King *Edward*, ſurnamed *the Confeſſor*, to declare him Biſhop of *Dorcheſter*, tho' he was known to be a very unlearned Man; but he held it not long, for in the Year 1052, when all the reſt of the *Normans* were driven out of the Kingdom, becauſe they had gotten moſt of the chief Offices of the Kingdom into their Hands by unjuſt Means; he alſo was expelled with them. The Council at *Varſeillis* happened to be met at the ſame Time; whereupon he reſorted thither to complain of the Injury done him, to the Pope; but while he was ſo doing, he betrayed ſo much Illiterateneſs and Ignorance, that the Pope had ſome Thoughts of degrading him from his Epiſcopal Office; but being brought off from that Deſign by ſome large Preſents, he did not execute it; however the Thoughts of it ſo much troubled him, that he died ſoon after (as may juſtly be ſuppoſed) of meer Grief. His Succeſſor in this See was

Wulfinus, or *Wulfſinus*, who immediately, upon the Expulſion of *Ulfus* the laſt Biſhop, was conſecrated into his Place. He held this See near 14 Years, and dying at *Wincheſter Anno* 1067, was buried at *Dorcheſter* in his Church, leaving his See to

Remigius, the laſt Biſhop of *Dorcheſter*. He was a Monk of *Fiſcamp*, and a Prieſt's Son. *William* Duke of *Normandy*, who afterwards ſubdued *England*, and became King of it, in Conſideration of many good Services done by him, promiſed him a Biſhoprick, if he happened to conquer in the War he was then undertaking againſt *England*. Nor was he worſe than his Word; for as ſoon as this See was vacant by the Death of *Wulfinus*, he made him Biſhop of it. But when *Alexander*, the ſecond Biſhop of *Rome*, heard of it, he judged it a ſimoniacal Donation, and deprived him of his Biſhoprick, he being then at *Rome*. However, by the Interceſſion of *Lanfranc*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, with the Pope, he was reſtored to his See, his Ring and Croſier being returned to him. Immediately upon the Repoſſeſſion of his See, he returned home, and began to prepare for ſome great Buildings, which he deſigned to erect at *Dorcheſter*; but when it was decreed by a Synod met at *London*, the King himſelf much forwarding the Matter, that ſuch Biſhops Sees as were fixed in ſmall Towns, (as there were at this Time very many) ſhould be removed to the moſt famous Cities, *Remigius* left *Dorcheſter*, and planted his See at *Lincoln*, one of the moſt populous Cities of *England*, and a great merchandizing Place both by Land and Sea, and there built his Cathedral near the Caſtle; and ſo the See of *Dorcheſter* was aboliſhed, and *Lincoln* was the Epiſcopal Seat of thoſe Parts; of which ſee *Lincolnſhire* in the *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory* in the foregoing Part of this Work.

The See of *Dorcheſter* being thus removed to *Lincoln*, not only the Town it ſelf, but the whole Shire of *Oxford* became a Part of the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, and ſo continued for ſome Ages, till King *Henry* VIII. having ſeized the Lands of the rich Abbies, Priories, Hoſpitals, &c. in all his Dominions, erected out of them ſix new Biſhopricks, of which this of *Oxford* was one, which he endowed with the Lands belonging to the late Monaſteries of *Abingdon* and *Oſney*. The Cathedral he appointed to be the Abbey-Church of *Oſney*, (being half a Mile, or thereabouts from *Oxford*, *Anno* 1541; but he afterwards changed his Mind, and about 5 Years after made the Abbey of

St. *Frideſwide*, and the Church in it, the Cathedral, giving it the Name of *Chriſt-Church*, appointing the Chapter to conſiſt of a Dean, and eight Canons or Prebendaries; and at the ſame Time out of the Revenues provided by the Cardinal, giving a Revenue for certain Chaplains, an hundred Students, and twenty-four poor People; whereupon the See was removed from the Abbey of *Oſney* to the College of *Chriſt-Church* in 1546; and

Robert Kynge, the laſt Abbot of *Oſney*, was made the firſt Biſhop of *Oxford*. He was deſcended of an ancient Family in *Devonſhire*, and while he was young was made a *Ciſtertian* Monk in *Rewley* Abbey, and ſometimes for the Sake of Learning he lived with the *Bernardines* in the North Suburb of the City of *Oxford*. Being eminent for Learning and Piety, he was ſucceſſively elected Abbot of *Bruerne* and *Thame* in this County, and at length Biſhop of *Rowen* in the Province of *Athens*, holding the Abbacy of *Oſney in Commendam*. At this Time *Oxford* was made an Epiſcopal See, and the Abbey of *Oſney* being appointed the Habitation of the Dean and Canons of the Cathedral, he the ſaid *Robert Kynge* being Abbot, was conſtituted the firſt Biſhop, *Gloceſter* College being appointed for his Palace, the Abbot's Lodgings of *Oſney* the Habitation for the Dean and Canons, and other Apartments of the Abbey for the Students and other Officers belonging to the Cathedral. In the Year 1546, when the Cathedral was removed to *Chriſt-Church* from *Oſney*, the ſaid *Kynge* was continued Biſhop, but ſtill had the ſame Palace, till King *Edward* VI. being come to the Crown, and making a Recital of his Father's Erection of this See, left out *Gloceſter* College, intending it for ſome other Uſe, and ſo this Biſhop became deſtitute of a Palace. What Houſe or Lodgings he had during the reſt of his Time in this See, we do not find, tho' he continued Biſhop till the Year 1557, and ſo paſſed not only King *Edward* VI. but almoſt all Queen *Mary*'s Reign in that Dignity. Mr. *Fox* in his Martyrology, *ſub An.* 1558, calls him the Biſhop of *Thame*, (probably becauſe his Houſe was there, tho' hired) and ſays, He was an aged Man, and commends him for his Mildneſs in the burning Reign of Queen *Mary*, in that he did not care to have any Thing to do with thoſe, whom the predominant Religion called Hereticks, and uſually treated worſe than Heathens or ſavage Beaſts. He died 4 *Decemb.* 1557, having ſat 16 Years, and was buried on the North-ſide of the high Altar under a Tomb joined to the Wall, having this Inſcription:

Hic Jacet Robertus King S. Theologiæ Profeſſor, & primus Epiſcopus Oxoniæ qui obiit quarto Decembris 1557.

But his Monument hath ſince been removed by the Conſent of ſome of his Family, and is now placed under the lower South Window of this Iſle joining on the South-ſide of the Quire; his Effigies in his Epiſcopal Habit being painted in the ſaid Window. Who was his Succeſſor in this See, is hard to determine, the Generality of our Church Hiſtorians making a Vacancy here of ten Years, which, tho' very probable, yet ſince we find an Hiſtorian, *viz.* one *William Harriſon* in *Holinſhead* aſſerting, that

Thomas Goldwell ſucceeded him in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, who died in 1558, we thought not fit to omit him, tho' his Deſcription is not very becoming the Office; for 'tis ſaid that he was a *Romiſh* Jeſuit, more conſtant (as Fame repreſented him) in the black Art, than skilful in Scripture; and yet he was a Perſon of great Reputation among the *Roman* Monarchs, (which renders it probable that Queen *Mary* might ſo prefer him): He is ſaid alſo to have obſerved the Canons of his Order when he was Biſhop, inſomuch that he regarded not

the Temporalties of his See, (at first) but afterwards he found the Sweetneſs of a Revenue of 354*l.* 16*s.* 6*d. per Ann.* and was as careful to get it as any other could be. Who this *Thomas Goldwell* was, we can't diſcover. There was one of that Name Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, about that Time, but we have no Account that he was removed to *Oxford*; and we meet with another who was the laſt Abbot of the Church of *Canterbury*, but have no Intimation that he was a Biſhop at all. We muſt therefore leave the Credit of this Biſhop upon the Faith of the Hiſtorian, and as to the Vacancy not determine any Thing about it, but proceed to the next Biſhop,

Hugh Curwyn, or *Coren*, who was preferred to this See by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1567. He was deſcended of an ancient Family of his Name in *Weſtmoreland*, bred up in *Brazen-noſe* College, and being in holy Orders, was made one of the Chaplains of King *Henry* VIII. After that King's Divorce from Queen *Catharine*, he became a great Promoter of his Marriage with *Anna Boleine*; and when Friar *Peto* (afterwards Cardinal) had inveighed much againſt it in a Sermon preached before the King at *Greenwich*. Dr. *Curwyn* happening to preach there the *Sunday* following, ſpoke as much for the King's Marriage as *Peto* had againſt it, condemning him for his Audacioufneſs in doing it to the King's Face. Biſhop *Godwin de Præſ. Angl.* ſays, He was Archdeacon of *Oxford*, following the Current of Hiſtorians, but all were miſtaken, for it was Dr. *Richard Curwin* was the Archdeacon, and not this *Hugh*. Soon after this he was preferred to the Deanery of *Hereford*, where he continued all King *Edward*'s Reign; but when Queen *Mary* (to whom he was Chaplain) came to the Throne, ſhe nominated him Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, and he was conſecrated to that See in St. *Paul*'s Church, *London*, *Anno* 1555, and within a few Days after made Chancellor of *Ireland*. In this high Station he continued, till the Year 1567, when being tired with the Multitude of Buſineſs, he ſupplicated Queen *Elizabeth* to beſtow upon him the Biſhoprick of *Oxford*, being deſirous to ſpend the Remainder of his Days in Peace and Eaſe. The Queen readily granted his Petition, and being thereupon elected by the Dean and Chapter of *Chriſt-Church*, the Queen gave him the Temporalties the ſame Year. Being conſecrated to this See, he came and ſettled at *Swinbroke* near *Burford*, becauſe there was no Houſe or Palace belonging to his See; but lived but one Year after, dying in the later End of *October* in 1568, and was buried in the Pariſh Church there, 1 *Nov.* After this Biſhop's Death, this See remained about one and twenty Years vacant, and then Sir *Francis Walſingham*, who had made a good Gain of the Revenues all that Time, began to think what Benefit the Leaſes would be upon the Renewing; and thereupon recommended to this See

John Underhill, then one of her Majeſty Queen *Elizabeth*'s Chaplains, Rector of *Lincoln* College, *Oxford*, as alſo Rector of *Witney*, and one of the Vicars of *Bampton* in this Shire. He was elected and conſecrated to it in 1589, being over perſwaded to accept of it by Sir *Francis*, by Promiſes of greater Preferments, but he enjoyed it not long, and died in much Diſcontent and Poverty, little more than two Years after, *viz.* 12 *May* 1592, at *London*, and being conveyed to *Oxford*, was buried in his Cathedral Church, towards the upper End of the Quire, juſt before the Biſhop's Chair, leaving this Character behind him, That he was *Vir clarus eloquio & acutus ingenio*. After this Biſhop's Death, this See had another Vacancy of eleven Years, in which Space of Time the Patrimony of the Biſhoprick was much delapidated and waſted, being made a Prey of (for moſt of the Time) by *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, to whom the Revenues proved as fatal as the Gold of *Tholouſe* did of old to the Soldiers of *Cepio*. His Death brought the Revenues of the See, if not into the Queen's Treaſury, yet into other Hands, who held them faſt till King *James* I. came to the Throne,

Throne, *Anno* 1602, who soon after his Accession to the Throne, issued out his *Conge d' Eslire* for the electing

John Bridges, D. D. and Dean of *Salisbury*, Bishop of this See. He was consecrated 12 *Feb.* 1603, but perhaps to his Loss, as to the Revenue, for he had 3 rich Parsonages, *viz.* *Cheriton* and *Broughton* in *Northamptonshire*, and *Brightwell* near *Wallingford* in *Berkshire*; so that it is probable he accepted this See rather out of a Desire of doing good in it as a Governor of the Church, than for any temporal Advantage he could receive by it. And accordingly we may observe he acted; for he took much Pains, tho' it proved to little Purpose, to recover the Rights and Privileges of his Church, which had been much violated, and bring his Diocese under due Regulations. He was a learned Man for the Times he lived in, and wrote several Books, of which there is a Catalogue in the Account of the *Bodleian* or *Oxford* Library. He died 26 *Mar.* 1618, and was buried in the Church of *Balden* in the Marsh near *Oxford*.

John Howson, D. D. Canon of *Christ-Church*, Rector of *Brightwell* near *Watlington*, and Fellow of *Chelsey* College, succeeded him, being elected 12 *Sept.* 1618, and consecrated 9 *March* following. He was always, before and after his Attaining this See, a zealous Defender of the Order and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*, of which he gave a stout Proof, while he was Vice-chancellor of *Oxford*, in bringing Dr. *Ayray*, Mr. *Sprint*, and Mr. *Trontbeck*, three furious Calvinistical Divines, to a Recantation, after much Trouble and Opposition, and at other Times by his Sermons often preached in Defence of the Church Discipline. He was a very learned Man, and had in great Respect for his Sobriety and Gravity. Two Books in particular were written by him, which were much taken Notice of in his Time, *viz.* his Treatise, wherein he asserted, That if a Man puts away his Wife for Fornication, he may not lawfully marry another, which *Thesis* he had before propounded and disputed at the Commencement, 1602. This Treatise was answered by Mr. *Rob. Burhill* and Dr. *Pye*: His four Sermons against Sacrilege and the Pope's Supremacy, which were preached by him, and printed by King *James* It's Order, to wipe off the Reflection that the *Puritans* had cast upon that King, That he was popishly inclined. These Sermons were never answered, which tended to the Honour of the Author very much. When he had presided in this See near ten Years, he was translated to the Bishoprick of *Durham*, in the Room of Dr. *George Mountaigne*, who was removed to the Archbishoprick of *York*, 18 *Sept.* 1628, where he remained to his Death, which happened 6 *Febr.* 1631, *etat.* 75, and was buried in St. *Paul's*, *London*, leaving behind him the Character of a very learned Man, and one plentifully endowed with all those Virtues that were most proper for a Bishop. In the See of *Oxford* he was succeeded by

Richard Corbet, D. D. Dean of *Christ-Church*, Prebendary of *Beminster Secunda*, in the Church of *Sarum*, and Vicar of *Cassington* near *Woodstock*, who was elected by Virtue of the King's Letters, 30 *July* 1629, and consecrated in *October* following. In his Youth he was one of the most celebrated Wits in the University, as his Poems, Jests, Romantick Fancies and Exploits, which he made and performed *extempore*, shew. Afterwards, when he entred into Orders, he became a most quaint Preacher, and was therefore much followed by the most ingenious Men. At length he was made one of the Chaplains to his Majesty King *James* I. (who valued him highly for his fine Fancy and Preaching) by whose Favour he obtained his Deanery and this See; but he continued not long in it, for upon the Translation of Dr. *White* from the See of *Norwich* to that of *Ely*, he was removed from hence to *Norwich*, 7 *Apr.* 1632, in which he continued to his Death, which happen'd 28 *July* 1635. He maintained great Hospitality in both Sees, and was a large Contributor and Advancer of the Repairing of St. *Paul's*,

in the Year 1634. His Succeſſor in this See was

John Bancroft, D. D. Maſter of *University* College, to which he was raiſed by the Intereſt of his Kinſman, Dr. *Richard Bancroft*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He continued in the Headſhip of this Society 20 Years, and in that Time was at great Pains and Expence to recover and ſettle the ancient Lands belonging to that Foundation. His good Management in that Station recommended him to his Majeſty King *Charles* Iſt's Favour, who, upon the Tranſlation of Biſhop *Corbet* to *Norwich*, nominated him Biſhop of *Oxford* in 1632, and being conſecrated thereupon, gave him the Temporalties preſently after. This Biſhop found no Houſe or Palace belonging to his See, his Predeceſſors, from Dr. *Robert King*, (in whoſe Time *Gloceſter-hall*, which at the Inſtitution of this Biſhoprick, was appointed for the Biſhop's Palace, was taken away by King *Edward* VI. as is above-mentioned) either dwelling in the Parſonage-houſes of ſuch Livings, as they held *in Commendam*, or elſe in hired Houſes; and therefore reſolved by the Perſwaſions of Archbiſhop *Laud*, to build one. In Order to the Accompliſhing ſo great a Work, he in the firſt Place let the Leaſe of the Parſonage of *Cudeſden* (which was appropriated to his See) run out, and getting himſelf inſtituted and inducted legally to the Vicarage, (then in his own Donation), not only made a conſiderable Addition to the Revenue of his See, but got a proper Place for erecting the deſigned Palace. The next Thing to be provided was Materials for the Buildings, to which his Majeſty King *Charles* I. liberally giving him a large Quantity of Timber out of *Shotover* Foreſt, he immediately ſet about it, and at the Coſt and Expence of about 3500*l.* finiſhed the Houſe and Chapel in the Year 1635; the King was then at *Woodſtock*, and Archbiſhop *Laud* being in Attendance on his Majeſty, went down to *Cuddeſden* to ſee the Houſe that the Biſhop had newly built, and ſays that it was done by his Perſwaſion in his Diary. But the Biſhop enjoyed not this his Palace long; for in 1640, when the Long Parliament began and proceeded with great Vigour againſt the Biſhops, he was poſſeſſed with ſo many great Fears, (having always been an Enemy to the *Puritans*) that with little or no Sickneſs he died in his Lodgings at *Weſtminſter*. Nor did his Palace long ſurvive him, for Col. *Legg*, during the ſhort Time that he was Governor of the Garriſon at *Oxford*, burned it down in the later End of the Year 1644, for Fear it ſhould be made a Garriſon by the Parliament Forces, tho' (as Dr. *Heylin*, in his Life of Archbiſhop *Laud*, ſays) he might with as much Reaſon, and more Piety, have garriſon'd it for the King, and ſo preſerved the Houſe. But tho' the Palace was gone, the See yet continued, and

Dr. *Robert Skinner*, Rector of *Launton* in this County, and then Biſhop of *Briſtol*, was tranſlated to this See in the Beginning of the Year 1641; but the Mob encouraged by ſome great ones behind the Curtain, crying down with the Biſhops, and fraighting them from their Seats in the Upper Houſe, this Biſhop, with eleven others, proteſting againſt all the Ordinances, Acts, and other Tranſactions of Parliament debated, reſolved and paſſed in their Abſence, as null and void, was with them impriſoned in the *Tower* of *London*, where, tho' he continued but 18 Weeks before he was ſet at Liberty, and that upon Bail, yet he never after was publickly acknowledged for a Biſhop, or received any of the Profits of his See. From the Time of his Releaſe he went down to his Rectory at *Launton*, which he had held *in Commendam* with his Biſhoprick of *Oxford*, and lived there retiredly and quietly, by ſubmitting ſo much to the Humour and Ordinances of the Governors of thoſe Times, that when the Temporalties of his See was taken from him, he had the Revenues of this Rectory to maintain himſelf and Family. Yet it is ſaid of him, that he did uſually read the Common Prayer, and confer Orders, according

cording to the Church of *England*, which if true, this See muſt not be reckoned vacant during the Time of the Rebellion, becauſe he reſided in his Dioceſe, and exerciſed his Epiſcopal Function in ſome Meaſure, as the Times would permit, tho' he enjoyed not the Temporalities. After the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. to the Throne, he recovered his Biſhoprick here, and was appointed by his Majeſty one of the Commiſſioners for the viſiting of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, then much out of Order, and rectifying it; but was not at that Time tranſlated to a richer See, as he very much expected, becauſe he had a great and potent Enemy at Court, who gave him a bad Character, for his Submiſſion in ſome Things to the uſurping Powers; but he was at laſt, *Octob.* 1663, tranſlated to the See of *Worceſter*, where he ſat about 7 Years; and after his Death, which happen'd in 1670, was buried in a Chapel at the Eaſt End of the Quire of the Cathedral of *Worceſter*, and ſoon after a flat Marble Stone was laid upon his Grave, with a long *Latin* Epitaph. In the Times of the Uſurpation he was ſuppoſed to be the only Biſhop that conferred Orders; and after King *Charles*'s Return, an Hundred and three Perſons did at one Time take holy Orders from his Hands in the Abbey Church of *Weſtminſter*, and very many in the Dioceſes where he ſucceſſively ſat; ſo that at his Death it was computed that he had ſent more Labourers into the Lord's Vineyard, than all his Brethren which he left behind him had done. In this See he was ſucceeded by

William Paul, D. D. Rector of *Brightwell* and *Chinnor*, two rich Livings, which he was allowed to hold *in Commendam* with this See. He kept the Divinity Act for his Doctor's Degree, and anſwered with general Satisfaction. After this he became one of his Majeſty's Chaplains, and was made a Reſidentiary of *Chicheſter*, and ſo remained till the Rebellion, a little before which he preached before Dr. *Bancroft* at his Epiſcopal Viſitation, upon *Acts* 17. 22. In the Time of the Rebellion Mr. *Wood* ſays, he ſuffered in ſome Part for his Loyalty, but what he doth not mention, nor can we find it elſewhere. To be ſure he could not keep his Place of Reſidentiary, whatſoever he did with *Brightwell* and *Chinnor*, which perhaps he might keep, if the Character *Lloyd* gives him were true, That he was a ſhrewd Man at Buſineſs; and as he was a mony'd Man, ſo he had ſuch a politick Way of diſpoſing of it, that he carried a great Command over the factious Men about him, to whom he lent it with an Advantage to himſelf, as well as with an Obligation of the leading Men among them in thoſe ſad Times, when others of his Order were forced to ſubmit to them. Upon the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. he was made one of his Majeſty's Chaplains and Dean of *Litchfield*, after the Death of *Griffin Higgs*. Keeping up the Reputation ſtill of a mony'd Man, and a Perſon well acquainted with ſecular Affairs, he was by the Endeavours of Dr. *Sheldon*, then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, (ſometime his Fellow-Collegiate) promoted to this See, in Hopes, that according to ſome ſeeming Promiſes he had made, he would rebuild the Biſhop's Palace at *Cudſden*; for which Reaſon alſo it was that he had Liberty allowed him to keep the Rectories of *Brightwell* and *Chinnor* in this County, and hold them *in Commendam* with his Biſhoprick. Being conſecrated and inſtalled in his Biſhoprick, 7 *Jan.* 1663, he began his Deſign, and laid in at *Cudſden* a conſiderable Quantity of Timber and other Materials for Building; but before any Thing more was done in the Matter he died 24 *May* 1665, which happening at *Chinnor*, his Body was conveyed to *Brightwell*, and there buried in the Chancel of the Church, and ſoon after was ſet a comely Tomb over his Grave by his Widow. After him

Walter Blandford, D. D. obtained this See in 1665. He was admitted Fellow of *Wadham* College in 1644; and when the Viſitors ſent by Parliament in 1648, ejected

ejected all such as would not take the Covenant, or submit to their Power, he was not ejected, which shews that some way or other he complied with them to their Satisfaction. Near this Time he got to be Chaplain to *John* Lord *Lovelace* of *Hurley* in *Berkshire*, and Tutor to his Son *John*, both in his Family and in the College. In 1659 he was elected and admitted Warden of his College, and being about the same Time created Doctor of Divinity, was admitted Chaplain to Sir *Edward Hyde*, Knt. Lord Chancellor of *England*, who obtained for him a Prebend in the Church of *Gloucester*, and a Chaplainship in ordinary to his Majesty. In 1662 and 1663, he was Chancellor of the University; and upon the Death of Dr. *William Paul*, was nominated Bishop of *Oxford*, and having been elected by the Dean and Chapter of *Christ-Church*, 7 *Nov.* 1665, was confirmed in St. *Mary's*, 28 *Nov.* Soon after he was made Dean of the Royal Chapel, and upon the Death of Dr. *Skinner*, Bishop of *Worcester*, was translated to that See, and consecrated in St. *Mary Savoy* Church in the *Strand*, 13 *June* 1671, where having sat 4 Years, he died 9 *July* 1675, *ætat.* 59, and was buried in our *Lady's* Chapel beyond the East End of the Quire in the Cathedral of *Worcester*, and not long after a Monument of Marble was set over his Grave, with a long *Latin* Epitaph, highly commending his Virtues, mentioning his Preferments, &c. He lived always single, and never seemed at all inclined to Marriage. In this See he was succeeded by

Nathaniel Crew, the fourth Son of *John* Lord *Crew* of *Stene* in *Northamptonshire*, Doctor of Laws, and the Rector of *Lincoln* College, Dean of *Chichester*, and Clerk of the King's Closet. He was promoted to this See in *July* 1671, and having sat 3 Years or thereabouts, was translated to the See of *Durham*, of which he was Bishop above 40 Years. To this spiritual Dignity and Honour, he also had an Addition of temporal, by the Death of his elder Brothers, without Issue Male, being on that Account Lord *Crew*, and Heir also of some considerable Part of his Paternal Estate, which, with his rich Bishoprick, made him a very rich Prelate. In his Life-time he was a great Benefactor to his College; for, 1. He added twenty Pounds *per Ann.* to the Headship, and ten Pounds *per Ann.* to each of the twelve Fellowships. 2. He made an Augmentation of ten Pounds *per Ann.* a-piece for ever to the Curates of the four Churches belonging to the said College, *viz. All-Saints*, and *St. Michael* in *Oxford*, *Twiford* in *Buckinghamshire*, and *Comb* in *Oxfordshire*. 3. He made up the Bible-Clerks Places and eight Scholarships belonging to the College, ten Pounds *per Ann.* each for ever, which before were very mean, all which Endowments took Place according to the Deed of Gift, from *Michaelmas* 1717. 4. He also hath settled twenty Pounds *per Ann.* upon twelve Exhibitioners nominated by himself, which took Place from *Lady-day* 1718. We have also heard of some large Legacies given to the University of *Oxford* and *Lincoln* College, by his last Will; but not finding them mentioned in Dr. *Ailloff's* Account of the University of *Oxford*, put out since this Bishop's Death, we can't be particular in them; nor would we have mention'd the former so much out of their Place, but because they were not settled when we gave the Description of the See of *Durham*, or we had no Knowledge of them.

Henry Compton, D. D. Master of St. *Cross's*, and Rector of *Witney* in this Shire, was Dr. *Crew's* Successor in this See, but was scarcely settled in, when he was translated to *London*, to which See we must refer our Reader for his Character, and shall proceed to his Successor,

John Fell, D. D. and Dean of *Christ-Church*, who was elected 8 *Jan.* 1675. Bishop of *Oxford*, and consecrated 6 *Feb.* following, by the Bishop of *Winchester* at *Chelsey*, being allowed at the same Time to hold his Deanery *in Commendam*, not only as an Addition to his small Bishoprick, but to keep him in the College;

that he might go on more vigorously in doing good both to the Society and Univerſity. This excellent Perſon (perhaps ſomething of a Miracle in Nature) was made a Student of *Chriſt-Church* at eleven Years old, and Maſter of Arts at eighteen, when his Majeſty King *Charles* I. having *Oxford* for a Garriſon, he was in Arms for the King, and afterwards was the Enſign of a Company. In 1648, he was turned out of his Student's Place by the Parliament-Viſitors, being then in Orders, and ſpent his Time in *Oxford* privately in his Studies, till the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. when he was inſtalled a Canon of his College in 1660, and ſoon after, *viz.* in the ſame Year Dean. He had the Government of his College no ſooner in his Hands, than he undertook and effected 3 great Works, *viz.* 1. To reſtore the ejected Members, and remove the factious. 2. To improve his College in Learning and Religion. 3. To adorn it with Buildings. Which laſt he gave wonderful Proofs of, by finiſhing *Wolſey*'s great Quadrangle, rebuilding the Eaſt-ſide of the Chaplains Quadrangle; erecting the Lodgings belonging to the Canon of the third Stall, and ſetting up the ſtately Tower over the great and principal Gate opening into *Fiſh-ſtreet*, into which the great Bell, called *Great Tom* of *Chriſt-Church*, was put, 29 *May* 1684, and has ever ſince been tolled at 9 a Clock every Night, as a Signal for all Scholars to repair forthwith to their reſpective Colleges and Halls. It is true, all theſe Buildings were not erected at his own Charge, but by many generous Donations and Contributions; but ſince 'tis probable they had never been done, had he not been the Promoter of them as well by his Expence as Intereſt and Labour, he deſervedly ought to have the Credit of the Work. Being inveſted with the Office of Vice-chancellor in 1666, 1667, 1668, and Part of 1669, he with wonderful Care and Diligence applied himſelf to root out the Diſorders which had crept into the Univerſity by the late Times; for he made the Scholars of all Degrees go in their Caps, and at all publick Aſſemblies to appear in their Hoods; he looked narrowly at the Performances of all Exerciſes in the Schools, and that they might be done regularly and well, would often be there himſelf. He was a moſt excellent Diſciplinarian in his own College, a zealous Favourer of the Church of *England*, a great Encourager of Learning in the Univerſity, and all publick Works, which he conceived for its Advantage, as the Building of the Theatre, and improving the Art of Printing; of a moſt generous Spirit in expending his Money upon any pious and charitable Objects, bold and reſolute, never diſcouraged from purſuing his good Deſigns by any Thing others did or thought of them; and laſtly, of moſt exact Morals, and truly virtuous, of an unſpotted Life, and unqueſtionable Reputation, every way equal to the high Office in the Church to which he was called in this Place. His beneficent Genius followed him hither alſo, for he was no ſooner ſettled in his See, but he betook himſelf to the Rebuilding the Palace belonging to it at *Cudeſden* near *Oxford*. And to that End he firſt conſidered, what any of his Predeceſſors had done towards it, which was very little beſides the Timber, which Dr. *Paul* had provided, and then went about it; and in the Year 1679, finiſhed the Outſide with a Chapel, as it had before upon the old Foundation, and compleated the Inſide ſoon after; but lived not long after to enjoy his Labour, for having brought his Body to an ill Habit, and having waſted his Spirits by too much Zeal for the Publick, he departed this Life, to the great Loſs of Learning and the whole Univerſity, 10 *July* 1686, leaving behind him the Character of a learned and pious Divine, a great Aſſertor of the Church of *England*, a ſecond Founder of his College, and a Patron of the whole Univerſity, and was buried in the Divinity Chapel of the Cathedral, under the Dean's Seat on the right Hand. He hath many Things in Print, beſides the ſeveral Books which he uſhered to the Preſs,

Preſs, for the Encouragement of Printing in the Univerſity with Prefaces, Notes, &c. but that which renders him moſt famous is his Edition of St. *Cyprian*, with the Addition of the *Annales Cyprianici*, drawn up by the eminently learned Prelate Dr. *John Pierſon*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*. He alſo for the promoting of humane Learning, cauſed ſome Claſſick Author to be printed againſt *New-Year's* Day, from 1661, to his Death, with his Epiſtle, Notes, or Corrections, and preſented them to the Students of his College. He alſo publiſhed ſeveral Parts of the *Whole Duty of Man's* Works. His Succeſſor in this See was

Samuel Parker, D. D. Archdeacon and Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and Rector of *Ickham* and *Chartham* in *Kent*, who was conſecrated into it at *Lambeth*, 17 *Octob.* 1686. He was of *Wadham* College in *Oxford*, but removed to *Trinity*, where by the Advice and Inſtruction of Dr. *Ralph Bathurſt*, he firſt put off the Biaſs of his puritanical Education, and became a ſtrong Aſſertor of the Church of *England*. Being entred into holy Orders, he converſed chiefly about *London*, and having no parochial Charge, compoſed in a Nobleman's Houſe, where he was a Chaplain, his Book which he entitles, *Tentamina Phyſico-Theologica de Deo, ſive Theologia Scholaſtica*, &c. which he publiſhed with an Epiſtle Dedicatory to Archbiſhop *Sheldon*, and ſo made himſelf known to that great Perſon, who conferred (as is moſt probable) all the former Preferments upon him, which made way for him (tho' his Patron was then dead) to his See of *Oxford*. How he behaved himſelf in that Station, will be no Credit to him, and therefore we ſhall be the more ſparing in our relating his Actions. King *James* II. was then in his full Career to bring about with all Speed his Deſign of ſettling Popery in this Kingdom, and this Biſhop (who was raiſed by him) did as much as he could to make it ſucceſsful. For whereas it was thought abſolutely neceſſary by the Court (which was then the Popiſh) Party, 1. That the Teſt-Act ſhould be repealed, becauſe it kept Papiſts out of all Offices of Truſt both Civil and Military. And, 2. That the Jeſuits ſhould have one College at leaſt in both the Univerſities, not only to ſave the Charges of the Catholicks in ſending their Children beyond Sea for a learned Education, but to convert the Proteſtant Youth to the Catholick Church, as they called it. This Biſhop promoted this their Plan as much as poſſible, 1. By writing a Book, which he calls, Reaſons for abrogating the Teſt. 2. By taking the King's Mandate for the Preſidentſhip of *Magdalen* College, *Oxford*, wherein, tho' againſt the Conſent or Approbation of the Society, who had choſen Dr. *Hough* their Preſident, he was inſtalled by Force, and ſoon after took Poſſeſſion of the Preſidentſhip, tho' then in a weakly Condition, and died ſoon after, *viz.* 20 *Mar.* 168$\frac{8}{9}$. For theſe Things he was at that Time looked upon generally as popiſhly affected, and that not without Cauſe, if what was then publiſhed of him be true, *viz.* That he firſt propoſed it in Council, that it was expedient, that at leaſt one College in *Oxford* ſhould be allowed to the Catholicks, for the Education of their Youth——That he drank the King's Health, wiſhing an happy Succeſs to all his Affairs——That the Proteſtants for the moſt Part were meer Atheiſts, &c. He was undoubtedly a learned and witty Man, as his Writings both ſerious and comical do declare; but as to Religion he doth not ſeem to regard what Principles he profeſſed; for as he was educated a *Presbyterian* by his Parents, and was perſwaded to be a Church-man when he was in *Trinity* College, in which he ſeemed zealous ſo long as he got by it; ſo when Popery came in Faſhion, and he was to riſe by it, tho' he did not openly declare himſelf a Convert, yet he was ſo ſerviceable to the Cauſe, that every Body ſuppoſed him prepared to embrace it at a fit Seaſon, and thus he died, whether Proteſtant or Papiſt, or neither, we need not determine. He was buried in the outward Chapel of *Magdalen* College,

lege, 24 *Mar.* and was ſucceeded in his Preſidentſhip of the College by *Bonaventure Giffard*, a *Sorbon* Doctor, and Secular Prieſt, Biſhop Elect of *Madaura*, and in this Biſhoprick by

Timothy Hall, Rector of *All-Hallows Staining*, in *Mark-lane*, *London*. The Reaſon and Cauſe of this Clergyman's Preferment to this high Station, ſeems to be this: King *James* II. having, out of a politick Deſign to compaſs his intended Eſtabliſhment of Popery, put out his Declaration for a general Liberty of Conſcience for all Parties and Perſwaſions in Religion, which he found very acceptable to them, becauſe they had in the late Reign of King *Charles* II. been pretty ſeverely treated, not ſo much for their diſſenting from the Church, as for their Plots and Conſpiracies againſt the Government, (tho' they would have it upon the Account of the former only) ordered and enjoined that it ſhould be read and audibly publiſhed in every Pariſh Church throughout the Kingdom, by the Parſon, Vicar, or Curate thereof, on *Sunday* the 20th and 27th of *May* 1688, in all the Churches and Chapels within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and ten Miles about them; and on 3 *June*, thro' the whole Kingdom, commanding the Biſhops to diſperſe them accordingly. The Biſhops ſhewed a great Averſeneſs to this Diſtribution, and ſeven of them petition'd his Majeſty to be excuſed from doing a Thing ſo contrary to the Act of Uniformity and their Epiſcopal Duty, but were impriſoned for it as riotous, and the Declaration was diſperſed according to the King's Order. The Clergy in general thro the whole Kingdom received it unwillingly, and in a Manner reſolved not to read it in their Churches, let the Event be what it will; yet ſome few in moſt Counties fearing the Loſs of their Livings, or thinking themſelves obliged to obey the King God ſet over them, did publiſh it according to his Majeſty's Injunction, and among them this Mr. *Hall* was one, that did it. His Majeſty thought fit to ſhew his kind Acceptance of his Obedience, by conferring on him this Biſhoprick of *Oxford*, then void by the Death of Dr. *Samuel Parker*; but this Act of his Majeſty, in creating a Perſon ſo obſcure, and without any real Merit, a Biſhop, did highly diſguſt the chief Church-men, and increaſed the general Diſaffection to his Majeſty's Proceedings. However, this Gentleman was conſecrated at *Lambeth* by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Biſhops of *Chicheſter* and *Cheſter*, 7 *Octob.* 1688; but when he went down to his Dioceſe to ſee and take Poſſeſſion of his Houſe at *Cudeſden*, the Dean and Canons of *Chriſt-Church* refuſed to inſtall him; the Gentry of this City and Country to meet him; the Vice-Chancellor and Heads to take Notice of him; any Maſter or Batchelor to make any Application to him, or take Orders from him; ſo that when he was at *Oxford* on *Whitſuntide*, *Anno* 1689, *Baptiſta*, Biſhop of *Man*, being there, performed the Office of Ordination in *Magdalen* College Chapel, and admitted 84 Perſons or more into the Miniſtry; the Biſhop chooſing rather to wave his own Authority, than hinder the Church of ſo many Miniſters. What Effect this general Contempt had upon him, can't certainly be known; but without Doubt it made an anſwerable Impreſſion, as we may judge from his living ever after it obſcurely, and retreating from his Dioceſe to *Hackney* near *London*, where he died 10 *Apr.* 1690, and was buried in the Church there, 13 *April.* He hath two Sermons in Print.

John Hough, D. D. and Maſter of *Magdalen* College, ſucceeded him in his See. He had rendered himſelf famous, by ſo ſtoutly maintaining his Election to the Preſidentſhip, when King *James* II. thinking to get that College into his Hands, firſt made one Mr. *Farmer*, and afterward Dr. *Samuel Parker*, then Biſhop of *Oxford*, Preſident, againſt the Commiſſioners ſent by King *James*, to put the Biſhop in Poſſeſſion of the Headſhip; for he being elected regularly, according to the Statutes of the College, would not give up the Keys of the Preſident's

Lodgings; ſo that the Commiſſioners were forced to break open the Doors to get Poſſeſſion, whereby he was diſplaced for a little Time; but upon the News of the Prince of *Orange*'s Coming to take on him the Government, he was reſtored by the Biſhop of *Winchester*, whom King *James* had commiſſion'd to do it, and *Bonaventure Giffard* above-mentioned, removed. This Heroick Oppoſition recommended him ſo much to the Favour of King *William*, that upon the Death of Dr. *Hall* he obtained this See, which after him was conferred upon

William Talbot, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Worceſter*, who being removed to *Salisbury* about the Year 1714, he was ſucceeded in this See by

John Potter, D. D. and the King's Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, who is ſtill in Poſſeſſion of it, *Anno* 1725, and adorns both his See and Chair with all the Accompliſhments of Learning and Piety that can be required in a Biſhop or Divine.

The Monaſteries of this Shire before the Reformation.

OXford, in which were many Religious Houſes, diſtinguiſhed by ſome particular Uſes they were intended for, or their Dedication to ſome Saint, under which Titles we ſhall conſider them, beginning with the moſt eminent as well as the moſt ancient, bearing the Name of

St. *Frideſwide*, or St. *Frideſwithe*, a Nunnery of the Order of St. *Benedict*, built by *Didan*, a petty King of *Oxford*, (*Subregulus*, ſays the *Latin*) for his Daughter, the holy Virgin St. *Frideſwide*'s Habitation. He erected the Church in it to the Honour of St. *Mary* the Virgin, and all Saints. Being finiſhed, *Frideſwide*, with twelve other Virgins, were put into Poſſeſſion of it, to lead an holy and chaſte Life in it, which having done for ſome Years, ſhe died on the fourteenth of the Kalends of *November*, *Anno* 735, and was buried in the ſaid Church. This Monaſtery of Nuns flouriſhed many Years, and was uſed as a Sanctuary, which brought its Deſtruction upon it on this Occaſion. King *Ethelred* not being able by Force to expel the *Danes*, who living among his Subjects, oppreſſed them with horrible Slavery and Exactions, contrived to root them out by a Maſſacre, appointing St. *Brice*'s Day, 13 *Nov.* 1002, for that bloody Work. *Oxford* was as forward and fierce in the Execution of this Cruelty, as any; and becauſe ſeveral *Danes* had fled into St. *Frideſwide*'s Church to ſave their Lives, the enraged People neither regarding Place nor Perſon, ſet it on Fire, and burnt not only the *Danes* in it, but all the coſtly Ornaments and Library. King *Ethelred* was himſelf in the City at the ſame Time, having ſummoned his Parliament to meet there, and was much grieved at the Devaſtation; but not being able to prevent it, he rebuilt it ſoon after with ſeveral Additions, as appears by his Charter dated *Anno* 1004, wherein he mentions the *Daniſh* Slaughter, and the Nuns became repoſſeſſed of it, and held it an hundred Years after.

In the Year 1111, *Roger* Biſhop of *Salisbury*, removed the Nuns out of this Houſe, and put into their Room a Prior and Canons regular of St. *Auguſtine*, to whom King *Henry* I. having given a fair Eſtate in Lands and Tithes, which were confirmed to it by Pope *Adrian*, made *Guimundus* his Chaplain the firſt Prior. He began the Church that is now ſtanding, which was finiſhed in his

and his two next Succeſſors Time, *viz.* *Robert de Cricklade*, alias *Cantus*, who was Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and *Philip*, in whoſe Time there was a Tranſlation of the Reliques of St. *Frideſwide* into the ſaid Church; and to beget the greater Veneration of them, he wrote a Book of the Miracles of that Saint. Many were the Benefactors to this Church, *viz.* *Maud* the Empreſs, Mother of King *Henry* II. who beſides what Lands and Revenues ſhe gave to it her ſelf, confirmed to the Canons divers other Lands and Churches given by *Simon de St. Liz*, Earl of *Huntington*, who gave them the Church of *Pidington* in this County, *Robert de Blanchmaines* Earl of *Leiceſter*, who gave them the Lordſhip of *Edmeton*, and divers others; ſhe alſo granted them a Fair to be kept annually upon their Demeſne here. Mr. *Stevens* (out of Mr. *Willis*'s Hiſtory of Mitred Abbots, p. 283.) gives us a Catalogue of all the Priors, N° 28, from *Guimundus* to *John Burton*, who reſigned it to Cardinal *Wolſey* to make a College of; but becauſe it contains little elſe but their bare Names, we ſhall omit it, and only mention ſome few Things that happened in the Time of one or more of them, which may deſerve our Notice, *viz.* while *William de Gloceſter*, or *de Aldate* was Prior, (and he was the ninth) in a ſolemn Proceſſion to the Reliques of St. *Frideſwide*, wherein the Vice-Chancellor and Scholars were attended with all the Parochial Prieſts and Commonalty of the Town, a certain *Jew* moved to it by his Brethren then inhabiting the Town, ſnatched the Croſs out of the Hands of the Bearer, and in Contempt of our Saviour threw it upon the Ground and trampled upon it: This impious Affront being offered to our Religion, while Prince *Edward* (afterwards King *Edward* I.) was in this Town, he immediately gave Information of it to the King his Father Henry III. who forthwith ſent his Writ to the Sheriff, commanding him to arreſt and impriſon all the *Jews* here, and ſeize all their perſonal and real Eſtates, and keep them for the King's Uſe, till they ſhould find Sureties for themſelves to undergo this Puniſhment. 1. To erect a Marble-Croſs of an auguſt Size, and perfect Workmanſhip, to be ſet up on one Side of St. *Mary*'s Church, with our Saviour thereon, all gilt over. 2. To preſent a portable Croſs of Silver gilt, with a Staff fitted to it (ſuch as the Archbiſhops had born before them) to the Proctors to be carried before the Maſters and Scholars at every ſolemn Proceſſion, both which were, tho' with great Unwillingneſs, performed. *John de Leewkeneshovere*, the twelfth Prior, was killed *Anno* 1284, in a Tumult by a certain Clerk, *John de Derington*. *John Burton*, the 28th and laſt Prior, after he had governed this Monaſtery about 11 Years, ſurrendred it into the Hands of Cardinal *Wolſey*, with an Intent to turn it into a College, which was accordingly done, and named *Chriſt-Church*; and upon his Reſignation had a Salary of 20 Marks for Life ſettled on him; after which he retired to *Oſney* Abbey, and in a few Years became the Abbot of it, which Place he held 7 Years, and died in 1531.

This Priory of St *Frideſwide* being thus conveyed to Cardinal *Wolſey*, he began the Foundation without Delay; and that he might ſufficiently endow it when built, he obtained of Pope *Clement* VII. a Bull, giving him Power to ſuppreſs and extinguiſh 22 (Mr. *Speed* ſays 40) Monaſteries of ſmaller Value, bearing Date 1524. This College the Cardinal ordained to be a perpetual Nurſery of Learning in the Faculties of Divinity, Civil and Canon Law, Humanity and Phyſick, and for the perpetual Obſervance of God's Worſhip, for one Dean and 60 Secular Canons, to be increaſed or diminiſhed according to the Greatneſs or Smallneſs of the Revenues; but he never ſaw more than 30 of theſe later ſettled in it; for when the Cardinal, 5 Years after he began this Foundation, had incurred a Premunire, and ſo fell under King *Henry* VIIIth's Diſpleaſure, his College fell with him, and all his other Eſtate, into the King's Hands, not being by any Law ſettled and eſtabliſhed. This happened 1530.

About the Year 1532, King *Henry*, who had before much approved and encouraged the Cardinal's Project, thinking it Pity, that so good a Design as the Cardinal had began should come to nothing, resolved to compleat the Cardinal's Foundation in some Measure; and having finished the Buildings, which he erected to the Honour of the holy and undivided Trinity, the blessed Virgin *Mary*, and St. *Frideswide*, ordained one Dean and twelve Secular Canons, to be a full Chapter and Body corporate. This Foundation continued something better than thirteen Years, and then the King altering his Mind, translated this See of *Oxford*, which he had about 11 Years before fixed at *Osney* Abbey, to this his own College of St. *Frideswide*, and settled therein a Dean, eight Prebendaries, and eight Chaplains, an Organist, eight singing Men, and eight Choristers, and twenty-four Alms-men, in an Hospital adjoining as the Cardinal had began; appointing *Gloucester* College for the Bishop's Palace, giving it then the Name and Title of

The Cathedral Church of *Christ* in *Oxford*, of King *Henry* VIIIth's Foundation. The first Bishop of this See thus established was Dr. *Robert King*, of whom, and his Successors to this Time, we have just now given a brief Relation. Having thus treated of the Monastery of St. *Frideswide*, and shewed how it passed into a College, and so into a Cathedral, we think it proper to add a larger History of some Colleges, which tho' so called, were monastical, as we have intimated in speaking of them before, *viz.*

1. *Gloucester* College. 2. *Durham* College. 3. *Canterbury* College.

1. *Gloucester* College or Hall, was so called, from *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*, who built it, and had his Habitation in it. In After-times it belonged to the Knights Hospitalers of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, from whom it was named St. *John's* Hall. *John Giffard*, Baron of *Brimsfield* in *Gloucestershire*, bought it of them, and conveyed it to *Reginald*, Abbot of St. *Peter's* in *Gloucester*, who instituted it a Nursery and Mansion-place for the Monks of *Gloucester*, who, exercising themselves there in Philosophical and Theological Learning, took their Degrees as other Academians did. This Advantage when the other *Benedictine* Monasteries observed, they petitioned the Abbot and Convent of St. *Peter's* at *Gloucester*, to permit an Enlargement of their Buildings for the Entertainments of their Novices, which being granted, and Ground obtained of *John Giffard* the Founder, there were Lodgings added for the young Monks of *Glastonbury*, St. *Albans*, *Coventry*, St. *Edmondsbury*, *Malmsbury*, *Norwich*, &c. But tho' this College was inhabited by the Monks only of the said several Abbies, yet they had but one Prior, who, from the first Foundation, was chosen by the Founder and his Heirs; but afterwards was elected by the Vogue of the Monks, which sometimes caused scandalous Contentions among them; to restrain which, there was a Decree made at a general Chapter, that whoever caused any Disturbances at their Elections, should be first degraded, and then excommunicated. The Monks of this House were kept under severe Discipline, *viz.* That they should not so much as converse with any Seculars; that they should not be absent from divine Service, especially on Festival Days; that they should have Divinity Disputations once a Week; that they should preach often, that they might be the better qualified to preach in their Monasteries, when called home to them, and that as well in *Latin* as *English*, &c. This regular Discipline produced many great Men of their Order, as *Hugh Legate*, who wrote Commentaries upon *Boetius de Consolatione*, &c. *John Langden*, an able Historian, and Bishop of *Rochester* in *Hen.* Vth's Time; *Thomas Walsingham*, the Author of *Hypodeigma Neustriæ*; *Thomas Winchcombe*, who wrote the Antiquities of *Evesham* Abbey; *Thomas Milling*, an able *Grecian*, Bishop of *Hereford*; *Anthony Richer*, alias *Dunstan*, Bishop of *Landaff*, &c. In this State this College continued till the Sup-

Suppreſſion, when they being valued at no more than 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* it was given by King *Henry* VIII. to *John Glyn* and *John James*, his *Valet de Guard*; but the ſame King erecting a Biſhop's See in *Oxford*, took it from them, and allotted it to the Biſhop for his Palace, and Biſhop *King* reſided in it during his Life; but after his Death the See being vacant ſome Years, and the College much run to Ruin, it was ſold to Sir *Thomas White*, who annexed it to St. *John Baptiſt*'s College, founded by him by the Name of *Gloceſter-hall*, of which ſee more among the Colleges above.

2. *Durham* College, built by *Richard de Hoton*, Prior of *Durham*, *Anno* 1289, in the City of *Oxford*, for an Habitation for certain Monks to be ſent up and maintained by the Prior and Convent of *Durham*, as thoſe of *Gloceſter* College aforegoing were by the Priory of St. *Peter* at *Gloceſter* to be trained up there in Grammar, Philoſophy and Divinity. About ſixty Years after the Foundation of this College, *Thomas Hatfield*, Biſhop of *Durham*, ſeeing the great Benefit of this College to the Monaſtery in particular, and the Church in general, gave to this College an Endowment of ten Pounds *per Ann.* a-piece to eight Monks, to be choſen out of and ſent thither from the Monaſtery of *Durham*, and five Marks a-piece *per Ann.* to ſeven Children, (which were before his Death, or ſoon after made eight) which he calls in his Deed of Settlement *Scholares Seculares*, whom he would have to ſtudy Grammar and Philoſophy, to be choſen four out of *Durham*, and four out of *Yorkſhire*, the Senior Monk to be *Cuſtos*, or Prior, and the whole *Cœtus* to pray upon the principal Feaſts, for King *Edward* III. and *Philippa* his Queen; as alſo for the Founder, his Father, Mother, Brother and Siſter's Souls, to keep the Anniverſary of his Death, &c. King *Richard* II. was a great Benefactor to this College, and divers others gave certain Parcels of Lands, &c. ſo that at the Diſſolution it was upon a ſtrict Survey certified to be worth in yearly Reats 122*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* After the Suppreſſion the King gave the Site of this College, and all the Lands belonging to it, to the Dean and Chapter of *Durham*, but the College it ſelf was poſſeſſed by a few Scholars, who lived under the Government of Dr. *Wright*, as their Prefect, but none regarding the Building, it run to Ruin very much. Whereupon Sir *Thomas Pope*, Knt. having obtained it of Queen *Mary*, repaired and endowed it to be a College of Students in Philoſophy and Divinity, giving it the Name of *Trinity* College, by which it is at this Day known.

3. *Canterbury* College erected by *Simon Iſlip*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who by his Charter dated at *Magfield*, 12 *Apr.* 1363, appointed this College to be partly a Nurſery and Supply for the Monaſtery of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, placing in it 12 Scholars, 4 of them Religious, and 8 Seculars, to be all of them choſen out of the Monks of *Chriſt-Church* by himſelf while he lived, and after his Deceaſe by his Succeſſors in the See of *Canterbury*; and to be always converſant in Scholaſtick Acts; and for their Maintenance he allotted and appropriated to them the Church of *Pagham* in the Dioceſe of *Chicheſter*, with the Chapels and Granges thereunto belonging, (as alſo the Church of *Magfield*, as ſome ſay, but we have no Certainty of this) upon Condition that the Scholars ſo put in, ſhould ſtudy Logick and the Civil Law. After the Deceaſe of Archbiſhop *Iſlip*, *Simon Langham* ſucceeded, to whom the Patronage of this College belonged, and being zealous for the monaſtick Life, laboured to turn the Seculars out of it, and place only Monks in it. The Guardian and Scholars of the College ſtoutly oppoſed his Deſign; but the Controverſy being carried to *Rome*, it was determined againſt the Collegians, and ſo the Seculars were all ejected, among whom *John Wickliffe* (who was conſtituted the Warden by the Founder) was one. The Popiſh Writers ſay, that it was this Uſage of *Wickliffe* that provoked him, merely out of Revenge to fly out ſo bitterly againſt the Hierarchy and Doc-

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trines of the *Romiſh* Church, which, if true, no Man but muſt ſay, if he conſiders his Zeal and Conſtancy in aſſerting and maintaining theſe Doctrines, that had he kept his Place, and not taught the ſame, he had thereby been bribed to conceal the Truth. Towards the End of the ſame Century, *William Courtney*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, added five more Scholars to this College, three to be maintained by the Archbiſhop for the Time being, and two by the Prior and Chapter of *Canterbury*, all of them to ſtudy firſt Grammar, then Logick or Sophiſtry, and then Divinity, except one, who might ſtudy Civil or Canon Law, and at the End of 7 Years leave the College. The Statutes of this College were, The *Cuſtos* was to be choſen out of the Monks of *Canterbury*, who were to nominate the laſt five; they had a common Seal, and a Cheſt to put their Income in; they were to eat at one Table; not to ſtay out late at Night; pray for the Souls of their Founder and all their Benefactors, *&c.* We have as full a Catalogue of the *Cuſtodes* of this College as any, but it is nothing but Names, and therefore we ſhall not trouble the Reader with it. The Revenue of this College at the Founder's Death, was found to be 68 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* whether any Thing were given to it afterwards, we can't find; but obſerve, that the laſt *Cuſtos*, when he took his Degree in Divinity, pleading Poverty, had half the Fees forgiven him. After the Diſſolution, the whole Houſe and Site became a Member of *Chriſt-Church*, and being now almoſt ſtanding, is called *Canterbury* Quadrangle.

Franciſcans, Friars Minors, or Grey Friars, an Order of Friars, which derive their Name from St. *Francis*, who eſtabliſhed it with the Approbation of Pope *Innocent* III. *Anno* 1209, ſignified to him *viva voce*, who gave a Commiſſion to *Agnellus* of *Piſa*, to go into *England*, and there perform the Office of the Miniſtry in 1219; in Obedience to which Order, *Agnellus* ſet out with 8 Companions, but being detained a while at *Paris*, did not arrive in *England* till the Year 1224. The Monks of *Fiſcamp* were at the Charge of their Tranſportation, and the Names of the Friars tranſported were *Agnellus*, made Provincial Miniſter by St. *Francis* himſelf, *Richard Inglewarde*, or *Ingleworth*, *Richard* of *Devonſhire*, an *Engliſhman*, and *Acolyth*, *William* of *Eſſeby* an *Engliſhman*, but a Novice. Theſe were of the Clergy, *Henry de Cerruſe*, or *Cerviſe*, a *Longobard*, *Laurence de Belvaco*, *William* of *Florence*, Brother *Meliorates*, and *James Ultramontanus*, Lay-Brethren. They had their firſt Settlement at *Canterbury*, thro' the Favour and Aſſiſtance of *Simon Langton*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and the Lady *Incluſa* of *Bagynton*, from whence they went to *London*, and in a few Years got into all the chief Cities and Towns of the Nation. *Richard* of *Ingworth*, and *Richard* of *Devon*, were ſent to *Oxford* to bring in their Order there; and being kindly entertained by the *Dominicans* in the Jewry for ſome Days, they hired an Houſe in the Pariſh of St. *Ebbe*, where they lived without a Chantry till the next Summer, and publickly preaching the Goſpel, in a ſhort Time gained ſo much of the People's Favour, as to obtain ſeveral ſmall Spots of Ground adjoining to their Dwelling; and the Houſe they hired was given them. *Agnellus* himſelf hearing of this Succeſs of his Miſſionaries, came himſelf to *Oxford*, upon which the Number of the Brethren ſo increaſed, that there was a Neceſſity that they ſhould enlarge their Habitation. When their Purpoſe was known, they wanted not the Benevolence of many wealthy Perſons, who either had actually entred into their Order, or were great Favourers of it, as *Rodolphus Maidſton*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, *John Rading*, Abbot of *Oſney*, the Abbot of *Abingdon*, and many others, of whom ſome with wonderful Humility ſubmitted themſelves to carry Stones and Mortar; ſo that in a little Time they had gotten a Dwelling large enough for the Multitude of their Hearers and Followers. Their Houſe being finiſhed, they applied themſelves to King *Henry* III. *Agnellus*, who was in great

great Favour with the King, being with them, and obtained of him, *Reg.* 29, that for the greater Quiet and Security of their Habitation, they might incloſe the Street that lies along the Wall of the Town, from the Water-gate to the little Poſtern, with a Wall and Battlements, &c. and not long after, *viz. Anno* 1244, the King made over to them an Iſland in the River, lying Weſt of the *Dominicans* Iſland, and ſeparated from it by the Stream called *Trill*, or *Trilmill*; but theſe Friars not being yet ſatisfied with their Seats, tho' very ſpacious, further obtained the Houſe of the Friars of *Penance*, then juſt diſperſed and depoſed, which much enlarged their Territories. *Agnellus* built them a School in their firſt Habitation, and perſwaded Mr. *Robert Groſteſt* to read in it, and to him a great Number of Hearers reſorted. The Friars were much improved by his Learning and Inſtruction in their Preaching and Diſputing. *Roger Wiſenham* and *Thomas Wallenſis* ſucceeded him, in whoſe Time their Numbers increaſing, and being removed to their new Manſion, their School was divided into one for Philoſophy, and another for Divinity, in which many famous Men commenced in Arts, and ſome Doctors in Divinity, of whom Mr. *Stevens* gives us a Catalogue of near 80, famous for their Learning and Writings. They had two Libraries in the ſame Houſe, one called the Convent Library, which was open to Graduates only; the other the Schools Library, which was open to the Secular Scholars who lived with the Friars for the ſake of Learning. 'Tis thought *Robert Groſteſt* built them; for at his Death he gave them all his Books. Theſe Libraries were filled with all Sorts of learned Books, becauſe theſe Friars, above all the other Orders, uſed the utmoſt Diligence to procure the Monuments of Literature from all Parts. They bought many *Hebrew* Books of the *Jews*, when they were diſturbed in *England*, and to the utmoſt of their Power, purchaſed every Thing of ſingular Learning that could any Ways be had. In later Times they declined much from their Strictneſs of Life, and Proſecution of Learning, and ſold many of their Books in 1433, which being bought by Dr. *Thomas Gaſcoigne*, were by him given to the Libraries of *Lincoln*, *Durham*, *Baliol* and *Oriel* Colleges, and other Perſons; ſo that at length their Library came to little or nothing. The Church of theſe Friars was very ſmall at firſt, and ſcarcely deſerved a better Name than a Chapel; but being beautified and enlarged by *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, and his Lady *Beatrix*, it was become an handſome Church, as it continued, till the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, when it was almoſt laid level with the Ground. Very many Perſons of the greateſt Note were buried in it, as the aforeſaid *Beatrix*, Queen of the *Romans*, and by her the Heart of her Husband, the King of the *Romans*, *William* and *John Golafreys*, Knts. and many others, both Clergy and Laity. In this Church were kept the Acts of the Friars that commenced in any Art; very many Marble Tomb-ſtones were ſcatter'd up and down it, and Multitudes reſorted to it from all Parts to *Agnellus*'s Tomb, becauſe of the many Miracles ſaid to be wrought at it; and to hear their Confeſſions, there were eight Friars appointed by the Biſhop. Theſe Monks had many Benefactors, but not knowing their Gifts, we can't particularly ſet down their Revenue at the Diſſolution, which happened 31 *Hen.* VIII. 1539. *Edward Baskervyle* being then Guardian; the Monaſtery and all its Appurtenances were at firſt let out to certain Citizens of *Oxford*, till the King ſold all to *Richard Andrews* and *John Hows*, from whom *Richard Gunter* bought them, who cut down all the Trees, demoliſhed the Church, and ſuffered the Images and Monuments of great Value to be ruined and thrown about. *Alexander Hales*, *Roger Bacon*, *Richard Middleton* and *Haymo*, were of this Monaſtery.

Crouched Friars, or Friars of the Order of the Holy Croſs, (or, as they are commonly called) *St. Croſs*. Theſe religious Men, who are ſuppoſed to come into *England*

England in the Reign of King *Edward* I. or ſomewhat before, ſettled in this Town about the Beginning of the Time of King *Edward* II. dwelling in an Houſe anciently called *Broadgate-Tenement*, or not far from thence, given them by *Richard Cary*, an eminent Citizen, who had ſeveral Times been Mayor of *Oxford*, being in *Grandpont-ſtreet*, and in St. *Michael*'s Pariſh near *South gate*. Afterward in the Year 1348, they began to build themſelves an Houſe and Chapel near the Church of St. *Peter* in the Eaſt, towards the Compleating of which, it appears that *John Fitzwalter* of *Milton*, Perfumer, of *Oxford*, contributed 40 Buſhels of Wheat in the Year 1349. But theſe Friers erecting thoſe Buildings without having firſt procured a Licenſe of the Dioceſan, the Biſhop of Lincoln, or of the Warden and Scholars of *Merton* College, who had the Patronage of the aforeſaid Church of St. *Peter*, before they had brought their Deſign to any Perfection, they received a Prohibition from the Biſhop of *Lincoln* and *Merton* College to go on any farther in their Work; whereupon ſeveral Law Suits were commenced by both the Parties; but at length they came to an Agreement, that the Friars ſhould go on and finiſh their Buildings, upon theſe Conſiderations and Compoſitions drawn up between them and *Merton* College: 1. That for the Plot of Ground on which they were building, they ſhould pay a Mark yearly for Tithes to the Church of St. *Peter*, belonging to their College. 2. That they ſhould pray daily in their Oratory for the Founder, Warden and Scholars of *Merton* College, and ſhould not celebrate Divine Service in their ſaid Oratory with a loud Voice, when the Pariſhioners are at high Maſs in the Pariſh Church, excepting on the two Feaſt-Days of *St. Croſs*, *viz.* 3 *May*, and 14 *Sept.* 3. That they ſhould not hear Confeſſions, nor bury any of the Pariſhioners in their Chapel, without the Leave of the Vicar of St. *Peter*, or Warden of *Merton*, nor do any Thing to the Prejudice of the Mother-Church, upon the Penalty of paying three-fold to the Vicar. Having ſubmitted to theſe Conditions, the Friars went on and finiſhed their Work, building an Houſe and Chapel convenient enough to entertain all the Brethren of that Order, that ſhould happen to reſort to *Oxford* to acquire Learning. How long this Order remained at *Oxford* after this, is not known; but we have Evidence from the laſt Wills and Teſtaments of divers Benefactors, that they had Legacies given them by the Citizens of *Oxford* many Years after, but to what Value is not recorded.

Carmelite, or White Friars, ſo called from Mount *Carmel*, where they lived at firſt in great Solitude and Retirement in *Syria*, were firſt brought into *England* by *Richard Grey* and *John Veſey*, two Knights, and great Commanders of the *Engliſh* Forces againſt the *Saracens* in the Holy Land. They, by the Aſſiſtance of the ſaid Knights, obtained a Reſidence at *Aylesford* in *Kent*, and *Holney* near *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*; but not contented with their Dwelling there, and aſpiring to Learning, they much coveted to have Houſes in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, for the Improving of their young Friars in Philoſophy and Divinity. To make way for this their Deſign, they much frequented the Univerſities, and took their Degrees regularly, till at length at the Requeſt of *Henry Hanne*, Provincial of their Order, they obtained an Habitation in *Stockwell-ſtreet*, in the Suburbs of *Oxford*, *Anno* 1254, of *Nicholas Meules*, who had been formerly a Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Oxford*, and was then a Baron in *Somerſet ſhire*. This Houſe was ſituate in the Ground, where now Part of *Glocester-hall* ſtands. Having thus obtained a Settlement, they ſet their Minds upon the Enlargement of the Buildings, with a Chapel, and other Conveniencies, for which having obtained Lands of *Nicholas Stockwell*, a wealthy and prudent Citizen, and one who much admired the Sanctity of their Order; and a Licenſe from the Dioceſan and Abbot of *Oſney*, in whoſe Pariſh their Ground lay; they enlarged and beautified their Buildings

ings more than was neceſſary, adding the Delights of Gardens, Walks, Graſs-plots, and other Pleaſures, neither fit for Seculars nor Monks, whoſe Thoughts ſhould be more heavenly. Here they dwelt about 60 Years, till King *Edward* II. by the Means of one *Robert Baſton*, a *Carmelite*, and a celebrated Poet of his Time, gave them his Palace called *Beaumont*, near *Stockwell-ſtreet*, where they continued till their Diſſolution; but to ſecure themſelves the quiet and perpetual Poſſeſſion of their Royal Manſion, they obtained of Pope *John* a Bull, ratifying the Donation of King *Edward*, and empowering them to depart from their old Houſe, and ſell or exchange it for Lands, or other Things beneficial to their Society; yet they enjoyed it not ſo fully, but that the Kings of *England*, as often as they came to *Oxford*, took up their Lodgings there, yea, as Mr. *Rous* ſays, *Henry* VI. lived in it as in his own Palace. Here they lived in great Proſperity, and by hearing Confeſſions, (tho' forbidden to them by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*) they grew popular, and advanced themſelves to great Riches. In this their new Habitation they built themſelves two Schools, the one for Philoſophy, and the other for Divinity, from which many Men of ſingular Learning proceeded, as *John* and *Robert Walſingham*, *John Baconthorp*, and many others. They had a large Library, containing more eſpecially the Books written by the learned Men of their own Order, which were well kept, but what became of them at the Diſſolution, is not known, but 'tis probable might be given to ſome College. The Church was ſpacious, and well adorned; in the Steeple was a good Ring of Bells, and on the Floor and Walls many rich Monuments for Perſons famous for their Birth and Learning, as *Thomas Peverall*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, who died *Aug.* 1417, *John Twinning*, Abbot of *Winchcomb*, who died in 1488, &c. They had many Benefactors; but what their Revenue was at the Suppreſſion, we can't learn; but not long after we obſerve, that the Houſe with all its Appertinences was let for 31*l.* 4*s. per Ann.* till King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 33. made them all over to *Edmund Powell* of *Sandford* in this Shire, in Exchange for ſome Farms at *Windſor*, who ſold the Materials, and of ſome of them the Library of St. *John's* College in this Univerſity is built; and ſo a noble Palace is come to nothing, not ſo much as the Ruins remaining.

Dominican, Preaching, or Black Friars. Theſe Friars came into *England* in 1221, and proceeded from *Canterbury* to *London*, and from thence to this Town, where they arrived upon the Aſſumption of the Virgin *Mary*, 15 *Aug.* in Honour of whom they had an Oratory, and built Schools in St. *Edward's* Pariſh, where they continued a while; but finding their Dwelling there inconvenient, they applied themſelves to the Heads of the Univerſity and Canons of St. *Frideſwide* and *Oſney*, and being acceptable to them all for their Learning and Piety, obtained a Place in the Jewry, in Hopes that the *Jews*, by their Preaching and holy Lives, might be converted to the Chriſtian Faith. Several Benefactors encouraged their Settlement here, as *Elizabeth Bulbeck*, Counteſs of *Oxford*, who gave them a Court-yard; and *Stephen Maleclerke*, Biſhop of *Carliſle*, gave them another Parcel of Lands, and two Mills, the Canons of St. *Frideſwide* let them alſo ſeveral Lands with ſome Tenements, at a low Rate, and they obtained a School adjoining to their Manſion; but neither was this Dwelling ſufficient to contain the great Reſort of Scholars to them; whereupon King *Henry* III. having granted them, about the Year 1259, an Iſland in the River in the South Suburbs, moſt delightful for Situation; they removed thither, when they had dwelt 40 Years in the Jewry, or thereabouts. Here they built themſelves a beautiful Habitation with the Money they had gotten by the Sale of their Houſe and Lands in the Jewry, and Contributions of generous Perſons, among whom was King *Edward* I. who gave them, *Reg.* 31. an hundred Foot ſquare every way, of his

Quarry, in the Parish of *Wheatly* near *Oxford*, called *Chalgrave*. King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 41. further enriched these Friars, with a small Farm lying close to their House, and very commodious for enlarging and securing it. They had Schools when they lived in the Jewry, but much larger in the Island, both for Divinity and Philosophy; and many of their Friars became famous for their Knowledge in both Faculties; as *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Cardinal of *Ostia*, who condescended to be Moderator at the publick Act, *Anno* 1273; *Nicholas Trivet*, *Robert Holcot*, Divinity Professor at *Oxford*; *Thomas Ringstead*, Bishop of *Bangor*, &c. The Church of this Monastery was dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and had many Persons of Note interred in it, as *Elizabeth* Countess of *Oxford*, and *Walter Malclerke*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, brought from their Oratory in the Jewry to this Church; *Pierse Gaveston*, Earl of *Cornwall*; *Stephen Wale*, Bishop of *Meath*, &c. They had many Benefactors, who gave them Lands and Messuages, and some annual Pensions, as 40*l.* from *Durham* College, and 50 Marks from the King, but at Will only; what their Revenues together amounted to, none of our Historians mention. The Monastery with all its Appertinences, with 3 Acres of inclosed Ground, a Messuage adjoining to the Gates, and a Grove, with the neighbouring Seat of the Grey Friars, were sold by the King, 31 *Hen.* VIII. to *Richard Andrews* and *John How*, for 1094 Pounds; but they soon sold them again to *William Freere* and *Agnes* his Wife, of *Oxford*, who thinking it for their Interest, pulled down the Church and Monastery, and sold the Lead, Bells, Stones, Glass, &c. at a low Rate, and kept the Land. The Names of the Priors are in Mr. *Stephans*, *p.* 2. 207.

St. *Mary*'s College of regular Canons of *Augustin*, was built for a Receptacle or studying Place of the said Canons, out of the several Abbies of that Order in *England*. These Canons had obtained from the singular Devotion of King *Henry* V. another Place under his Signet; but that King dying suddenly, and his Will never being fully performed, they were frustrated of their Design, and their Business came to naught; but upon the Accession of King *Henry* VI. his Son, they resolved upon a second Attempt to procure a Nursery for the young Canons of their Order, to be educated in University Learning; and to that End, several of the Abbots and Priors of the chief Monasteries of their Order, in the Name of all the rest, did unanimously consent and agree to petition King *Henry*, that the Work intended by his Father might go on; wherefore the said King by his Letters Patents dated 24 *Decemb. Reg.* 14. *Anno* 1435, gave Leave to *Thomas Holden*, Esq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife, (whom these Canons had predisposed) to give and assign to the Prior of the Holy Trinity in *London*, and his Successors for ever, in the Name of the whole Order, one Messuage, with the Gardens thereunto belonging, in the Parishes of St. *Peter* and St. *Michael*, within the Walls of *Oxford*, &c. which the said *Thomas* and *Elizabeth* held of the King. The Canons having thus obtained this House, did, in future Times, much enlarge it with Buildings, (many of which are yet standing) and the pious Founder laid the Foundation of a Chapel, intending to build a Library over it, but he died before it was finished, *Anno* 1440, yet left Money to finish it, with Vestments for the Priest that should officiate in it, Ornaments for the Chapel, and 20*l.* to buy Books for the Library. The Revenues of this College were little, if any at all; for the Canons of it were maintained by those of the great Abbies of their Order that put them into it, and sent them to obtain Academical Learning, in which, as soon as they had taken their Degrees, they called them home to teach their Fellows, and others were sent in their Places.

Besides Regulars, there were also in this College Seculars, called Commoners or Batlers, both which were governed

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by a Prior, who ruled himſelf and them, according to the Statutes made at *Northampton*, by a Convocation of their Order in 1446, and publiſhed in this College two Years after, under the Abbot of *Oſney*'s Seal. They ſeem to have been extracted out of the Statutes of our ancient Colleges, as to their Chapel and Hall Duties. The Chapel and College were dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and in the former were depoſited the Bodies of the Founder and his Wife. After the Diſſolution, the Chapel and Buildings were ſeized by the Corporation of *Oxford*, and being let out fell into great Decay; and at length the Chapel, which was built with Free-ſtone, was given to *Brazen-noſe* Bollege to lay the Foundation of their Chapel, and ſo was quite demoliſhed. When *Eraſmus* was at this Univerſity, *Anno* 1497 and 1498, he had his Abode in this College, as appears from his Epiſtles to *Sextimus* and *Montjoyus*. *Robert Ferrar* alſo, Biſhop of St. *David*'s, in King *Edward* VIth's Reign, and martyred in Queen *Mary*'s, was a Regular Canon of this College.

St. *George*'s, a Collegiate Church, built by *Robert D'Oyly*, who came into *England* with *William* the Conqueror, with the Help of *Roger de Ivery* his Brother, and by their Agreement conſecrated to the Memory of St. *George*. He placed in it ſecular Canons, or a Dean and Prebendary, as moſt proper and agreeable to a Univerſity, and endowed it with Lands, Tithes, and other Revenues out of ſeveral of their Baronies; as alſo the Church of St. *Mary Magdalene* in the Suburbs of *Oxford*, and 3 Hides of Land in *Beaumont* Fields. *Thomas le Den*, and *Bruman de Walton*, and other charitable Perſons, much enriched this College; all which Gifts King *Henry* I. confirmed, and moreover granted to the Tenants of the ſaid Canons Freedom of Shires, Hundreds, Wards, *Sac*, *Soc*, Toll, &c. From the Foundation it was for 55 Years inhabited by Secular Canons; but after the Monaſtery of South *Oſney* was erected, *Robert D'Oyly*, the ſecond of that Name, and Nephew to the Founder, tranſlated them, with all their Lands, to *Oſney*, *Sulfridus de Ivery* confirming the ſame, and ſo they became Regular Canons. Soon after it came to be poſſeſſed by Scholars of the Univerſity of ſeveral Sorts, called in the Statutes of this College, *Cuſtos*, *Socii* & *Scholares*. The *Cuſtos* was always to be one of the Canons of *Oſney* to whom it belonged; the *Socii* or *Sacerdotes* were at their Admittance ſworn at the high Altar before God and St. *George* their Patron, to perform Divine Serve, and in all Things to be faithful to the *Cuſtodes* ſucceſſively, ſo long as they lived in the College, and with their Fellows to be kind, loving and peaceable, modeſt, chaſte and holy; and if any of them were promoted to a Benefice, or died in the College, they ſhould leave ſomething to the Chapel to maintin a Light to burn continually before the Image of St. *George*, which by Cuſtom was upheld to the very laſt, and called *Lumen Scholarium ad recordationem principis ibidem*. The Scholars alſo at their Admiſſion were ſworn to the ſame Effect, and to leave the like Gift to the Lights before St. *George*'s Image, if they were promoted, or died in the Place; and moreover at their Admittance, when they were regiſtred by the Chaplain, paid to the Warden, according to Cuſtom, 4 Shillings, to the common Stock as much; towards a Supper 20 *d.* and to his Fellow-Students 18 *d.* They had few or no Lands belonging to their Houſe, being maintained by the Abbey of *Ouſney*, which, beſides what they paid to five Secular Prieſts to celebrate Divine Service, allowed the reſt 18 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.* to pray always for the Founder in their Service twice a Day, and for the Priſoners in the Gaol near the Houſe. The Scholars were in all twelve, for the moſt Part *Welch*, who had nothing allotted them but Lodging and Diet, which they had from *Oſney*, and the Charity of People. Towards the Diſſolution they became very poor, and being reduced to three, ſo continued to the Period of Religious Houſes; and being not worth taking Notice of by

ſuch as ſought better Prey was ſuffered to run ſo much into Decay, that at length it became a Part of the Priſon adjoining for Malefactors, as it continues to this Day.

Friars *Eremites* of St. *Auguſtin*. Pope *Innocent* IV. *Anno* 1251, granted a Power to theſe Friars to go into any Counties whatſoever, to build themſelves Monaſteries, and celebrate Divine Service; whereupon they came into *England* the ſame Year, and next Year obtained an Houſe at *London*. Being ſettled at *London*, they had an extraordinary Deſire to get to *Oxford*, and to that End ſent ſome of their Number thither, who hiring an obſcure Houſe, but near the publick Schools, gained an Opportunity of making known to the Univerſity their Skill in Philoſophy and Divinity. Their Contrivance had a ſuitable Effect; for ſoon after their Arrival they were taken Notice of by Sir *John Handlove*, or *Handlow* of *Burſtall* in *Bucks*, a very wealthy Man, who purchaſed them a Piece of Ground to build an Houſe on, and procured the Confirmation of it by King *Henry* III. *Anno* 1268. But becauſe the Ground given them by *Handlove* was too ſcanty for their Houſe and Chapel, the King, at the Requeſt of the ſaid Knight, gave them a ſmall Piece of Ground adjoining to it; and that it might be no Loſs to *Bogo Clare*, the King's Client, who held it, *John Coleſhull*, a Favourer of theſe Friars, gave him the Rent of a Tenement in St. *Aldate*'s Pariſh, to make an Amends to him; and that their Seat might be as ſpacious as poſſible, *Handlove* procured ſome Tenements of the Canons of *Frideſwide*; and having obtained a Confirmation of all from Pope *Gregory* X. he built them an Houſe and Chapel very beautiful, of ſquare Stone, which he took out of his Quarry, and Timber, which he was allowed, being the King's Ranger, to take out of *Shotover* Park; but he dying before the whole was finiſhed, he left it in Charge to his Heirs to perfect the ſame, which they accordingly did. Theſe *Auguſtinian* Monks had their Schools for Divinity and Philoſophy, as the above-mentioned Orders had, which being large, they drew almoſt all the Univerſity to keep their Acts there, but it was only till the preſent Divinity School was finiſhed; but the Exerciſes in Arts were ſtill performed there, as they had been from the very Building of their Houſe. Hence it is, that a Statute was made by the Aſſembly of Regents for the Benefit of the Students; that every Batchelor of Arts ſhould once every Year diſpute, and once anſwer, at the *Auguſtinians*, having 15 Days Warning; and if any neglect or refuſe ſo to do, he ſhall not be allowed any Hearing or Reading for that Year. Theſe Exerciſes took Place about the Year 1267, as ſoon as the *Auguſtinians* came into Credit at *Oxford*, among whom it was a Law, that before a Batchelor took the Degree of Maſter of Arts, he ſhould hold Diſputations on fixed Days, 1. In old Logick. 2. In new Logick. 3. In Philoſophy; but upon the Diſſolution of Monaſteries theſe Diſputations were removed firſt to St. *Mary*'s, and then to Schools as ſoon as they were built, but neither the Name nor Thing were changed; ſo that at this Day Diſputations at the *Auguſtinians* are kept up on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays* in full Term, from one to three a Clock in the Afternoon, the Maſter of the Schools being Moderator. Many extraordinary Men proceeded from theſe Schools, as *John Wilton* Divinity Profeſſor, *John Capgrave*, &c. The Tombs of the Church here were removed to *Waterpery*, where they are ſtill to be ſeen. They had many Benefactors, but few of them are known. After the Diſſolution, the Site and Ground was ſold firſt to *Tho. Carwardin*, Eſq; and after to *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk*, and *Tho. Duport*, Gent. who carried off many of the Materials: At length in K. *James* Iſt's Reign, the whole deſcended to the Foundreſs of *Wadham* College, Mrs. *Dorothy Wadham*, who, according to her Husband *Nicholas Wadham*'s Will, founded a College on it, now called *Wadham* College.

Trini-

Trinitarians, or Friars of the Holy Trinity, for the Redemption of Captives. This Order had its Beginning, *Anno* 1198, under the Pontificate of Pope *Innocent* III. St. *John de Matha*, and St. *Felix de Valois*, being the Founders. They ſeem to have been firſt brought into *England* by *Robert Rokeſley*, who built them a Monaſtery at *Motinden* in Kent, in the Year 1224, and were brought into *Oxford*, *Anno* 1291, having often reſorted to it for the ſake of Learning, after this Manner: *Edmund Plantagenet*, Earl of *Cornwall*, a great Patron of the Religious, moved thereto by the Intreaties of themſelves and others, having obtained certain Tenements of the Prior and Brethren of St. *John*'s Hoſpital near Eaſt-Gate, pulled them down, and having built an Houſe and Chapel, gave it them by his Charter, bearing Date 29 *Aug.* 21 *Edw.* I. who, at the Requeſt of the ſaid *Edmund*, confirmed it to them and Succeſſors for ever. But this Houſe in ſome Years proving too ſtrait, they obtained a certain Chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, with the Ground about it, of the Prior and Canons of St. *Frideſwide*, reſolving to remove thither, and leave their former Seat; but becauſe they could not do it without the King's Licenſe, their Deſign was retarded all King *Edward* IId's Reign, and when obtained in King *Edward* IIId's, it was upon Condition, that the Miniſter and Friars ſhould make a Chantry in the ſaid Chapel for their Founders and Benefactors, which being ſubmitted to, they removed by the Licenſe of their Provincial to their new Seat, and let their old one to *Merton* College. Theſe Friars flouriſhed here till the Year 1351, 25 *Edw.* III. when an epidemical Diſtemper happening among them carried them off to a Man, ſo that their old Houſe and Chapel eſcheated to the King; and the Miniſter of *Houndeſlow* ſending one Friar to perform Divine Service in *Trinity* Chapel, ſold it to the Townſmen, who granting in it a Dwelling to one Prieſt only to perform Divine Service, let out the other Apartments to Lay-Scholars, who under a Principal applied themſelves to their Studies there, and paid Rent for it to the Town, from whence it took the Name of *Trinity* Hall. The Friars petition'd the Univerſity to aſſiſt them in recovering it to their Order, but could not gain it, the Townſmen being reſolute to keep it. The Biſhop of *Wincheſter* purchaſed ſome of the Ground belonging to their old Houſe, and built a new College Wall upon it; and the other was by ſome Contract paſſed over to the Town. The old Chapel being poſſeſſed by the Townſmen, was uſed, as it were, to conſecrate their Major to his Office, he being obliged, after he was ſworn at the Exchequer, *London*, and returned home, to give God Thanks there, before he entred upon it. In it a Wax Candle was kept perpetually burning, and to it Criminals fled for Sanctuary. About the Time of the Diſſolution, *Trinity* Hall being held by one *Robert Perrot*, Batchelor of Muſick, Principal, he demoliſhed the Houſe and Chapel, and built in the ſame Place a Barn, Stable and Hogſty.

The Friars of Penance, or Sack-cloath, ſo called, becauſe their Habit was not only made of Sack-cloath, but becauſe (as ſome ſay) it was ſhaped like a Sack. The Original of them is not certainly known; but we find ſome of them in the Kingdom of *Arragon* in 1216. They came into *England* in 1257, and arrived at *Oxford* in 1262, in which being deſirous to ſettle, they followed the ſame Methods that the *Dominicans* and *Franciſcans* had before uſed, *viz.* They made an humble Application to King *Henry* III. who was a ſingular Favourer of the religious Orders, for a ſmall Spot of Ground fit to build an Houſe and Chapel on, and obtained one without the Weſt-gate on the South-ſide of the Street leading to the Mills, where the Pariſh Church of St. *Michael* had lately ſtood, upon this Condition, that the Burial-place ſhould remain the ſame. Afterwards they bought another little Field adjoining of *Walter* the Goldſmith, with certain Monies that *Elz* the moſt

pious.

pious Counteſs of *Warwick* gave them; after which, having no more to do than to get a Licenſe to build of the Convent of *Oſney*, becauſe the Ground was in the Pariſh of St. *George*, which belonged to them, which they ſoon did, by the Aſſiſtance of the ſaid Counteſs; they went to building, and by the Help of the ſaid Counteſs ſoon erected themſelves an Houſe and Chapel out of the Ruins of the Church of St. *Benedict*, (or, as ſome call him, St. *Badoc*) and lived in it under the Government of a Prior, daily performing Divine Service for the Souls of King *Henry* III. and *Ela* the Counteſs, and diligently reſorting to the Leſſons in the Schools of the *Franciſcans*, which were near them, by which they reaped ſo great Fruits of Erudition, that they were in good Reputation for Learning; but the Council of *Lyons* having ſuppreſſed all the mendicant Friars but the *Dominicans*, *Franciſcans*, *Auguſtinians* and *Carmelites*, this Order of Friars was aboliſhed in *England* in 1307, and their Poſſeſſions falling into the King's Hands, he gave them two Years after to the *Franciſcans*, who demoliſhed all the Buildings, and incloſed the Ground within their Precincts. They had many Donations from the rich People of *Oxford*, both living and dying, but all vaniſhed with the Order. In ancient Records they are called Friars of the Sack-cloath; Friars in Sacks; Friars of the Penance of Jeſus Chriſt; Friars of the Penance of God; and laſtly, The Prior and Friars of Penance.

St. *Bartholomew's* without *Oxford*, an Hoſpital, concerning which theſe following Orders were made in the Parliament at *Lincoln*, 9 *Edw.* II. *viz.* 1. That there ſhould be but ſix infirm Brothers in this Hoſpital, and two ſound Brothers to labour about the Affairs of the Houſe, each of which ſhould receive 9 Pence a Week. 2. That there ſhould be a Prieſt to be Maſter of the ſaid Hoſpital to ſay Maſs daily, and adminiſter the Sacraments to the Infirm; his Salary to be ſix Marks *per Ann.* Queen *Margaret*, Widow of King *Edward* I. was the Patroneſs and Viſitor of this Hoſpital during her Life, and after her Death, the King or his Chancellor. The ſaid King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 14. granted his Licenſe, the Form or Order *non obſtante*, for the Maſter and Brothers of this Hoſpital to admit *John Serthe* into the next void Place, the ſaid *John* having given eighteen Marks towards the Repairs of the Chapel, which was at that Time very ruinous.

St. *John's* Inn or Hoſpital, a noble Building erected not far from the Eaſtgate in *Oxford*, by King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 17. for the Reception and Relief of the Neceſſities of the Infirm, and Travellers, himſelf having laid the firſt Stone. The ſame King gave the Maſter and Brethren of this Hoſpital his Mill at *Edendon*, and the *Jews* Garden in the Suburbs of *Oxford* without the ſaid Eaſtgate, and granted, that as often as he came to *Oxford* they ſhould receive of his Alms for one Hundred poor People, on the firſt Day of his Coming to Town. He alſo granted to this Hoſpital of St. *John Baptiſt* at *Oxford*, a Parcel of his Wood at *Shotover*, with the Paſture adjoining, *&c.*

Oſney, *Oſeney*, or *Ouſney*, an Abbey of regular Canons of St. *Auguſtine*, near *Oxford*, ſo called, becauſe it was ſituate on the Iſland of *Oſney*, made by the River *Iſis*, near the Caſtle of *Oxford*. It was erected by *Robert D'oiley*, at the Inſtigation, and with the Conſent of *Editha* his Wife, upon this Occaſion. She uſed to recreate and ſolace her ſelf often when her Husband lived in the Caſtle, with walking by the River's Side, and ſeveral Times finding many Pyes gathered together on a Tree, and making a great Chattering, enquired of *Radulphus* her Confeſſor, what it meant, who told her, They were not Pyes, but ſo many poor Souls in Purgatory, uttering their Complaints for Relief, hoping that you will do ſomething for their Succour, and the Health of your's and your Poſterities Souls, as your Husband's Uncle did in building the College and Church of St. *George*. She replied, Is it ſo indeed? I will do my beſt Endeavours to bring theſe wretch-

wretched Souls to Reſt; and relating the Matter to her Husband, did by her Importunities, and with the Conſent of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and her Sons, *Henry* and *Gilbert*, perſwade her Husband to build this Monaſtery near the Place where the Pyes ſat chattering, *Anno* 1129, and having dedicated it to St. *Mary*, made *Radulphus* the firſt Prior, and ſettled large Endowments upon it, *viz.* all his Lands in the Iſle of *Oſney*, all the Houſes belonging to his Mills there, with the Tithes of them, the Church and Manor of *Weſton*; as alſo the Churches of *Cleydon*, *Hokenorton*, *Kidlington*, *Sheneſton* and *Cheſterton*, divers Lands within the Borough of *Oxford*, the whole Village of *Eaton* and *Hamlet* of *Sparſway*, with many other Cantles of Land, &c. procuring the Canons the Liberties of Frank-pledge, Court-Leets, free Warren, Toll, &c. throughout moſt of theſe Lands. About 20 Years after the Foundation of this Houſe, all the Revenues belonging to the Church of St. *George* before-mentioned, were tranſlated to this Houſe; and in After-times Multitudes of Benefactors, out of pure Devotion for their Souls Health, beſtowed upon it many Manors, Churches and Lands, with a Curſe annexed to any that ſhould preſume to alienate or ſubſtract them from God's Uſe.

This Houſe, at its firſt Foundation, was but a Priory of an indifferent and ordinary Model; but in the Ages following, by the large Donations beſtowed on it, became an Abbey, being adorned with divers new Edifices and Additions made to it by divers Benefactors, and theſe ſo ſtately and magnificent, that the very Ruins did not long ſince ſhew that it was ſecond to none in *England*, for its ſpacious Lodgings, Chapels, and two bulky high Towers, a large and fine Hall, and convenient Infirmary and Dormitory. Near the great Gate, were the Alms-houſes, called *Domus Dei*, or God's Houſe, erected for poor Clerks, and other indigent People, who were, or had been Servants to the Abbey, and lived upon the offal Meat that came from the Monks Table; but beſides, they had ſome kind of Allowance annually from the Abbey, and ſome ſmall Parcels of Land given them by Benefactors for their Liveries. Theſe poor Alms-Men had a Chapel joining to their Habitation, dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and a Chaplain called *Capellanus Sancti Nicholai*, to celebrate Divine Service daily to them. To him the Abbey allowed 40 *s. per Ann.* and other pious Perſons often gave him ſmall Contributions. The Chapel was open not only to the Tradeſmen of the Town, but to Strangers and Pilgrims. To the Abbey alſo belonged, 1. A Tannery upon the River *Eld*, for making Leather and Parchment. 2. A Brew-houſe, Bake-houſe, and Slaughter-houſe. 3. Divers Tradeſmen, as Taylors, Luminers, Wax-Chandlers, &c. ſo that for the Number of Inhabitants it was accounted a Pariſh. We meet with a pretty exact Catalogue of the Priors and Abbots of this Houſe, in Number 23, of whom we ſhall mention ſome few, in whoſe Time ſome Things memorable happened, as (1.) *Wigodus* the ſecond Prior; in whoſe Time it was turned into an Abbey; the Church of St. *George* was by the Pope given to the Canons of St. *Frideſwide*, and *Robert D'oiley* the Founder died, and was buried at *Enſham* Abbey, according to his Will. (2.) *John Rading* the 6th Prior, when he had governed 6 Years, reſigned his Office, and took on him the Habit of a *Minorite* of *Northampton*. *Matth. Paris* ſays, he did it *cordis puſillanimitate detruſus*. (3.) *John Leech*, the 7th Prior; in his Time moſt of the Abbey was rebuilt, and great Additions made, many of which he did *proprio ſumptu*. (4.) *Adam Berniers*, the 8th Prior, who was ſo celebrated a Preacher, that the Scholars of the Univerſity came to hear him. (5. *Richard de Appletree*, the 9th Prior; in his Time King *Henry* III. having raiſed the Siege of *Kenelworth*, came to this Abbey and celebrated 7 Days there with great Revellings and Mirth; he reſigned in 1267. (6.) *William de Sutton* was the next Prior, and one of the moſt famous. He went with ſeveral Biſhops and Abbots of this Nation to a Council held at *Leyden*, *Anno* 1274,

1274, to consult of several Things belonging to the Church, and particularly whether the Care of War did not belong to the Prelates of the Church, according to the Example of the *Maccabees*; as also how to bring the *Greek* Church into Subjection to the *Roman*, and correct the Vices of the Monks and Priests, &c. He also compiled the Register of this House with wonderful Care and Diligence. In his Time *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, visited this House *tam in Capite quam in membris*, and received for his Procurations 24 Marks. (7.) *John de Kidlington* built High-bridge and our Lady's Chapel. He was the 14th Abbot. (8.) *Thomas Hokenorton*, the 17th Abbot, was a great Benefactor to the University, building 10 Schools for their Use, and repairing several Halls belonging to this Monastery, as *Glazen-hall*, *Deep-hall*, *George-hall*, *Woodstock-hall*, and St. *Edward*'s Hall, and making several new Chambers in them. (9.) *John Walton*, the 18th Abbot translated *Boetius de consolatione Philosophiæ* into *English*, and in 1472, was consecrated Archbishop of *Dublin*. (10.) *Robert King*, the last Abbot and titular Bishop of *Roan* surrendred it up to King *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1539, when it had flourished 410 Years.

The Church here was a more than ordinary excellent Fabrick, and not only the Envy of other religious Houses in *England*, but also of many beyond Sea; not only the Admiration of the Neighbours, but Foreigners that came to the University, for the Architecture, which was so exquisite and full of Variety of Workmanship, as Carvings, Cuttings, Pinacles, Towers, &c. was so taking, that Out-landers were invited thereby to come over and take the Draughts of it. Nor was the Inside less admirable, the Walls being adorned with rich Hangings, the Windows with awful Paintings, the Pillars with curious Statues and Images, the Floor with speaking Monuments, and all other Places with Rarities, Reliques, &c. There were several Chapels in this Church, as St. *Thomas*'s, our Lady's, &c. and double Isles on each Side of the Church; in the Campanile, or Steeple, were six Bells, besides the *Great Tom*, which was removed from hence in Queen *Mary*'s Time to *Christ-Church*. Many honourable Persons were buried in it, as *Edith*, the Wife of the Founder, two *Henry D'oily*'s, Father and Son, *Adam*, Bishop of St. *Asaph*, *John de Plessets* Earl of *Warwick*, *Philip de Eya*, Treasurer to King *Henry* I. *Ella*, Countess of *Warwick*, and many others, besides twenty Abbots, who lie under beautiful Tombs; after it was surrendred to the King by the Abbot and Convent, it remained in his Hands three Years, the Revenues being kept entire, with an Intention to settle them on a Bishoprick, and place the Chapter here, which was accordingly done, and afterward removed to St. *Frideswide*'s, and settled in *Christ-Church*, as is there and elsewhere observed. The Revenues of this Abby were valued at the Dissolution at 654 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.* ½ *per Ann. Dug. Stev.* 755 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* ½ *Speed ex Lel.*

Rewley, *Ruley*, or *North Osney*, in *Latin*, *Locus Regalis* in *North Osney*, an Abbey of *Cistertians* in the Suburbs of *Oxford*, seated in pleasant Groves, and encompassed with pleasant Streams remote from the City, and for its Solitariness suitable to the Monks Disposition, who sought such Places as propereſt to exercise their Devotion in. It was founded in 1281, by *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, Brother of King *Henry* III. who having erected it for Monks of the *Cistertian* Order, procured some to be brought from *Thame*, who were of that Fraternity, and planted here, causing *Robert Burnet*, then Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, to dedicate it. The Founder at first endowed it with all the Lands and Tenements he had in *North Osney*, being the ancient Honour of St. *Walery*'s, and all his Manor of *Erdington*, a large Revenue, if it be true, that there were but nine Monks planted at first in it (as a certain Author tells us, *Dugd. Bar.*) but we believe him much mistaken; for in another Author we find, that there were fifteen

fifteen put in at the firſt Settlement, and at the Diſſolution there were twenty-one. The Benefactors beſides were *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall* his Son, who gave the Monks here, that they might pray for the Soul of *Richard* his Father, his Mills at *Karſington*, the Advowſon of the Church of *Wendrove*, his Woods of *Nettlebed*, with divers Houſes in *London*, &c. as alſo *Joan Gille*, who in 1486, gave to theſe Monks her Farm in St. *Giles*'s Pariſh, *Oxford*, called *Black-hall*, and a Meadow, to pray for the Health of her own, and Friends Soul, and keep her Obit yearly, and in it ſhould ſix Shillings and eight Pence be diſtributed yearly among the Monks, and ſeveral others, who gave them ſmall Sums or Parcels of Lands.

They had many conſiderable Privileges throughout moſt of their Lands, *viz.* all their Lands in the County of *Oxford* owed no Suit or Service to any Hundred Court there; they were exempt, for the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, in whoſe Dioceſe they were; as alſo from all Taxations and Subſidies; they had *Viſum Franci Plegii*, or View of Frank-pledge, which, according to our Lawyers, is a Writ to exempt one from coming to the View of Frank-pledge, who is not in the Hundred reſident; the Site of *North Oſney* they had alſo free, excepting ſome ſmall Suit to the Founder and his Heirs, which he reſerved to himſelf expreſly by his Charter; but they wanted this Privilege, to have a Place in the Univerſity it ſelf, or among the Monks of it, in their general Proceſſions.

The Church, with the Abbey it ſelf, and Church-yard adjoining, was dedicated by the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, with the Patron's Conſent, to the Virgin *Mary*, in 1281. Much of this Houſe, together with the Refectory, was ſtanding in 1720, and ſo is now, we doubt not. In one of the Windows of the upper Chambers is a ſhorn Monk kneeling with his Habit on; other Inſcriptions there were in the Windows before the late Civil Wars, which are not now legible, being broke down by the Soldiers, who kept Watch and Ward in it. Over the Gate which leads into the Court, are the Arms of the Founder's Father, *viz.* an Engle with two Heads diſplayed, as King of the *Romans*, and his paternal Coat, *viz.* a Lion Rampant within the Bordure of Beſants, both which were always born by the Abbot and Convent, as the Arms of their Abbey. It is ſaid this Abbey fell among the alien Abbies in 1414, but by Miſtake; for we find it inhabited till King *Henry* VIIIth's Time, when it was diſſolved, and was then certified to be worth *per Ann.* 174*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* After the Suppreſſion, the Site of this Houſe was granted, among other Things, by King *Henry* VIII. to Dr. *George Owen*, who was Phyſician to King *Edward* VI. Queen *Jane*, Q. *Mary*, and Q. *Elizabeth*, ſucceſſively; but it ſeems that he kept it not long, for the ſame King bought it of his Son *George Owen*, Eſq; and gave it the ſame Year to the Dean and Canons of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, (excepting the Lead and Bells) who have been the Owners of it ever ſince, and are ſo at this Day. Moſt of the Buildings have been long ſince demoliſhed, and the Stones and other Materials ſold, but the Chapter-houſe, and ſome Buildings adjoining are turned to a Brewhouſe. Men of good Credit report many Things of the Misfortunes of the Inhabitants, who having been Perſons of Wealth and Subſtance, have, while dwelling here, been reduced to Want of Bread and common Neceſſaries. Rubbiſh and Pieces of Foundations are often dug up here, and with them ſometimes great Quantities of Mens Bones; as alſo at *South Oſney*, which are very indecently uſed, to the Reproach of Chriſtianity, yea Humanity. We have a pretty exact Liſt of the Priors of this Abbey, but nothing remarkable ſaid of them, and therefore we ſhall mention the laſt of them only, *viz.* *Nicholas Auſten*, who ſurrendring his Convent to King *Henry* VIII. had a Penſion for Life aſſigned him of 22 Pounds a Year, of which our Hiſtories tell us he was in Poſſeſſion, *Anno* 1553.

Banbury, Mr. *Speed*, in his Catalogue of the Religious Houſes of this County out of *Leland*, mentions, (1.) A College in this Town dedicated to St. *Mary*, but ſays nothing either of the Founder or Benefactors, yet tells us, that at the Diſſolution of the Abbies, it was certified to be worth 48 *l.* 6 *s.* *per Ann.* (2.) An Hoſpital dedicated to St. *John*, then valued at 15 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.* ½ *per Ann.* which none of our Writers about the ancient Monaſteries ſpeak any Thing of.

Biſſiter, or more properly *Burceſter*, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtin*, founded by *Gilbert* Lord *Baſſet* of *Hedendon* (ſo called, to diſtinguiſh him from the *Baſſets* of *Drayton*, *Sapcote* and *Wycomb*, all noble Families) and *Egeline Courtney* his Wife, who endowed it with large Poſſeſſions; as did alſo *William Longeſpe*, and among other Things, gave them Paſture for 50 Cattle at *Erdinton*, to feed among his Cattle there. Another Benefactor to theſe Canons was *Philip Baſſet*, Brother of *Fulc Baſſet*, Biſhop of *London*, who gave them all his Lands in *Cliſton*, *Heeton* and *Dadington* in this Shire; as alſo in *Grimesbury* in the Pariſh of *Banbury* in *Northamptonſhire*, all which Gifts are recited and confirmed by King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 9. This Priory at the Diſſolution was valued at 147 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.* *per Ann.* *Dug.* 167 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.* *Sp. ex Lel.* In the *Monaſticon* we alſo are informed, that King *Edward* III. in the 29th Year of his Reign, did give a Licenſe to *Nicholas Jordan*, an Hermit, *Cuſtos* of the Chapel of St. *John Baptiſt*, in this Town, to found an Hoſpital here to the Honour of God, the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, and St. *John Baptiſt*. It fell with the Priory, and was valued with it, as a Part of the Revenues of it, as we ſuppoſe the Chapel was.

Brockley, a Priory of Canons of St. *Auguſtin*, dedicated to St. *Mary*, mentioned by Mr. *Speed*, without the Names of any Founder or Benefactors, and none elſe.

Bruern, or as it is written in the *Monaſticon*, *Brure*, a *Ciſtercian* Monaſtery, founded by *Nicholas Baſſet*, (as Mr. *Speed* ſays) *Anno* 1147, King *Henry* III. *Roger de Newburgh* Earl of *Warwick*, who gave theſe Monks his Lordſhip of *Merſden* in *Northamptonſhire*, and others were Benefactors to this Abbey; all whoſe Gifts were confirmed to the Monks here by King *John*, in the 6th Year of his Reign. It was valued at the Diſſolution at 134 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.* *per Ann.* *Dug.* 124 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.* *Sp. ex Lel.*

Clattercote, or *Clattercold*, a Monaſtery dedicated to St. *Leonard*, of which we meet with nothing more than that *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, did by his Teſtament give to this Priory of *Clattercote*, the Patronage of the Church of *Rotley* in *Warwickſhire*; and that at the Diſſolution of the Abbies it was valued at 34 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* *Speed.* Several of the Lands belonging to this Houſe were, at the Diſſolution given to Sir *William Petre*, Secretary of State, by King *Henry* VIII. who, getting them again by Exchange, ſettled them upon his new College of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*.

Chipping-Norton, a Monaſtery mentioned by Mr. *Speed* without Dedication, Founder or Benefactors, valued at 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* *per Annum.*

Coges, or *Cogges*, a *Benedictine* Monaſtery, made by *Manaſſes Arſic*, the Head of whoſe Barony was this Place. He gave, 3 *Hen.* I. *Anno* 1103, this Church of *Coges*, unto the Monks of *Feſcamp* in *Normandy*, with Lands and Tithes in divers other Places; whereupon thoſe Monks ſent over Part of their Convent thither, and there founded a Cell to their foreign Monaſtery. This Cell was diſſolved by Act of Parliament among the Priories alien, in the Reign of King *Henry* V. being given him to carry on his Conqueſts in *France*.

Cold-Norton, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*, founded by *William Fitz Alan*, Lord of *Clun*, who gave his Manor-houſe in this Place to God, St. *Mary*, St. *John*, and St. *Giles*, and endowed it with divers Lands. The Anceſtors of *Reginald* Earl of *Bologne*, gave divers Lands and Poſſeſſions to the Monks of this Priory, which he not only confirmed,

firmed, but with the Consent of *Ida* his Wife, gave more, *viz.* 108 Acres and an half of Land. King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 13. confirmed to the Prior and Canons of this House, dedicated to St. *John* the Evangelist, the Lands and Possessions of the said *Reginald*, and divers other Benefactors of lesser Note, as *Richard Sergeaux*, &c. *Ralph de Stafford* Earl of *Stafford*, bearing a venerable Respect to the Order of Friars *Eremites* of St. *Augustin*, did 44 *Edw.* III. bestow his Manor of *Rowlandright* (now vulgarly called *Rollright*) in this Shire, upon the Prior and Convent of this House, for the Maintenance of two (one *Dudg. Bar.*) Canons, perpetually to celebrate Divine Service there, for the good Estate of himself during his Life, and for the Health of his Soul afterwards; as also for the Souls of his Parents, Friends, and all the Faithful deceased, for ever, by his Charter indented at his Manor of *Tisho* in *Warwickshire*. In the 22d Year of King *Henry* VII. *Hugh Croft*, Esq; released and conveyed over to the said King all his Right, Title and Claim to this Priory of *Cold-norton*, and Patronage of the same, and all the Lands and Revenues thereunto belonging, formerly enjoyed by *John Wotton*, late Prior of the said Priory, whose Deed bears Date 21 *Febr.* of the said Year. After this Conveyance made, the King 24 *April* of the same Year, ordered an Inquisition to be taken at *Dorchester*, before *William Young*, Escheator of this County, concerning the same House, and it was found, That *John Wotton*, late Prior of this Priory, was seized of the said Priory, and the Manor of *Cold-norton*, with divers other Lands and Estates, as in the Inquisition expressed, in the Right of the said Priory and being so seized, died on the Eve of *Palm-Sunday*, in the Eleventh Year of the said King, without having any Convent of Canons, or any profest Canon in the said Priory at that Time: The Succession of the said Priory did thereupon wholly finish, dissolve, extinguish and determine; by which the said Priory, and all the Estate thereunto belonging, did escheat to the King, whose Ancestors were Founders and Patrons of the same, and that the Revenue of the said Priory over and above all Reprises, is of the Value of 50*l per Ann.*

Dorchester, an Abbey of Regular Canons of St. *Augustin*, founded by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*, who made one *Alured* the first Prior of it. *Edmund Read* was a singular Benefactor to these Monks, and in Gratitude to him we find a Constitution made by *John Clifton*, the Eleventh Prior, and the whole Convent of Canons at *Dorchester*, *viz.* That on the Account of the singular Devotion and real Affection, which their Beloved in Christ, *Edmund Read*, Lord of *Borstall*, in sincere Charity beared to their Convent, We have, as much as in us lies, for our selves and Successors, given and granted unto the said *Edmund*, these spiritual Advantages, *viz.* That every Day, during the Life of the said *Edmund* and *Agnes* his Wife, *John Stokys* and *Alice* his Wife, and *Thomas Wyfold* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, there be said by the Canon that celebrates Mass in the Chapel of St. *Mary*, the Prayer, *Deus, qui Caritates*, for their happy Estates; and the Collect, *Deus, cui proprium*, in the Mass for the Dead, at the Altar of St. *Michael*, for ever, for the Health of the Souls of *Robert*, and *Catharine* and *Maud* his Wives, *John James* and *Christian* his Wife, and all the aforesaid Benefactors; and also that they had granted for the Souls aforesaid, an Anniversary of nine Lessons, *viz. placebo & dirige*, &c. to be celebrated once a Year for ever, on the Feast of St. *Julian*, or 6 Days after, and an especial Participation of the Prayers, Fasts, and good Works of the Canons, that by many Suffrages they may attain eternal Life, &c. dated 19 *Feb.* 1438; for which Services the aforesaid *Edmund* gave the Abbot and Covent 20 Pounds. We have a List of the Abbots, in Number 15, but none of them of Note but *Roger*, who was the 14th, and Suffragan of *Salisbury*, and *John Mersh* the 15th, who with six of the Canons subscribed to the Supre-

macy of King *Henry* VIII. and having reſigned their Abbey had 22*l. per Ann.* allowed him for Life. He was alive in 1553, near 20 Years after the Suppreſſion. The Abbey-Church after the Diſſolution was in Part, *viz.* the Eaſt-part, bought by a rich Man of the Town, and given to augment the Pariſh Church; it coſt him 140*l.* There is a vulgar Tradition here, that

Within the Sound of the great Bell
No Snake or Adder e'er ſhall dwell.

And the Reaſon given for it is, That *Birinus* was ſtung to Death with Snakes, which to confirm, the oldeſt Men of the Place ſay they never ſaw any venemous Creature within that Diſtrict, and have heard their Fathers ſay the ſame. This Abbey was valued at the Suppreſſion at 219*l.* 12*s. Dug. Sp.*

Ewelme, an Hoſpital built by *William de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, with the Concurrence of *Alice* his Wife, and a Licenſe granted him by King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 15. ſo to do, for two Chaplains, and 13 poor Men, that they ſhould be a Body corporate, and that he might endow the ſame with one Hundred Marks *per Ann.* This Hoſpital was founded in this Town, *Anno* 1448, and was called *God's Houſe.* The Office of the two Prieſts was allotted them by the Founder thus, the one to inſtruct the Poor in religious Duties, and the other to be a Schoolmaſter to teach poor Children, and each of them to have ten Pounds *per Ann.* the Miniſter to have ſixteen Pence a Week, and the other twelve a Shilling. It was valued at the Suppreſſion at 20*l. per Annum.*

Eynſham, or *Egneſham*, a *Benedictine* Monaſtery, ſituate upon the River *Thames*, and founded and endowed by one *Ailmer* or *Ethelmare*, Earl of *Cornwall*, in the Reign of King *Ethelred*, who confirmed the Lands given to it, and granted divers Liberties and Privileges to the ſame, in the Year of our Lord 1005. To this Houſe the Monaſtery of *Stow* near *Lincoln*, which was built and endowed by *Godeva*, the Wife of *Leofrick*, Earl of *Mercia*, before the Conqueſt, was annexed as a Cell. In the Year 1109, this Monaſtery being fallen into Decay, was repaired by King *Henry* I. who confirmed to it at the ſame Time all its Lands and Liberties, which royal Favour might probably be the Cauſe that it found ſo many Benefactors in After-times; for in the ſame Reign, *Anno* 21, *Ralph Baſſet* added one Monk to this Convent, giving one Carucate of Land in *Chinolton* in *Nottinghamſhire*, and ten Oxen for his Maintenance, which Land was Parcel of his Manor of *Coleſtune*, or *Colſton Baſſet* hard by. *Gilbert Baſſet*, a Branch of the ſame Family, gave alſo about the ſame Time to it, two Parts of his Tithes of *Stratton* in this Shire, as alſo the Tithes of Wool and Cheeſe throughout all his Lands. He was a younger Son of *Ralph Baſſet*, Juſtice of *England* in that King's Reign. *Reginald de St. Walerie* alſo for the Health of the Souls of King *Henry* II. and Queen *Eleanor*, as alſo for the good Eſtate of himſelf and *Bernard* his Son, gave the Churches of *Tetbury* and *Legis. Nigel D'Oiley* alſo remitted to theſe Monks one Hide of Land, which he held of this Abbey, with the Conſent of *Robert Bloet*, then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, giving unto them three Hides and an half more, lying in *Mildecumbe*, for the Health of his Soul, and the Souls of his Wife and Children. *Maud* the Empreſs alſo granted to theſe Monks the Church of *Combe*, to which *John de St John* of *Stanton* was Witneſs, who gave to the ſame Monks the Church of *Stanton*. Many other Benefactors gave ſmall Portions of Lands, Tithes, Tenements, Mills, and certain Quantities of Corn to be paid yearly to this Monaſtery, of which the Prices are very remarkable, as from the Manor of *Stokes* in this County, *Anno* 1256, 8 Quarters of Wheat, at 4*s. per* Quarter; 11 Quarters of Miſcellane, at 18*d. per* Quarter; 10 Quarters of Barley, at 2*s. per* Quarter; 8 Quarters of Oats, at 12*d. per* Quarter; and after the ſame Rate the like Quantities of Corn of *Cherlbery*, *Berton*, &c. There is a Catalogue extant

tant of the Abbots of this Manor, in Number 28, of which theſe are the moſt remarkable, *viz. Miles Sally*, the 26th, who being Biſhop of *Landaff*, held this Abbey *in Commendam* in 1500, and *Anthony Kitchin*, who with his Prior, Subprior, and 13 Monks more, ſubſcribed to the King's Supremacy, and afterward ſurrendred the Abbey in 1539, upon the Promiſe of an Allowance of 135 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* but being ſoon after made Biſhop of *Landaffe*, we ſuppoſe he quitted it in 1545; he was alive in 1553. There is now nothing remaining of this Monaſtery, but ſome Foundations, and a Gate-houſe. Sir *Henry Spelman*, a zealous Advocate for the Church and all Church Lands, relating the terrible Diſaſters that have often, and do ſtill attend ſuch as have them impropriated to them and their Families, mentions particularly the Misfortunes of the Owners of the Lands of this Monaſtery, who was firſt *Lodowick Grevil*, who had but two Sons, *Lodowick* and *Edward*. *Lodowick* by Chance ſhot his Brother, and himſelf having poiſoned a certain Perſon, was preſſed to Death, becauſe he would not plead. His Son *Edward* was knighted, but was obliged to ſell this Abbey to one *Fiſher* a Skinner, of *London*, whoſe Son, Sir *Edward Fiſher*, conſumed his Eſtate; and after he had ſold all, lived always in Fear of Bailiffs. Sir *Edward Grevil* had a Son that broke his Leg going over a Stile, and died of it. *Hiſtory of Sacril. p.* 128. This Monaſtery at the Diſſolution was valued at 441 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.* ½ *per Ann.* 421 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *d. Speed ex Lel.*

Godſtow, a Priory of *Benedictine* Nuns, founded by a rich Widow, named *Ida*, or *Editha*, who became the firſt Abbeſs of it, *Anno* 1138. The Church of it was dedicated in the Honour of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, and St. *John Baptiſt*, by *Alexander*, then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, in the Preſence of King *Stephen* and *Maud* his Queen, with an Abundance of Biſhops, Earls, Barons, and others of the beſt Quality, who all gave to the ſaid Church at the ſame Time ſome Rents and Endowments; whereupon *Albericus*, Biſhop of *Hoſtia*, the Pope's Legate, then in *England*, releaſed to every one of the ſaid Benefactors one Year of enjoined Penance, and granted moreover a Remiſſion of 40 Days in every Year, to all thoſe who ſhould in Devotion viſit the ſaid Church on the Day of St. *Priſca* the Virgin, 18 *Jan.* or on the Nativity of St. *John* Baptiſt. The Lands thus given were confirmed by King *Stephen* and by King *Richard* I. in the firſt Year of his Reign.

Fair *Roſamund*, the Daughter of *Walter* Lord *Clifford*, was a Nun of this Houſe, and being equally witty and chearful, as well as beautiful beyond Parallel, was the Delight of all the other Nuns. But being tempted from her chaſte and innocent Life, by King *Henry* II. who was, tho' in other Reſpects a Prince of great Virtues, yet an immoderate Lover of Women; ſhe left her Monaſtery, and threw her ſelf into his Embraces. The King was very fond of her; and becauſe he found his Queen *Eleanor* greatly diſguſted at his Unfaithfulneſs to her Bed, he built her an Houſe at *Woodſtock*, incloſed with a Labyrinth, which had ſo many Windings and Turnings, that none could get to her, but either the King himſelf, or his Confidents. Here ſhe lived ſome Years, and uſed now and then to viſit her Nunnery, where ſhe met ſometimes with proper Reproofs for her unchaſte Living, which ſhe put off with ſome pleaſant, tho' no Ways ſatisfactory Anſwer. At length the Nuns arguing with her, and talking about Heaven and Hell, and telling her in how great Danger ſhe was of falling into the later, without a ſincere Repentance; ſhe replied, Tho' ſhe was a Concubine, ſhe ſhould be ſaved. How ſhall we know that, ſaid they? Why, ſaid ſhe, if that Tree (pointing to a Tree before her, that had green Leaves on it) be turned into Stone after my Death, then ſhall I have Life among the Saints in Heaven. And 'tis ſaid ſhe gave the ſame Anſwer ſeveral Times upon the like Occaſion. After her Death this Thing came to paſs, and the Stone was commonly ſhewn to Strangers at *Godſtow*, till the Houſe was diſſolved.

While

While she continued in this her dissolute Life, contrary to her Parents Will, and the good Education they had given her, Queen *Eleanor*'s Revenge grew every Day more and more implacable and watchful; so that seeing *Rosamund* sitting without her Bower to take the Air, and busy at Work, she furiously sallied out upon her, and *Rosamund* flying, dropped a Bottom of Silk from her Lap, by which the Queen being conducted thro' all the Mazes of her Labyrinth, got to her, and so vented her Spleen upon her, that she lived but a few Days after. Some say that she forced her to drink a Cup of poisoned Wine, which was her Death. Her Parents were still living, and her Mother *Magaret* buried her in the Middle of the Quire of the Church here, the Abbess and Nuns permitting it, because she had given them an handsome Gratuity to pray for her after her Death. Soon after her Burial, there was a very handsome Tomb erected to her Memory, and being covered with a silken Pall, was set about with Wax Tapers continually burning, and so continued for 14 Years. Her Parents were very sollicitous for her Soul as well as her Body, and perswaded *Osbert Fitz-hugh* (a great Baron in *Herefordshire*, (the Consent of King *Henry* being first obtained) to give these Nuns one Salt-work in *Wiche* called the *Cote*, belonging to his Manor of *Wichebald*, to pray for the Health of the Soul of *Rosamond*; *Margaret* her Mother lived not long after; and her Father at his Death gave to these Nuns, for the Health of the Souls of *Margaret* his Wife and *Rosamond* his Daughter, his Mill at *Frampton*, and a little Meadow being near it, called *Lecheton*, in pure and perpetual Alms.

In this State Things remained all the Reign of this King; but in the first Year of King *Richard*'s Reign, *Hugh*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, (called in the *Romish* Kalendar St. *Hugh*) being a Man of a very holy Life, made his primary Visitation; and coming into *Godstow* Church, observed *Rosamond*'s Tomb to be had in great Veneration by the Nuns, and inquiring whose it was, the Nuns answered, That it was *Rosamund*'s, who was so dearly beloved by the late King *Henry*, and for whose sake he had been a munificent Benefactor to their poor House, by giving them large Revenues for the Maintenance of those Lights. The good Bishop hearing it, burst out into a Fit of Zeal, and said, Take her away from hence, for she was a Whore, and the King's Affections to here were unlawful and adulterous, and bury her out of the Church with the rest of the People, to the End, that by her Example other Women may be terrified from such vicious Practices. The Nuns durst not gainsay the Bishop's Injunction; but being obliged, in Gratitude to her and her Parents, and Respect to King *Henry*, who had for her sake done extraordinary Things for their Nunnery, to take Care of her Body, they took her Bones, and putting them into a perfumed Leather Bag, wrapped them up in Lead, and buried them in their Chapter-house, the usual Burial-place of the Nuns, under a fair large Stone, with this Inscription, *TVMBA ROSAMVNDÆ*, which remained to the Dissolution of the Monastery, (as *Leland* tells us) when it was taken up. She was, after her Decease, esteemed a true Penitent, and on that Account saved; whereupon there was a Cross erected hard by *Godstow* Monastery, with this Inscription:

Qui meat hac, oret, signumq; salutis adoret.
Utque sibi detur veniam, Rosamunda precetur.

In *English* thus:

Whoe'er thou art, that travelleſt this way,
Worship our Saviour's Cross, and after pray:
That thou by *Rosamunda*'s Intercession,
Mayest be pardon'd every Transgression.

The

The Family of the *Withams*, who were Persons many of them of great Note and Distinction, were bountiful Benefactors to this Nunnery; for *Robert de Witham*, in the Time of King *Henry* II. having three Daughters Nuns at *Godstow*, gave them a large House called *Midley* or *Medley*, between that and *Oxford*, pleasantly situated upon the River *Thames*, and having delighful Walks and Gardens. The Nuns in the Summer-time frequently retired thither to recreate themselves with Mirth and Pastimes, and *Rosamond* often met them there. *Vincent de Witham* confirmed his Father's Gift, and moreover bestowed on them other Lands, because he had also two Daughters Nuns there. Some have thought that *Midley* was a Religious House, because the Nuns were so often there, but we conceive it to be a Mistake, because we find not so much as a consecrated Oratory in it, but only a Room set apart for their private Devotion. *Reginald de St. Walerie*, was also a great Benefactor to these Nuns; for he gave them a Mill at *Walvercote*, as also a *Were* called *Kinleswere*; likewise certain Meadows called *Heringesham*, *Boteham* and *Lichesey*, with an Island lying between the two Bridges, and half the Meadow called *Lambey*. The Nuns here had a common Library for their Use, well furnished with Books, most of them *English*, and divers of them historical. The Lives of holy Men and Women, especially these later, were curiously written on Vellum, (for Printing was not known) and many Illuminations appeared throughout, that the Nuns might be more easily drawn to follow their Examples; for which Reason also several sacred Stories were painted in their Church, more than in any other Church or Chapel.

Several Parts of this Nunnery are yet standing, *viz.* (1.) Some Remains of the Cloisters, which shew that they were adorned with fine Paintings and Sentences of Scripture, written with large Letters. (2.) A small Chapel on the South-side of what is standing of the Tower of the Church, and is about 13 Yards in Length, and about 8 and an half in Breath; near it was the Library, as some of our Antiquaries suppose. (3.) The Granary or Barn belonging to the Nunnery; over the Door is the Head of a Man with a Mitre on, supposed to be the Head of *Hugh* Bishop of *Lincoln*, who built it. The Threshers in this Barn in King *Edward* IIId's Days, (our Histories tell us) had no more than two Pence Half-penny for threshing a Quarter of Wheat or Rye; three Half-pence for a Quarter of Barley or Oats, which was the Price then given in other Places, and continued for some Years after.

We have a List of the Abbesses of this Nunnery, from *Editha* the first Founder of it, being in Number 21, but nothing memorable of any of them, except *Catharine Bukley*, or *Buckly*, who was the last Abbess, and was driven, like others of that Time, to surrender her House by ill Usage, to avoid being turned out by Force. She resolutely withstood Dr. *London*, and told him she would not yield up her Place, till she saw the King's or the Lord *Cromwell*'s Order for her so to do; and the Gentry of *Oxfordshire* earnestly petitioned the King to spare this Nunnery, because most of their Daughters were bred up in it, and nothing unbecoming their Profession could be laid to their Charge; yet all was ineffectual, their Revenues were so considerable, that it must be suppressed; for the Valuation of it was 274 *l.* 5 *s.* 10 *d.* ½. *Dug.* 319 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.* *Speed ex Lel.*

Goring, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, dedicated to St. *Mary*, mentioned by Mr. *Speed* from *Leland*, without any Name of the Founder or Benefactors, valued at the Suppression at 60 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.* *per Ann.*

Littlemore, or *Lidmore*, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and founded by some of the Royal Predecessors of King *Henry* III. *Roger de Thoens*, *Roger de Sanford*, and *Thomas Bushcel*, (whose Deed bears Date 1254, 8 *Henry* III.) gave Lands to the Church of St. *Nicholas* and Priory of Nuns here. *Robert*,

bert, Abbot of *Abingdon*, and *Benjamin*, Rector of the Church of St. *Nicholas*, granted and confirmed to them certain Tithes. *Roger de Quincy*, Earl of *Winton*, and Conſtable of *Scotland*, releaſed to them their Suit to his Court. Pope *Innocent* IV. in the ſecond Year of his Pontificate, releaſed ten Days of injoined Penance to all ſuch of the Dioceſes of *Lincoln*, *Ely* and *Salisbury*, who being penitent, and confeſſed, ſhould contribute and aſſiſt to the Re-edifying of the Church of this Priory. This Nunnery at the Diſſolution was valued at 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *Speed ex Lel.* The Site and Demeſne of this Priory, with divers Lands, Manors, Tenements, Tithes, &c. thereunto belonging, were made over by King *Henry* VIII. to *George Owen*, Eſq; in Exchange for the Manor of *Charlbury*, with the Parſonage and Hamlets thereunto belonging, 38 *Hen.* VIII.

Sandford, or *Sandelford*, a Priory of *Benedictine* Monks, (placed by Sir *William Dugdale* by Miſtake, in *Berkſhire*) of which the Founder and Dedication is unknown. *Jeffry* Earl of *Perche* (*Pertici*) in *France*, gave to the Canons of *Sandelford* divers Lands and Rents, which *Stephen Langton*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Primate of all *England*, and Cardinal of the holy *Roman* Church, confirmed to them. King *Edward* I. in the twenty-firſt Year of his Reign, granted to the Prior and Convent of this Houſe free Warren in all their demeſne Lands. *Saiherus de St. Andrea*, granted to God and the Church of St. *Nicholas* at *Sandford*, and the Nuns there, a Rent of five Shillings *per Ann.* out of his Lands at *Littlemore*.

Stodely, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, dedicated to St. *Mary*, founded and endowed by *Bernard de St. Walerie*, with the Conſent of *Annora* his Wife, and Son *Thomas*. He gave Power to the Nuns upon the Vacancy of the Prioreſs, to chooſe another with the Aſſent of the Patron, or his Steward. *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, and *Godfrey de Craucumbe*, were Benefactors to them. *Thomas de St. Waline* ſucceeded his Father, and was by Inheritance Patron of this Nunnery; but having given ſome Offence to King *Richard* I. (how is not known) his Lands were all ſeized by that King, and conſequently the Patronage of this Houſe came to the Crown, whereupon King *Richard* II. in the firſt Year of his Reign, upon the Death of *Margery* the laſt Prioreſs, confirmed the Election of *Elizabeth Fremantal*, the Subprioreſs, into the Office of Prioreſs, and ſignified the ſame to the Biſhop of *Lincoln*. It was valued at the Suppreſſion at 82 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.* ½. *Dug.* 102 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.* ½. *Speed.*

Thame, or *Tame*, an Abbey of *Ciſtertian* Monks, founded *Anno* 1138, at *Ottendun* on *Otmore*, as is obſerved there, and endowed by Sir *Robert Gait*, Knt. who furniſhed it with Monks from *Waverley*. Biſhop *Godwin de Præſul Angl.* from *Newbrigenſis*, tells us, that *Alexander* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, was the Founder of this Monaſtery, and *Speed* out of *Leland* concurs with him, tho' he only removed it from *Ottendun*. 'Tis poſſible both might deſerve that Name in ſome Meaſure, for their contributing ſo liberally to the Buildings and Endowments. Their Eſtate was confirmed to them by King *Henry* II. in the eleventh Year of his Reign, and by King *Edward* II. in the tenth Year of his Reign. 'Twas very conſiderable for thoſe Times, being valued at the Suppreſſion at 256 *l.* 13 *s.* 7 *d.* ½ *per Ann. Dug. Speed ex Lel. Godw.*

Wroxton, or *Wrokeſton*, a Monaſtery of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtin*, founded by *Magiſter Michael Belet*, (ſo called commonly, for his Profeſſion of the Civil or Canon Law) for the Health of the Souls of King *Richard* I. and King *John*; as alſo for the Health of his own Soul, and the Souls of *Michael* his Father, and *Emme* his Mother, *John*, *William*, *Bogo*, *Robert*, *Adam*, *Harvey* and *Euſtace* his Brethren; and of *Emme*, *Annora*, and *Roſe*, his Siſters. He endowed it with his Manors of *Wroxton*, in which it ſtood, and *Thorp* near *Rowel* in

Northamptonſhire, which Eſtates King *Henry* III. confirmed to it, and moreover added the Liberties of *Sac*, *Soc*, *infangtheof*, &c.

It was found at the Suppreſſion to be worth 78 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum*. *Dugd.* 78 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.* *Sp.*

The MARTYRS *of this County.*

William Swinderby, Prieſt of the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, in which this County then was, one of the firſt that fell into Troubles upon the Account of *Wickliffe*'s Doctrines, upon this Occaſion: The Followers of *Wickliffe* were grown very numerous in and about *Oxford* eſpecially, and from thence were ſpread ſo thick all over the Nation, that it gave great Offence, not only to the Eccleſiaſticks, but to the Nobles and Commons, who had any Love of the Religion eſtabliſhed; which was much increaſed by the imprudent Zeal of the *Wickliffians* themſelves, who ſet up publickly on the Church-doors of St. *Paul*'s in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, certain Writings containing ſome foul Accuſations of the Popiſh Clergy, and certain Concluſions againſt the Hierarchy and Uſe of the Sacraments, the Vices of Monks and falſe Doctrines. This being done in the Dioceſe of *London*, the Biſhop thereof, with the Archbiſhop of *York*, and ſome others of the Clergy, acquainted the King with it, and the Parliament being met ſoon after, it was commanded that the Archbiſhops and Biſhops ſhould, for the future, execute their Office, according to the Canon Law, more ſeverely and zealouſly correct Offenders, root out Errors with all their Endeavours, and ſo bring the People into an Unity in the right Faith. By the Authority of this Commiſſion the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in his Viſitation, excommunicated all the Favourers of *Wickliffe* and his Doctrines; and Mr. *Swinderby* having preached at *Witney*, ſeveral of them were apprehended and impriſoned, being charged with divers Articles erroneous and heretical, as they were then eſteemed, *viz.* That no Prelate having Cure of Souls, being in deadly Sin, can do any Thing in abſoiling or binding a Sinner; That after the Sacramental Words ſaid of the Prieſt, having Intention of Conſecration, the Sacrament is not Chriſt's very Body; That every Prieſt may abſoil him that ſinneth, Contrition had; and notwithſtanding the Forbiddings of the Biſhop, is holden to preach to the People the Goſpel; That a Prieſt taking any Thing by Covenant for Maſſes, Baptiſm, Preaching, &c. doth Simony; That all outward Confeſſion is ſuperfluous; That it is not in the Pope's Power to grant any Man, upon his doing Penance, Remiſſion from the Pain or Blame of his Sin; That no Man may lawfully worſhip the Images of Chriſt, or his Mother, or any of the Saints, and ſuch as do it are guilty of Idolatry, &c. For theſe Doctrines he was long vexed and troubled, and thro' Fear of Death, was frighted into a Recantation; but ſoon after relapſed, and was condemned as an Heretick to ſuffer, which he eſcaped for a Time, by appealing from the Biſhop's Sentence to the King himſelf. What Succeſs his Petition had, we find not; but ſo long as King *Richard* II. lived, 'tis certain no further Puniſhment was inflicted on him; but upon the Settlement of King *Henry* IV. upon the Throne, the Parliament then ſitting at *London*, it was enacted, That the Favourers of *Wickliffe* ſhould be apprehended, and if they obſtinately perſevered in his Doctrines, ſhould be delivered to the Biſhop, and from him be committed

to the Correction of the ſecular Magiſtrate. This Law (ſays the Hiſtorian) brought a certain Prieſt to Puniſhment the ſame Year, who was burned in *Smithfield*; his Name is not mentioned indeed; but Mr. *Fox* ſaith, that by divers Conjectures, he was perſwaded that it was Mr. *Swinderby*, who was not diſmiſſed from the Biſhop's Sentence. About the ſame Time divers others in *Oxford*, and the Places adjacent, were perſecuted as Favourers of *Wickliffe*'s Doctrine, the Vice-chancellor *William Barton*, who calling together eight monaſtical Doctors, and four others, with the reſt of the Affinity, having ſet forth an Edict, which they confirmed with the Univerſity Seal, threatning every Man, under grievous Penalties, if they aſſembled themſelves with any of *Wickliffe*'s Favourers and his Followers, unleſs after three Days canonical Admonition, they did repent and return to the Church; and among the Sufferers in this Kind in this County, we have

John Aſhton, a Maſter of Arts, who being taken and examined concerning the Lord's Supper, confeſſed that the Bread, by the Sacramental Words, was the very ſame Body of Chriſt in Number, which was born of the Virgin *Mary*, yet becauſe he did not anſwer ſimply, according to Papal Traditions, as touching the Subject and Accident of tranſmuting the Subſtance of the Bread; he was committed to the ſecular Powers, and died in Priſon. Many others were much troubled for holding the ſame Doctrines, as

John Aſhwarby, Vicar of St. *Michael*'s in *Oxford*.

Peter Paine, who was forced to fly from *Oxford* into *Bohemia*, to ſecure himſelf, where he ſtoutly contended with the Sophiſters of thoſe Times about the Sacrament in both Kinds, and the Civil Dominion of the Clergy. He died at *Prague* in 1455.

John Purvey, who being accuſed of Hereſy at *Oxford*, was, with *Nicholas Hanford*, Doctor of Divinity, grievouſly tormented in the Priſon of *Saltwood*, and made to recant at St. *Paul*'s Croſs, by *Arundel* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and one and twenty Years after was taken and impriſoned by Archbiſhop *Chicheley*; and

Walter Brute, a graduated Lay-man of this Univerſity, and a Companion of *William Swinderby*'s, who being apprehended as an Heretick, was accuſed of, and condemned for theſe Articles, *viz.* That he aſſerted that *William Swinderby* was unjuſtly condemned; That in the Sacrament of the Altar, the very Bread and the Subſtance thereof do remain after the Conſecration, and that there are no Accidents without a Subſtance; That the Pope is the very Anti-Chriſt, becauſe in his Life and Manners he is contrary to the Laws, Doctrines and Deeds of Chriſt; That no Man may excommunicate any other, unleſs he knows him to be excommunicated of God; That every Prieſt may abſolve any Sinner that is truly contrite, and is bound to preach the Goſpel unto the People, notwithſtanding any Prohibition of the Biſhops; That all vocal Confeſſion is ſuperfluous, and not requiſite to Salvation, and many other Aſſertions contrary to the Popiſh Doctrines, both then and ſtill taught, being in Number 37, to which he made a long Anſwer, but no ways ſatisfactory to his Judges, who therefore obliged him to recant, and ſubmit to the Judgment of Holy Church, and ſo for the preſent he eſcaped. What became of him afterwards, we know not.

William Tindal of *Magdalen-Hall* in *Oxford*, where he not only took his Degrees, but being very learned and ſtudious, much addicted himſelf to the Reading of the Scriptures, in which having much profited, he read privately to the Students and Fellows upon ſuch Points of Divinity as were moſt edifying and ſaving. From the Univerſity he removed to one Mr. *Welche*'s in *Glouceſterſhire*, to be School-maſter to his Children, where living at an hoſpitable Table, he often met with Abbots, Deans, Arch-deacons, and other Doctors, whom in diſcourſe about Church Matters, he thought him-

himſelf obliged to oppoſe for the ſake of Scripture and Truth. His Diſputes were born with for a Time, as either Table-talk, or for Diſputation-ſake; but at length finding that Mr. *Tindal* was zealous in condemning the *Romiſh* Errors, and maintaining the Truth contrary to them, alledging Scripture for his uncontrolable Voucher, as they were in general much diſpleaſed with him; ſo one of their great Doctors being one Day preſſed with his Arguments, ſaid, That we had better be without God's Laws than the Pope's. This Speech ſo provoked Mr. *Tindal*, that he ſaid, He defied the Pope and all his Laws; and told him farther, That if God ſpared his Life, in a few Years, he would cauſe a Boy that driveth the Plough, to know more of the Scripture than he did. This Zeal for the Truth ſtirred him up many Enemies, who having given it out concerning him, That he was an Heretick in Sophiſtry, Logick and Divinity; he knew he could not be ſafe in his preſent Habitation, and therefore taking Leave of Mr. *Welch*, his kind Patron, he went up to *London*; but the ſame Fears ſtill haunting him, he went into *Germany*, and after he had been a while in *Saxony*, where he converſed with *Luther*, he came into the *Netherlands*, and ſettled at *Antwerp*. While he was here, he often thought of the miſerable Deception of the People of his own Nation, for want of the Knowledge of Scripture; and after many Thoughts about it, reſolved that the only effectual Way of healing all theſe Miſchiefs, was to tranſlate the holy Scriptures into ſuch a Language as was generally underſtood; for then all the groſs Superſtitions and Idolatries upheld in the Church, would ſo notoriouſly appear, that the wiſeſt, if not the greateſt Part of the Nation would abhor and forſake them. From theſe Conſiderations he was induced to undertake the Tranſlation of the New Teſtament, which he finiſhed in 1527, and then proceeded to tranſlate the Old, in which he was aſſiſted for a Time by Mr. *Miles Coverdale*. When it was printed it raiſed great Diſturbances, the Clergy declaimed againſt it, and ſaid there were a thouſand Hereſies in it, and that therefore it ought to be ſuppreſſed; others aſſerted, that it was impoſſible to tranſlate the Scriptures into *Engliſh*; or if that could be done, it was not lawful for the Lay-people to have it in their Mother-tongue, becauſe it would make them all Hereticks, and ſtir them up to rebel againſt their King. But theſe were but the Clamours of the inferior Clergy and Bigots, the Biſhops and higher Powers being incenſed and inflamed, not at the Scripture, but at the Deſign of the Tranſlator, who was about curing the Blindneſs of the People, ſet their Heads together, 1. To ſuppreſs the Tranſlation, and, 2. To deſtroy the Author. To effect the former of theſe, they inceſſantly beſought the King (*Henry* VIII.) to iſſue out his Proclamation, inhibiting all Perſons whatſoever, either to have, or read *Tindal's* Tranſlation, or any Works of his or others. And to bring about the other, they joined with Sir *Thomas More*, then Lord Chancellor, to examine all Perſons that came before him, and had been converſant in *Antwerp*, of the Places adjoining about Mr. *Tindal*, where he lodged, whereabout the Houſe ſtood; what was his Stature; and how he was apparelled, by which Marks having ſufficient Knowledge of him to find him out, they ſent over one *Henry Philips*, with a Servant with him, as if he had been a Gentleman to ſojourn at *Antwerp*, who inſinuating himſelf into Mr. *Tindal's* Acquaintance, betrayed him to the Emperor's Procurator General, by whom he was ſent to the Caſtle of *Tilford*, and kept there till he was put to Death, by being firſt ſtrangled by the common Hangman, and then burnt near the Caſtle, *Anno* 1536.

One *Cowbridge*, a Perſon at leaſt not in his right Senſes, if not perfectly mad, as was Mr. *Collins*, who was burnt in *Smithfield* the ſame Year, for lifting up his Dog above his Head, in Imitation of the Prieſts Exaltation of the Hoſt. He

was condemned by Dr. *Longland*, then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and burnt at *Oxford*: What were the Opinions and Articles charged upon him, and condemned in him for Hereſy, is not material for us to recount; for no Wonder it can be for Mad-men to utter wild and extravagant Opinions. One would think ſuch a Perſon, if he ſpake heretically, ſhould be pitied rather than puniſhed; and if it had been thought fit by Governors to have him out of the way, it was properer to put him into *Bedlam* than burn him; but either the Biſhop, or rather his fiery Officers, did not, or would not ſee his Weakneſs. Hereſy muſt not be ſpared, tho' in Perſons that know neither Good nor Evil, Truth from Falſehood; wherefore he was committed to the Fire, in which he ſhewed ſo much of a pious Senſe, that lifting up his Face to Heaven, he ſoberly and devoutly called upon the Lord Jeſus, and ſo departed.

Thomas Garret, or *Gerhard*, Curate of *Honey-Lane* in *London*, who tho' he was burnt in *Smithfield* with Dr. *Barnes* and *William Jerom*, yet his Sufferings being at *Oxford* chiefly, he was properly enough to be mention'd as a Martyr of this Shire. His Crime was, that he carried *Tindal*'s Tranſlation of the New Teſtament in *Engliſh*, with divers *Latin* Treatiſes, as *Unio diſſidentium*, &c. and ſold them to the Scholars there. This being known to Cardinal *Wolſey*, the Biſhop of *London*, and other chief Churchmen, they ſent their Officers to *Oxford* to make a privy Search thro' the Univerſity and Town to impriſon him, and puniſh him, and burn his Books, as many as they could find of them. One Mr. *Cole* the Proctor, who was Mr. *Garret*'s Friend, having Notice of the Deſign of Searching, gave him Warning of it, and adviſed him forthwith to leave the Place. Mr. *Garret* accordingly departed, and went towards *Dorſetſhire*; but coming back again to *Oxford* upon ſome Occaſion, he was taken in the Search, and committed to the Cuſtody of Dr. *Cotesford*, Maſter of *Lincoln* College, who was then Commiſſary, who locked him up in a Chamber as his Priſoner; Mr. *Garret*, while the Doctor was at Evenſong, ſlipt the Lock, and eſcaped to Mr. *Delabar* at *Glocester-hall*, who being one of the Brethren, furniſhed him with Things neceſſary for his ſecond Eſcape, and with Prayers ſent him away; but Mr. *Garret* was taken at *Hinkley*, a few Miles from *Oxford*, two or three Days after, and in the mean Time Mr. *Delabar* being examined about Mr. *Garret*'s Coming to him, and blamed for receiving him, was confined and put in the Stocks at the Commiſſary's Lodgings. But Mr. *Garret* was more ſeverely dealt with; for after ſome Days Impriſonment, he was convened before the Commiſſary Dr. *London* and others, and being convicted of Hereſy, (as they called it) was compelled to carry a Fagot in open Proceſſion, from *St. Mary*'s Church to St. *Frideſwide*'s, (now called *Chriſt-Church*) and Mr. *Delabar* with him. Several others who were ſuſpected of Hereſy, ſuffered at the ſame Time, as Mr. *John Clarke*, who died in Priſon, and could not be ſuffered to receive the Communion; and therefore comforted his departing Soul with theſe Words, *Crede & manducâſti*. Mr. *Sumners*, Mr. *Betts*, Mr. *Udal*, Mr. *Diet*, &c. who being taken into the Proceſſion, were forced, in Token of their Repentance, and renouncing their Errors, to caſt one of their Books into the Fire, made at the End of *Carfax* on Purpoſe, as they paſſed along: Mr. *Garret* was now releaſed, but relapſing, was taken and burnt as is above ſaid.

Thomas Barnard and *James Morton* were burned by Dr. *Longland* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, upon the ſame Day, the one for teaching the Lord's Prayer in *Engliſh*, and the other for having by him the Epiſtle of St. *James* tranſlated into *Engliſh*. In *Oxford* alſo, much about the ſame Time one Mr. *Barber*, a Maſter of Arts of the Univerſity, a Man excellently well learned, was forced to recant. He being ſummoned up to *Lambeth* before Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, was in his Examination ſo ſtout in the Cauſe of the Sacrament, and ſo learnedly defended himſelf

himself therein, that neither *Cranmer* himself, nor any there present, could answer his Allegations, which he brought out of *Augustin*, but were all taken with much Admiration at his ready and pertinent Quotation of that Father. Notwithstanding, as the Times then were, for fear of incurring the Penalties of the six Articles, then most strictly urged upon every Man, they durst not acquit him, but caused him to recant at *Oxford*, which he did not long survive; for he never prospered after it, but wore away.

Mr. *Malary*, a Master of Arts of *Cambridge*, was, about the same Time, and for the like Opinions, brought to his Recantation at *Oxford*, that he might be a Terror to this University; and for the greater Solemnity, he was obliged to do it at St. *Mary's* upon a *Sunday*, standing with a Fagot upon his Shoulders before the Preacher (who at that Time was Dr. *Smith* the Divinity Reader); the Church was exceedingly thronged with Scholars and Citizens, as is usual upon such Occasions, and there happening a Chimney to be on Fire without, one *Hewster* cried out Fire, Fire, which being heard in the Church, caused such an Hurly-burly through a Supposition, that the Hereticks had set the Church on Fire to free one of their Brethren, that every one made haste to escape, and many crowding to get out at the Doors were terribly bruised and crushed to Death. Among others, a Boy being got upon a Door to save himself, conveyed himself into a Monk's Cowl, hoping thereby to be carried out, as indeed he was; but the Monk not knowing it, and feeling it heavy, began to exercise the evil Spirit, as he thought in his Hood, saying, In the Name of God, and all Saints, I command thee to declare what thou art behind my Back; the Boy answered, I am *Bertram's* Boy, but the Monk still supposing it an evil Spirit, went on, and said, I adjure thee in the Name of the inseparable Trinity, that thou tell me whence thou art, and get thee hence; to whom the Boy reply'd, I am *Bertram's* Boy, good Master let me go. By this Time the Monk was come to himself, and knowing the Matter, let the Boy go. As for *Malary*, either he could not, or would not get away; and therefore the next Day was brought to his plenary Recantation in St. *Frideswide's* Church, which, having performed, he was dismissed.

Nicholas Ridley, D. D. and Bishop of *London*, in King *Edward* VIth's Reign, was first taken up as an Heretick, and imprisoned in the *Tower* of *London* with Archbishop *Cranmer* and Bishop *Latimer*, where he was encountred by Dean *Feckenham* and others, and from thence was sent down to *Oxford* with them, to dispute with some select Doctors of both Universities, in Order to confute them of their Errors, and clear up the Truth in the Face of that University. They were put under Confinement in several Places, and in a few Days after brought to the Schools, to dispute upon these two Questions, *viz.* Whether after the Words of Consecration are pronounced by the Priest, the natural Body of Christ is really in the Sacrament? 2. Whether after the said Words of Consecration there is in the Eucharist any other Substance than that of the Flesh and Blood of Christ remaining? In the Disputation the Prisoners maintained, That the true and natural Body of Christ, after the Consecration by the Priest, is not really present in the Sacrament of the Altar, but that the Substance of the Bread and Wine did still remain; and that the Sacrifice of the Mass is no propitiatory Sacrifice for the Quick and Dead; but because what is asserted in Disputation may not be justly charged upon learned Men as their own Opinions, or heretical, therefore in order to their Condemnation, certain Persons were commissioned by Cardinal *Pole*, the Pope's Legate a *Latere*, to examine them, as being accused to have often asserted them, and take their Answers; and *Ridley* was first examined, who having renounced all Obedience to the Cardinal, as acting by the Pope's Power, answered thus to the said Questions: In the Sacrament of the Altar is the natural Body and Blood of Christ, *vere & realiter*, i. e. indeed, and really, if we understand the Words

Words ſpiritually by Grace and Efficacy; for ſo every worthy Receiver receiveth the very true Body of Chriſt; but if by really and indeed be meant, that a lively and moveable Body is included under the Forms of Bread and Wine, then in that Senſe Chriſt's Body is not really and indeed in the Sacrament. 2. That in the Sacrament there is a certain Change in this; that the Bread, which before was common, is by Conſecration made a lively Repreſentation of Chriſt's Body, and not only a Figure, but effectually repreſenteth Chriſt's Body. This is no ſmall Repreſentation, but ſuch a Change as no mortal Man can make, but the Omnipotence of Chriſt's Word only; but notwithſtanding this Mutation all the Doctors confeſs, that the true Nature and Subſtance of the Bread and Wine remaineth, with which the Body is in like Manner nouriſhed, as the Soul is by Grace and Spirit with the Body of Chriſt. Theſe Anſwers being given to the two firſt Queſtions, his Anſwer to the third was demanded, which he thus gave. 3. Chriſt, as St. *Paul* writeth, made one perfect Sacrifice for the Sins of the whole World, nor can his Sacrifice be repeated. The Sacrament is a Sacrifice of Praiſe and Thankſgiving acceptable to God; but to ſay that our Sins are by it taken away, (which is done by Chriſt's Paſſion alone) is a great Derogation to Chriſt's Merits; and in Effect declares that Chriſt died in vain. After this Examination Dr. *Ridley* was committed to the Keeping of the Mayor; and being called the next Day before the Commiſſioners at St. *Mary*'s, the Biſhop of *Lincoln* asked him, whether he perſevered in his former Anſwer, or was contented to revoke his former Aſſertions, and in all Points ſubmit to the Determination of the Univerſal Church, to which he ſaid he exhorted him, becauſe he ſaw him in the Way of Perdition. After this

Mr. *Hugh Latimer*, who had been Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and was at that Time Priſoner at *Oxford*, was brought forth to be examined upon the ſame Queſtions, and gave his Anſwers in the ſame Senſe, and almoſt in the ſame Words, as Dr. *Ridley* had done, but was not treated with the ſame Reſpect, becauſe it was ſaid, he never had taken the Degree of Doctor, as *Ridley* had. The Biſhop of *Lincoln* after this, gave him the ſame Advice to recant his erroneous Opinions, and ſubmit to the Judgment of the Catholick Church; but Mr. *Latimer* anſwered, he neither could nor would deny his Maſter Chriſt and his Truth; upon which the Biſhop deſired him to liſten to him, which he readily did, expecting ſome new Matter, but the Biſhop only read his Condemnation. Mr. *Latimer* asked him, whether it was not lawful for him to appeal from his Judgment? And the Biſhop asked him to whom he would appeal? he reply'd, to the next general Council, which ſhall be lawfully called in God's Name; the Biſhop was contented with this Appeal; but ſaid it would be long before ſuch an Aſſembly would meet, and then committed him to the Keeping of Mr. *Iriſh*, then Mayor of *Oxford*, as he had Dr. *Ridley*. Here they both lay ſome Time, and on the 15th of *October* 1555, were again offered the Queen's Mercy, if they would recant, by the Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, Vice-chancellor, Dr. *Marſhall*, and others, deputed for that Purpoſe, who ſeeing it refuſed, degraded them, and delivered them over to the ſecular Power. The next Day was appointed for their Execution; and the Lord *Williams* of *Thame* was commanded by the Queen to attend it, with certain of the Citizens in Arms, for Fear of any Tumult that might ariſe and hinder their Burning. When they were brought out in order to ſuffer, Dr. *Ridley* appeared in comely Cloathing, but Mr. *Latimer*'s Garments were very mean and Thread-bare. As they paſſed to the Place of Execution, Dr. *Ridley* going by *Bocardo*, where Archbiſhop *Cranmer* was kept, looked up, hoping to have ſeen him, but Friar *Soto* had engaged him in a Diſputation to divert him from it. They went chearfully towards the

the Stake, where being arrived, Dr. *Ridley* ſaid to Mr. *Latimer*, Be of good Heart, Brother, for God will either aſſwage the Fury of the Flame, or ſtrengthen us to abide it. Dr. *Smith*, before-mentioned, preached the Sermon on this Occaſion, upon St. *Paul's* Words, 1 *Cor.* XIII. *If I give my Body to be burned, and have not Charity, it profiteth me nothing*; from which Words he argued, that it was the Cauſe, and not the Death that made the Martyr, which he confirmed by the Examples of *Judas* and others, that had deſperately thrown away their Lives, as he feared theſe two Men that ſtood before him would do. Then he cried out to the People to beware of them, for they were Hereticks, and died out of the Church, for they were *Lutherans*, and held ſuch Opinions, as the old Church of Chriſt never owned, for the Catholick Faith is far otherwiſe; and concluded with a ſhort Exhortation to them to recant, and ſave their Lives and Souls. The holy Sufferers would feign have anſwered the Sermon, but could not obtain Leave; whereupon Dr. *Ridley* ſaid aloud, Well then, I commit our Cauſe to Almighty God, which will indifferently judge all. To which Mr. *Latimer* added, Well, there is nothing hid that ſhall not be opened, and ſo prepared themſelves for the Fire, giving their Garments to their Relations or the Poor, and what little Things they had about them to their Friends; many lamented their Death, ſome got Points from their Hoſe, happy was he that could get but a Rag from them. The Fire being ready to be kindled, Dr. *Ridley*'s Brother brought each of them a Bag of Gunpowder, which the Doctor received as ſent by God. The Fire being kindled, *Latimer* ſaid to *Ridley*, Be of good Comfort, play the Man, we ſhall this Day light ſuch a Candle, by God's Grace, in *England*, as I truſt, ſhall never be put out. In the Flames they both cried out, *Lord Jeſus receive my Soul, into thy Hands, O Father, I commend my Spirit.* *Latimer* ſoon expired, but *Ridley* ſuffered great Torments, his lower Parts being conſumed before his Body was hurt, which made him ſometimes cry out, to let the Fire come to him, for he could not burn, not forgetting to call upon God for Mercy. At length the Flame touched the Gun-powper and he never ſtirred more. It was ſaid, that Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, by this Time, had got free from his Antagoniſt, and going up to the Top of *Bocardo*, his Priſon, ſaw his Brethren burning, and with bended Knees earneſtly implored God, that he would give greater Courage to the Biſhops than the Torments could ſubdue, which he in the *March* following ſhewed in the ſame Place, if not out-did, by dying the ſame Death, with the ſame Conſtancy; for he entred the Pile with a chearful Countenance, and bad his Friends farewell with no Concern, tho' one of them, Dr. *Ely* of *Brazen-noſe* College, when he would have ſhaken Hands with him, refuſed, and ſaid, That it was not lawful to ſhew any Friendſhip to Hereticks, eſpecially ſuch as had relapſed into the Opinions they had hypocritically renounced; but what concerns the Martyrdom of this Archbiſhop, we have related at length in *Nottinghamſhire* among the Martyrs there, to which we refer the Reader.

Julius Palmer, a Scholar, and at length a Fellow of *Magdalene* College, a Perſon of a ſtrong Memory and pregnant Wit, which having improved by wonderful Diligence, he became ſo expert in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, that he often ſupplied the Place of the Reader in the later. Nor was he leſs skilled in philoſophick Studies, but being a ready Diſputant, was choſen Logick Lecturer in his College. His Life alſo was exemplary as well as ſtudious; he was civil, ſober and courteous, free from all Vice and Deceit, and ſo great a Contemner of Injuries, that he was won't to ſay, none is to be accounted valiant but ſuch as could deſpiſe Injuries. Being endowed with ſo good Qualifications, he was much admired in the later End of King *Henry* VIIIth's Reign, and Beginning of King *Edward* VIth's; but when the Ro-

Reformation was eſtabliſhed, he ſhewed himſelf a great Zealot for the *Romiſh* Faith. All his Company and Converſation was with ſuch as were rank Enemies to the Goſpel then taught; he would never come to the Common Prayers but by Compulſion; Sermons he would never hear, nor ſuffer his Scholars to go to them by his good Will; for he told them they might employ themſelves better at home. For theſe Defaults and Neglects he was puniſhed divers Ways, but not at all amended by them, as tho' he ſought Occaſions to make himſelf an eminent Sufferer for the *Roman* Church, as he at length proved; for having ſpoken contumelious Words againſt Dr. *Haddon* the Preſident, and being thought a principal Actor in a Libel fixed upon ſeveral Walls and Doors of the College, abuſing the ſaid Preſident, he was for that, and other his popiſh Pranks (in which he had long obſtinately continued) expelled the College. From the Univerſity he reſorted to Sir *Francis Knowles*'s, and for a Maintenance taught his Children, till Queen *Mary* came to the Throne, and then finding an Opportunity to recover his Fellowſhip, by her declaring for his Religion, as ſoon as her Majeſty ſent down her Viſitors to *Oxford*, he applied himſelf to them, and having ſhewed them how he had defended the *Romiſh* Faith to the utmoſt of his Power, and was therefore deprived, was again reſtored; but while he was at Mr. *Knolles*'s, he had been brought to ſome more ſerious Thoughts about Religion, by his Converſation with divers godly Men there, and had by reading *Calvin*'s Inſtitution, and other good Books, been undeceived in many Particulars; whereupon meeting with one Mr. *Bullingham*, an old Acquaintance, and not only a Fellow of the ſame Society, but of the ſame Faction with him, a fiery Papiſt, who went into voluntary Exile for it in King *Edward*'s Days, in St. *Paul*'s, as they were ſetting up the Rood there, he thus beſpake him: '*Bullingham*, you 'know into what Miſeries we are fallen, 'for the Pope and his Religion. We 'are young Men, let us conſider, what 'is our Religion? Our Conſciences 'bear us Witneſs that we taſte not ſuch 'an inward Sweetneſs in the Profeſſion 'thereof, as the Followers of the Go'ſpel do in theirs. To ſay the Truth 'we maintain, we know not what ra'ther out of Self-will than Knowledge. 'Then pointing to the Rood, he ſaid, '*Bullingham*, This is our God, for whom 'we have ſmarted. No, ſaith *Bulling'ham*, 'tis only an Image of him; an 'Image, ſaith *Palmer*? I tell thee, *Bul'lingham*, 'tis as *Calvin* ſays, an Idol, 'and the Pope is Anti-chriſt, and his 'Clergy are the Sink-hole of Hell, and 'I believe it. Oh that God had revealed 'theſe Matters to me in Times paſt, 'I would have bequeathed the *Romiſh* 'Religion to the Devil, from whence it 'came. *Bullingham*, believe them not, 'I will have my Knees pared off, before 'I will bow them to that Jackanapes, '(meaning the Rood) with God's Help. '*Bullingham* replied, Is the Wind in that 'Corner? It will blow thee to little 'Eaſe: I will never have to do with 'thee more.' *Palmer*, after this, continued yet wavering, but yet took Notice of the Conſtancy of ſuch as ſuffered for the Truth, and coming from the Burning of Biſhop *Ridley* and *Latimer*, was heard to ſay, O raging Cruelty! O Tyranny tragical, and more than barbarous! From this Time he ſet himſelf to the Reading of *Peter Martyr*'s Comment on the firſt of the *Corinthians*, and other good Books, by which he was ſo convinced of the Truth, that he embraced it with great Joy, and ever after ſo utterly deteſted all *Romiſh* Superſtitions, that he could not endure to be preſent at Maſs, hear Sermons, or ſo much as be in the Company of Papiſts; and thereupon reſigned his Fellowſhip, and departed into a wide World friendleſs and hopeleſs from any but God. Within a ſhort Time after, he, by God's Providence obtained the Grammar-School of *Reading* by Patent, but was rooted out there by ſome falſe Perſons, who got into his good Opinion and betrayed him, ſo that for

Fear

Fear he was forced to leave his School, and being in a poor Condition, fly to his Mother at *Eſſam*, hoping to obtain of her certain Legacies, which his Father had left him ſome Years before. Coming to his Mother, he kneeled down to ask her Bleſſing, which when ſhe ſaw, ſhe ſaid, Thou ſhalt have Chriſt's Curſe and mine whereſoever thou goeſt; and as for Money or Goods, thy Father left nothing for Hereticks; Fagots I have to burn thee, *&c.* At theſe Words he departed, praying God to bleſs and proſper her, and returning to *Magdalene* College to ſome Friends, obtained a Recommendation to a School in *Glocesterſhire*; but before he ſet out, turned out of his Way to *Reading* to get a Quarter's Salary due to him, as formerly Schoolmaſter there, but was there ſurprized, impriſoned, and tried as an Heretick before Dr. *Jefferys* and others. His Charge was, 1. That he denied the Pope's Supremacy, and Purgatory; and, 2. That he aſſerted there were but two Sacraments; that the Prieſt ſhewed an Idol at Maſs. 3. That he was a Sower of Sedition, and ſought to divide the Queen's Subjects. What Anſwer he gave to theſe Articles, we find not; but being in *Newbury* Church, was asked what was in the Pix that hung before him, and when he ſaid a Piece of Bread, he was asked, Whether they that receive the holy Sacraments do not truly eat Chriſt's natural Body? and anſwered, That faithful Receivers eat it ſpiritually, and not naturally. He was asked about Infant-Baptiſm, whether it ought to be retained in the Church as a Thing neceſſary? and anſwered, Yea, becauſe it is agreeable to God's Word; yet aſſerted, that Children might be ſaved without it. After this he was kept ſometime in Priſon, and offered Preferments, if he would conform to the Doctrines of the Church; but nothing would prevail with him; whereupon being condemned by the Conſiſtory Courts, he was delivered to the Sheriff, Sir *Richard Abridgen*, Knt. and burnt the ſame Day, with two other Perſons, *Thomas Roberts*, alias *Askine*, and *John Guin*.

Catharine Cathie, or *Damp Martin*, who may juſtly, after her Death, be reputed a Martyr, having been three times buried, ſhould have a Place here; but that a full Account of the inhumane Uſage of her is related in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, *Anno* 1555, in the former Part of this Work; as are alſo the Sufferings of many of thoſe Maſters, Fellows, Scholars and others, who, to avoid the Viſitors ſent by Queen *Mary* and Cardinal *Pole*, to reform the Univerſity, *i. e.* ſettle Popery in the Colleges, fled, ſome out of the Nation into *Germany*, and other foreign Parts; and others concealed themſelves in it, looſing their Preferments and Liberties to preſerve their Religion.

The Sufferers in the late rebellious Times for the Conſtitution in Church and State, being moſt numerous and remarkable in this Univerſity, are worthy to be taken Notice of next to the Martyrs, viz.

Gilbert Sheldon, D. D. Warden of *All-Souls*, Chaplain to his Majeſty King *Charles* I. Clerk of the Cloſet, and Prebendary of *Gloceſter*. He ſtrenuouſly adhered to the Royal Cauſe, and boldly told the Viſitors ſent by the Parliament, that he could not with a ſafe Conſcience ſubmit to them; for which Anſwer they pronounced him deprived of his Maſterſhip, and brought one *John Palmer*, a Batchelor of Phyſick, to ſubſtitute in his Room; but the Doctor not giving Place to him, the Earl of *Pembroke* the Chancellor came with the Viſitors, and forcibly deprived him of his Free-hold, ſtriking his Name out of the Buttery-Book, and breaking open the Lodgings, into both which they placed *Palmer*, and hurried away the Doctor to Priſon. In this Durance he remained ſix Months, and obtained his Liberty at length by giving Security that he would leave *Oxford*, not to go to the King, and appear before them at any Time at 4 Days Warning. He went into *Staffordſhire* to his Friends, and ſpent his Time till the Reſtoration in attending his Studies and Devotions, and collecting Money for his Majeſty's Service, which he conſtantly ſent to him in Exile. In 1659, Mr. *Palmer* died, and the Doctor was reſtored to his Wardenſhip, but never perſonally took Poſſeſſion of it; for at the Reſtoration he was made Dean of the Chapel Royal, and ſoon after Biſhop of *London*; from whence he was tranſlated to *Canterbury* in 1663, in both ſucceeding Dr. *Juxon*. He was Chancellor of this Univerſity near 10 Years, and built their magnificent Theatre at the Expence of 18 Thouſand Pounds.

All the Fellows of this Society following the Example of their Head, in not ſubmitting to the Power of the Viſitors, were expelled to the Number of 44.

Thomas Lawrence, Maſter of *Baliol*, and D. D. *Margaret* Profeſſor, Treaſurer and Prebendary of *Litchfield*, and Rector of *Bemerton* and *Toggleſton* in *Wiltſhire*, of all which he was deprived by the Viſitors. After he was diſmiſſed from the Univerſity, he went to Col. *Walton's*, one of the King's Judges, whom he had befriended while he was a Priſoner of War in the Garriſon of *Oxford*. This Gentleman was ſo mindful of the Benefit, that he got him ſettled in the little Chapelry of *Coln*, in the Pariſh of *Somerſham* in *Huntingtonſhire*, which he got endowed with the Tithes of the Pariſh, (as 'tis ſaid) for the ſake of Dr. *Lawrence*. Here he lived in great Obſcurity and Poverty, having a Wife and ſeveral Children, and died before the Reſtoration, to which if he had lived, he had certainly been a Biſhop in *Ireland*, as he was nominated. His Wife and Children, after his Deceaſe, were in a very mean Condition, and were obliged for Maintenance, to petition the Corporation eſtabliſhed for the Relief of Miniſters Widows and Orphans, for a yearly Allowance: He was eſteemed famous for Scholaſtical Divinity, an excellent Linguiſt for *Greek* and *Latin*, and a profound Theologian; but his Multitude of Troubles brought a melancholy

Diſtemper

Diſtemper upon him, which rendred him unlike himſelf.

The Viſitors expelled out of this College twenty or more Fellows and Scholars.

Samuel Radcliffe, D. D. Principal of *Brazen-noſe* College, and Rector of *Steeple-Aſton* in this County. He was depoſed for diſowning the Authority of the Viſitors, and becauſe he took no Notice of their Expulſion, they gave him many Troubles, and at length ſerved upon him the Order of the Committee to eject him. He was infirm and ſick, and deſired that he might firſt remove his Goods; but it was anſwered, that ſince he had diſobeyed the Orders of Parliament, in not going away ſooner, he deſerved no Favour; however, if he would quietly reſign up the Lodgings to his Succeſſor, he ſhould be treated civilly, which he utterly refuſed to do. Several Methods after this were uſed to get him to reſign, ſometimes threatning to put him into the Cuſtody of a Meſſenger, at other Times promiſing to let him have half his Goods; but nothing would prevail with the old Gentleman, ſick as he was, to betray his Truſt, and quit his undoubted Right. At laſt the Earl of *Pembroke* joining with the Viſitors, came and broke open the College Gates, and put Mr. *Greenwood* in Poſſeſſion of the Principalſhip by Violence; notwithſtanding the poor old Principal Dr. *Radcliffe* lay very ill, and died within little more than a Month after. The Fellows, after his Death, took no Notice of *Greenwood*, nor of the Menaces of the Viſitors; but having affixed a Citation upon the College Gate, according to their Statutes, they met in one of their Chambers, 13 *July* following, and choſe unanimouſly

Thomas Yate, Batchelor of Divinity, to be their Principal, Rector of *Middleton-Cheney* in *Northamptonſhire*; but if he ever obtained the Poſſeſſion of the Headſhip, he did not keep it long, nor his Living. He endured many Hardſhips while he had his Preferments, tho' greater after he was deprived; but living to the Reſtoration, he was created Doctor of Divinity, and reſtored to his Headſhip by the King's Commiſſioners, and injoyed it ſeveral Years after.

There were one and twenty Fellows and Scholars, and a Bible-Clerk, ejected by the Parliament Viſitors out of this College; one of them, Mr. *Eaton*, was, after the Reſtoration, created Doctor of Divinity, and made Preſident of *Glocester-hall*, and Archdeacon of *Stow* and *Leiceſter*.

Dr. *Samuel Fell*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, and Prebendary of *Wenlock-barns*, in the Church of St. *Paul's London*. Upon the Breaking out of the Rebellion he ſhewed himſelf a great Royaliſt, and was in 1642, ordered to be impriſoned by the Parliament, for ſending of Money to the King; but he eſcaped that Time by Flight, but he was plundered by the Lord *Say's* Soldiers. When the *Oxford* Viſitation was in 1647, he was Vice-Chancellor, and to the Honour of the Univerſity diſcharged his Truſt with all the Conduct, Boldneſs and Fidelity that could be deſired; for which he was not only put out of his Office of Vice-Chancellor and Deanery, but taken into Cuſtody by Order of Parliament, and remained for ſome Time there. The Poſſeſſion of the Deanery was ordered to be given to Dr. *Reynolds* by Parliament; and the Viſitors main Care was to obtain it; but neither Mrs. *Fell* or her Daughters, nor any of her Servants had the leaſt Regard to them. At laſt the Chancellor, attended by the Viſitors and a Party of Soldiers, came to take Poſſeſſion of the Lodgings, but finding Mrs. *Fell* reſolved not to deliver them up, they ordered the Soldiers to take her up in a Chair, and carry her out into the Quadrangle, where they ſet her down, as they were forced to do to her Daughters, and ſome other Gentlewomen, before they could have the Lodgings to themſelves. Dr. *Fell* died ſoon after this, for being ſet at Liberty, he retired to his Parſonage of *Sunningwell*, and there departed this Life, *Feb.* 1648. The incomparably learned, and eminently pious Perſon,

Dr. *Henry Hammond*, was Sub dean, and ſecond Canon of this College at the ſame Time. He, tho' a Perſon of an extraordinary ſweet Carriage, and mild Diſpoſition, yet had diſobliged the Parliament Viſitors, in refuſing to publiſh the Order of the Committee for reforming the Univerſity, and not appearing among the Aſſembly of Divines upon the Nomination of Parliament; on which Account, in the very Beginning of the Troubles his Books were plundered, but were bought for him by a Friend. After this he was ſummoned before the Committee of the Country, where he was perſwaded, threatned and reproached; but nothing would deter him from his Duty, till finding 100 *l.* promiſed to any that could apprehend him, he fled to Dr. *Oliver*, Maſter of *Magdalen* College, *Oxford*, where his Worth ſoon became known to the Court there, and was in great Truſt and Favour with the King, who ſent him to aſſiſt his Commiſſioners at the Treaty at *Uxbridge*, made him one of his Chaplains, and had he lived was deſigned for the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter*. But in the mean Time, after the Surrender of *Oxford*, he fell into his Enemies Hands, who outed him of his Canonry and other Preferments, and made him a Priſoner for about ten Weeks at *Oxford*. When he had got his Liberty, he retired to Sir *John Packington* of *Weſtwood* in *Worceſterſhire*, and there ſpent the Remainder of his Life in Study and Devotion, dying of the Gout, Cholick, *&c.* not much more than a Month before King *Charles*'s Reſtoration. He was continually diſtributing his own and others Charity to the diſtreſſed Clergy and poor Royaliſts; yet to his own Aſtoniſhment he ſaid, he could never make himſelf poor, for he died worth 15 Hundred Pounds.

Many moſt excellent Men more were of this Society, as Dr. *Edward Pocock*, Dr. *Robert Sanderſon*, Dr. *George Morley*, Dr. *Jaſper Main*, Dr. *John Dolben*, Dr. *John Fell*, Son of the ſuffering Dean above-mention'd, Dr. *Richard Alleſtrey*, and divers others of leſs Note, but truly loyal, to the Number of near 80, to whoſe Worth and Virtue no Reſpect was had, but all were expelled this large Society, that would not ſubmit to the Committee and Viſitors.

Dr. *Robert Newlin*, Preſident of *Corpus Chriſti* College, who ſucceeded the famous Dr. *Jackſon* in 1640, and was at the Time of the Viſitation Pro-vice-chancellor, was at the ſame Time depoſed from his Office, his Doors being broke open, and Houſe ranſacked for the *Inſignia*, *&c.* and diſpoſſeſſed of his Headſhip for diſowning the Viſitors Authority, and with him about 40 Scholars and Fellows, which were upon the Foundation, ejected, among whom were ſeveral very learned and eminent Men, as Mr. *George Stratford*, who had been Vice-Preſident of the College, and was then Miniſter of *Baſingham* in *Lincolnſhire*, from which Living being ejected, and not being able to get his Fifths by all the Application he could make, he was forced to live upon Charity to his Death; Mr. *Greaves*, a Perſon well ſkilled in the Oriental Tongues, who ſometimes read the *Arabick* Lecture for Dr. *Pocock*, and had an Hand in the *Polyglot* Bible; Mr. *Holmes*, Dr. *Hammond*'s *Amanuenſis*, by whoſe Recommendation he found a ſecure Retirement in the Family of *Peto*'s at *Cheſterton* in *Warwickſhire*, and lived till the Reſtoration, and became Rector of *Moyſey-Hampton* in *Glocesterſhire*, where he employed his Time much to the Service of the Commonwealth of Learning; for he gathered King *Charles* Iſt's Works together, and Dr. *Hammond*'s, which laſt he publiſhed, and left thoſe Materials for the other, from which Dr. *Perenchiefe* publiſhed them with his Majeſty's Life, *&c.*

Dr. *Hackwell*, Rector of *Exeter* College, and Archdeacon of *Surrey*; he had been Chaplain to Prince *Charles*, (afterwards K. *Charles* I.) but for his good Advice to him againſt the *Spaniſh* Match, was diſplaced, impriſoned a while, and utterly turned out of Favour,

and after lived at his Rectory of *Heanton* in *Devonshire*. In this Time he spent one Thousand Pounds in building a Chapel for this College, which made way for his being chosen Rector, when Dr. *Prideaux* was made Bishop of *Worcester* in 1641. He resided very little in the College, for the Wars breaking out, he thought his Rectory would be a safer Place for his Residence, and so he kept there till he was deprived of both, after which he died soon, *viz.* in 1649. In his Absence from the College, Mr. *Henry Tozer* was Sub-Rector, and of Course had the Government of the College in his Hands. He was an able and painful Preacher, and much followed by the *Puritan* Party, which might be the Reason he was nominated one of the Assembly of Divines in 1643, but he refused it, and stay'd at *Oxford* to preach before the Court and Parliament there. After the Surrender of *Oxford*, when the Parliament sent their Visitors to reform the University, he boldly and resolutely opposed them, and maintained the Rights of the College, in Defence of his own and the Fellows Freeholds in the highest Degree. He kept up the Use of the Common Prayer in the College after the Directory was appointed, and admonished one of his House for not attending it. He shewed the utmost Dislike to the Friends of the Parliament, and always countenanced the Loyalists. The Visitors being informed of these Things, summoned him before them; but he returned his Answer, That what he was accused of concerned the Discipline of the College, and in that Case it would be Perjury in him to submit to any other Visitor than those appointed by their Statues. This Answer displeasing the Visitors, they ordered the Soldiers of the Garrison to eject him; and because he refused to deliver up the Keys of the College, imprisoned him; but afterwards they moderated their Sentence, released him from Prison, allowed him a Chamber in his College, and the Profits of a travelling Fellowship; but 'tis probable he accepted of neither, for he immediately left the Kingdom, and became Preacher to the *English* Merchants at *Rotterdam* in *Holland*. With him fourteen Fellows and Scholars, besides others, were ejected.

Dr. *Richard Bayly*, Dean of *Salisbury*, and Prebendary of *Chiswick*, in the Church of St. *Paul*'s London, President of St. *John*'s College. Upon the Breaking out of the War, he was one that chiefly promoted the Sending the University Plate to his Majesty, which being found out by the Parliament, he was forced to fly and abscond for a Time. When the Visitation came on at *Oxford* in 1647, he stood up stoutly in Defence of the Rights and Liberties of his College; and tho' he was voted out of his Headship, and further threatened with Imprisonment, he would not let go Possession, till the Chancellor in Person, with a Party of Dragoons, effectual Visitors, came to the College to turn him out, and put in his Successor. He had a Month's Time given him to remove his Goods, but he stay'd longer, and would not depart, till his Successor broke open his Lodgings, and the Visitors and their Officers drove him, his Wife and six Children out before them, as one of them, to his no great Credit, afterwards bragged. He and his Family lived afterwards privately in *Oxford*, upon a College Lease, which luckily fell while he was Master, and into which he had put the Lives of three of his Children. He lived to the Restoration, and was restored to his Preferments; but enjoyed them not long, dying at *Salisbury* in 1667.

Two and thirty of this College refused to submit to the Visitation, and were on that Account ejected, some of them with greater Severity than others, as Dr. *Edwards*, for his Boldness in upbraiding them for their Cruelty to the best Men in the Kingdom; and Mr. *Gisby*, because he was Bursar; Mr. *Mews* had like to have been hanged, *&c.*

Dr. *Mansel*, Principal of *Jesus*, to which Place he had been elected twice,

viz. in 1620 and 1630, having reſigned the firſt Time upon a Proſpect of ſome Advantage that would accrue to the College by his ſo doing. He was poſſeſſed the ſecond Time of this Headſhip, when the Viſitation of this Univerſity was on foot, and was ejected by the Viſitors; his temporal Eſtate (for he was the youngeſt Son of Sir *Francis Manſel* in *Carmarthenſhire*) being put under Sequeſtration at the ſame Time. He lived to the Reſtoration, and was reſtored to his College, to which he was a conſiderable Benefactor. He died in 1665. He found more civil Uſage than his Fellows, ſeventeen of which were ejected; for Mr. *Hughes* was impriſoned, Mr. *Brevint* plundered, and forced to ſeek Shelter in *France*. He retired into *Jerſey*, his own Country, but not finding it ſafe for him to ſtay there, he ſettled in *France*, and lived to the Reſtoration.

Dr. *Hood*, Rector of *Lincoln* College, ſubmitted to the Viſitors, and kept his Place; but ten of the Fellows and Scholars ſuffered thus; Mr. *Webberley* was not only deprived of his Fellowſhip, but clapt up in *Bridewell*, for ſtrenuouſly oppoſing the Viſitation, being a deſperate Zealot for the King's Cauſe; Mr. *Houghton* was not only ejected from his Fellowſhip, and the Rectory of St. *Miles's* in *Oxford*, but his Eſtate of 180 *l. per Ann.* was ſequeſtered, inſomuch, that when he died, his Widow and five Children were reduced to ſo great Poverty, that they were forced to ſue for Relief to the Corporation for Miniſters Widows and Orphans, and were accordingly ſupported by that Charity; Mr. *Chalſont* was forced to quit the Kingdom, and at length became Chaplain to the *Engliſh* Factory at *Roterdam* in *Holland*; and Mr. *Marſhall*, a Scholar of the Houſe, bore Arms for the King during the Siege, and upon the Approach of the Viſitation went beyond Sea, where he alſo became Chaplain to the Merchants of *Roterdam* and *Dort*; but returning into *England* after the Reſtoration, he was choſen firſt Fellow, and then Maſter of this College, in which he founded ſome Scholarſhips. Others there were who were ejected, to the Number of Eleven, of whom we have nothing elſe related.

Dr. *John Oliver*, Preſident of *Magdalen* College, and Prebendary of *Winchester*. His eminent Learning recommended him to Archbiſhop *Laud*, who made him his Chaplain, and got him other Promotions in the Church; but in 1643, he was diſpoſſeſſed, or driven from them all; in Compenſation of which, the Fellows of this College choſe him Preſident the next Year. He for diſclaiming the Authority of the Viſitors, was voted out of his Preſidentſhip; and becauſe he would not voluntarily reſign it, the Chancellor and Viſitors with a Party of Soldiers, came and turned him by Force out of it, putting into his Place Dr. *John Wilkinſon*. He had, while he lived in his Headſhip, been ſo hoſpitable to the Rich, and generous to the Poor, that he always made even at the Year's End; and therefore being ejected, he underwent great Hardſhips, wanting now what he had beſtowed upon others, tho' ſome of his Relations and Servants were as bountiful to him as their Circumſtances would bear. He lived to the Reſtoration, and was the firſt in the Univerſity that was reſtored to his College, and was after made Dean of *Worceſter*, which he held but a little Time, dying 27 *Octob.* 1661. Near ſixty of this College were deprived by the Viſitors about the ſame Time, nineteen of which were not only expelled the College (as other twelve of them were) but the Univerſity. Mr. *Chibnall* was impriſoned ſix Months, becauſe he being Burſar, would not give up his Books and Accounts to thoſe they had put in.

Dr. *William Harvey*, Warden of *Merton* College; he was educated at *Caius* College in *Cambridge*, and having travelled into *France* and *Italy*, made a conſiderable Stay at *Padua*, in which Univerſity he took his Doctor's Degree in Phyſick, and then returned to *England*, practiſed Phyſick at *London*, and became Phyſician in Ordinary to King *James* I. and

and King *Charles* I. About the Year 1615, he found out the Circulation of the Blood, being then Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and Profeſſor of Anatomy and Surgery. Upon the Breaking out of the Rebellion, he adhered faithfully to his Royal Maſter, (for whom he loſt 2000 *l.*) attended him at the Battle of *Edg-hill*, and from thence to *Oxford*, where he was choſen Maſter of *Merton* College, (Dr. *Nathaniel Brent* having left the Wardenſhip to ſide with the Parliament Party) by Virtue of his Majeſty's Letters to the Society. He ſtay'd with his Majeſty in *Oxford* during the Siege; but upon his Majeſty's going over to the *Scots*, and the Surrender of *Oxford*, he returned to *London*, and was in as great Reputation as ever. He was choſen Preſident of the College of Phyſicians, but refuſed to accept of that Poſt, tho' very honourable, and died in 1657. He was a great Benefactor to the College of Phyſicians at his Death, where his Statue is ſet up.

There were ejected out of this Society, about the ſame Time, thirty-four Fellows and Poſt-maſters, of which theſe were Men of great Eminency for Learning, *viz.* Dr. *Peter Turner*, *Savilian* Profeſſor of Geometry; Mr. *John Greaves*, *Savilian* Profeſſor of Aſtronomy, and Mr. *Henry Jacob*, Superior Beadle of Divinity.

Dr. *Henry Stringer*, Warden of *New* College. He was *Greek* Profeſſor in the Univerſity, and advanced to this Wardenſhip in 1647, but had little or no Enjoyment of it, being voted out of it by the Committee of Reformers in 1648, who ſoon after was quite diſpoſſeſſed by main Force, expelling him the Univerſity, ſo that his Lectureſhip became void, and the Commiſſioners ſubſtituted in his Place Mr. *John Harmer*; Dr. *Crowther* of St. *John's* obtained the King's Letters for it, but did not enjoy it till the Reſtoration in 1660; Dr. *Stringer* was alſo Rector of *Hardwyke* in *Buckinghamſhire*, which was ſequeſtered, as may be judged from the like Caſes, (for he was looked upon as a notorious Malignant, not deſerving the leaſt Favour) as well as from his retiring from the College and Univerſity to *London*, where he remained to his Death, which happened in 1657.

There were fifty-four Fellows and eight Chaplains deprived in this College, for their Non-ſubmiſſion to the Parliament Viſitors, among whom was Mr. *Richard Holloway*, afterwards made a Judge in 1683, and turned out by King *James* II. for giving his Opinion in Favour of the ſeven Biſhops in 1688; Mr. *William Bew*, afterwards Biſhop of *Landaffe*; and Mr. *Richard Shirlock*, who was afterwards promoted by the Earl of *Darby* to the rich Living of *Winwick* in *Lancaſhire*. He was a Man both pious and charitable, but ſo zealous for the Church, that the People eſteemed him popiſhly affected.

Mr. *Henry Wightwick*, Maſter of *Pembroke* College. He being elected in 1647, in direct Oppoſition to the Order of Parliament, was ſoon after diſpoſſeſſed, and was indeed the very firſt Head of an Houſe in this Univerſity, that was ejected by the Viſitors. One Mr. *Henry Langley* was ſubſtituted in his Place; but he living till the Reſtoration recovered it again.

There were 14 Fellows and Scholars ejected out of this College.

Dr. *Gerard Langbaine*, Provoſt of *Queen's* College, being a moſt learned Man, was not ejected or troubled by the Viſitors, through the Intereſt and Favour of Dr. *Owen* and Mr. *Selden*; but thirty-ſeven of the Fellows and Scholars of this College refuſing to own the Authority of the Viſitors, it is probable were all diſpoſſeſſed, at leaſt for a Time; for it can't be denied, but that no ſmall Number of the ejected Fellows and Scholars, as well of other Colleges, as of this, did after a Time ſubmit to the Viſitors, and were reſtored to their Places, Want forcing, or Relaxation of Principle allowing them ſo to do.

Dr. *Hannibal Potter*, Preſident of *Trinity* College. He was Vice-Chancellor in 1647, and being twice ſummoned to appear before the Parliament while he bore that Office, was at length voted out of it by the Reforming Committee at

Lon-

London. Dr *Fell* was choſen Vice-Chancellor after him, but being deprived by the Viſitors from that Office, Dr. *Potter* acted for him as Pro-vice-chancellor, which angred the Committee at *London* ſo much, that they ordered him to be taken into Cuſtody, but he abſconded, and ſo eſcaped that Confinement. In *March* following, he was again threatned with impriſonment, for not obeying ſome Orders of Parliament; but tho' that was not executed, he ſoon felt their Diſpleaſure more ſeverely, by being actually diſpoſſeſſed of his Headſhip by the Chancellor in Perſon, attended by the Viſitors, and a Guard of Soldiers, who having thruſt him out by Force, put one *Harris* into his Place. After this, Dr. *Potter*, aged and friendleſs, was driven to very great Neceſſities, and did in a moſt woful Manner endure great Hardſhips, inſomuch that he was forced to accept of a Curacy in *Somerſetſhire* of 25 *l.* or 30 *l.* a Year, for a mere Subſiſtence; but was not long permitted to enjoy that poor Pittance, for the Committee being informed that he uſed Part of the Common Prayear, turned him out, under a Pretence of Inſufficiency. However he lived to the Reſtoration, and recovered his Headſhip. He died in 1664.

There were ejected out of this College about 25 Fellows and Scholars, of whom Mr. *Lydal*, a very ingenious Man, an excellent Philoſopher and great Tutor, was one who was deprived and expelled the Univerſity upon this Occaſion. An under-graduate Pupil of his, when he was ſummoned before the Viſitors, and asked by them, Whether he would ſubmit to the Viſitation or not? anſwered, That he would with all his Heart, provided, that they themſelves would ſubmit to the King; whereupon they enquired who was his Tutor, and finding him to be Mr. *Lydal*, they dealt with him as is above-mentioned, yet after ſome Time they revoked Part of the Sentence, and allowed him to tarry in the College and take Pupils. He died young, or his Learning might have been a further Benefit to the World, *viz.* in the Year 1657, in the 32d Year of his Age.

Dr. *Thomas Walker*, Maſter of Univerſity College. He was Reſidentiary Canon, and Prebendary of *Hitton* in the Church of *Wells*. He was originally of St. *John's* College, and was elected to this Headſhip in *Aug.* 1632. He diſclaimed the Viſitation of the Parliament Commiſſioners, and for that Reaſon was ſummoned to appear before the Parliament, and ejected in 1648. He was reſtored in 1660 to his Maſterſhip, and no Doubt to his other Preferments; but lived not long enough in them to compenſate in any Meaſure for his great Sufferings ſo many Years, for he died in the Year 1665. He was a modeſt deſerving Man. Seventeen Fellows and Scholars of this College were ejected much about the ſame Time with the Maſter, among whom was Mr. *Abraham Woodhead*, who had been Proctor in the Univerſity in 1641. He ſeeing the Trrubles coming on, travelled into *France* and *Italy*, and at *Rome* taught *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, Mathematicks. He was ejected by the Viſitors in 1648, for his Non-appearance, and retired to *London*, where he taught the Lord *Capel* Mathematicks, and by him and the Duke of *Buckingham* was ſupported, till the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. when he again obtained his Fellowſhip; but being turned *Roman* Catholick, tarried but a very little while in the College, yet thro' Concealment of his Religion, got Leave of the Society to travel, with an Allowance of twenty Pounds *per Ann.* and retiring to *Hogſden* near *London*, lived ſo privately, that but one of the Society knew any other but that he was in his Travels, and there ſhewed himſelf a zealous Champion for that Church. *Obadiah Walker* was another of the ejected Fellows. He was a Preacher before the Court, while it was in this City, and one of the ſtanding extraordinary Delegates of the Univerſity for publick Buſineſs, and was therefore alſo expelled. He was reſtored in 1660, and at length became Maſter of this College. He was Pupil to Mr.

Mr. *Woodhead*, and had the Poſſeſſion of his Manuſcripts after his Death, and publiſhed ſeveral of his Books, which it ſeems had ſuch an Influence upon him, that he at length, in King *James* IId's Reign, declared himſelf a *Roman* Catholick. How he diſguiſed his Sentiments before, we know not; but 'tis probable he never was otherwiſe after his Reſtoration, having put out divers Books in Vindication of the Papiſtical Doctrines, under his Tutor *Woodhead's* Name, which were generally thought his own.

Dr. *John Pitt*, Warden of *Wadham* College. He was one of the original Fellows of this Houſe, nominated and appointed by the Lady *Dorothy Wadham* her ſelf, and was elected into this Wardenſhip in 1644. He was alſo Vicar of *Chardſtock* in *Dorſetſhire*. His Enjoyment of the Wardenſhip was but ſhort, for the Viſitation ſent by the Parliament coming on, he had a great Share in the Calamities attending it. In *March* 1647, he was voted out of his Headſhip; but he not giving Place, was ſummoned before the Committee, who examined him upon ſeveral Heads; but he was very refractory, and would give them no Satisfaction; whereupon the Chancellor in Perſon with the Viſitors, and ſome Dragoons of the Garriſon, went to his Lodgings, and actually diſpoſſeſſed him of his Wardenſhip. As for his Vicarage, he was not only ſequeſtered from it, but plundered of all his Houſhold Goods and Books; his Eſtate alſo being ſeized upon and kept from him. What Effect theſe Sufferings had on him, we can't ſay, but he died ſoon after. With the Maſter were twenty-two Fellows and Scholars, or thereabouts, ejected, of whom was Mr. *John Dingle*, an excellent Diſputant; he was the laſt Perſon that read the Common Prayers in this College, which ſo provoked the Vitſitors, that he felt their Diſpleaſure more heavily than many others; for they not only ejected him, but he having obtained the Living of *St. Cuthbert's* in *Cornwall*, they followed him thither, and took it from him. Of the ſix Beadles of this Univerſity, (whoſe Places are much better than any Fellowſhip) five of them at leaſt were diſpoſſeſſed of their Places, and poſſibly ſome of them, and the Fellows aboyementioned, deſervedly, had the Authority been legal, and their Crimes fairly and particulary proved.

CHARITY-SCHOOLS *ſet up in this County.*

B*Ampton*, a School for twenty poor Children of the Inhabitants of two adjacent Villages, *Aſton* and *Coat*, maintained by a private Gentleman.

Banbury, two Schools, the one for thirty Boys, and the other for twenty Girls, all of them cloathed. They are maintained by the Subſcriptions of the neighbouring Gentry and Townſmen, which amount to an Hundred Pounds a Year. Their Revenue hath been increaſed by two Legacies of twenty Pounds each, and one of thirty Pounds. Twenty-ſix Children had been put Apprentices out of theſe Schools in 1714; and 'tis not to be doubted but more than as many has been put out ſince; but we have no Account of their Number. The Maſter's Salary is twenty-five Pounds a Year, and the Miſtreſs's twelve Pounds ten Shillings *per Ann.*

Bloxham, a Charity-School ſupported by a private Gentleman; but we have no Account how many Children are

taught in it, or how it is managed.

Cuddeſden, twelve poor Girls put to School at the Charge of the Biſhop of the Dioceſe of *Oxford*, whoſe Palace is in this Place.

Deddington, a School for ſixteen Boys, and as many Girls, who are taught to read and ſay their Catechiſm at a Penny a Week *per* Head, at the Expence of a private Gentleman.

Haſeley Magna, or *Great Haſely*, a Charity-School for fourteen Boys; but by whom it is ſupported, we have no Account.

Henley upon Thames, a School for twenty Boys, ſupported (as we ſuppoſe) by the Subſcriptions of the Inhabitants, and other charitable Neighbours.

Iſlip, a School for one and twenty poor Children, of which the Miniſter hath for many Years paid for the teaching of fifteen, and given ten Pounds *per Ann.* for putting two of the ſaid Children out Apprentices every Year, and hath purchaſed Lands for making this his Charity perpetual. To theſe other charitable Perſons have added ſix, and contributed for the Cloathing of the whole Number, ſo that now the School conſiſts of twenty-one, all taught and cloathed, but no Girls.

Kirtlington, one School for teaching twenty Boys and ten Girls, towards which, a Gentleman of *Oxford* hath left ſeven Pounds a Year for ever. The reſt of the Charge is defray'd by the Inhabitants and neighbouring Gentry.

Middleton-Stoney, a ſmall School for the Teaching of four poor Children, upheld at the Charge of the Miniſter of the Place.

Mixbury, moſt of the poor Children of the Pariſh are taught at the Charge of the Rector.

OXFORD, *in which City there are eſtabliſhed Five Charity-Schools*, viz.

1. IN St. *Peter*'s Pariſh in the Eaſt, is a School for five and fifty Boys cloathed in Grey, firſt erected in 1707. The Truſtees are the Vice-chancellor and Proctors, and ſeveral of the Heads of Colleges. It is maintained by Subſcriptions, which come to two Hundred Pounds a Year. In 1714, three and thirty Boys had been put out Apprentices, and no Doubt but above as many more have been put out ſince. And for the Satisfaction of the Contributors, there is printed and diſtributed among them every two Years, a particular Account of the Sums received and diſburſed on the Account of the ſaid School.

2. In St. *Martin*'s Pariſh there are ſet up two Schools, one of them for fifty Boys cloathed in Blue, erected by the City in 1708. The Truſtees for this School are the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, with four of the principal Subſcribers. Some Money, formerly left for the putting out poor Children, hath been applied to the putting Apprentices Boys out of this School. Six had been put Apprentices out of this School in 1714, and doubtleſs ſeveral more have ſo been ſince. One of the Subſcribers is pleaſed to take one of the Boys home with him every *Sunday* to Dinner.

3. The other School in the ſame Pariſh is for forty Girls, which are all cloathed in Blue. This School was erected in the ſame Year as the former, and the Charge thereof is defrayed, by

the Advancement of half a Poor's Rate yearly. They are, beſides their other Learning, to knit their own and the Boys Stockings. The Truſtees are the ſame as for the Boys School laſt mentioned. For theſe Children of both Schools the City hath ſet up Galleries in this Church.

4. In St. *Peter's* in the *Baily*, a School for ſixty Girls, erected at the Charge, and maintained by the Contributions of ſeveral Members of the Univerſity, whoſe Names are not known. They are taught to read, write, and ſpin, and to have the Cloath which is made of their Spinning, for themſelves. They go to Church twice every Day, and are catechiſed every *Sunday* and Holiday, according to the Rubrick and Canon.

5. In St. *Thomas's* Pariſh there is a School-houſe built at the Expence of two Hundred and nine Pounds, by a private Gentleman, and a Maſter hath the Uſe of it to teach Children in; and for the Uſe of it he teacheth ten Boys *gratis*. There are ſeveral other little petty Schools up and down the City, at which poor Children are taught at the Charge of charitable Perſons; but we know not exactly the Number, being mixed with other Children, whoſe Parents pay for their School. They have been computed at 30 or 40.

Shipleke, a ſmall School for five Children upheld by the Miniſter.

Whitchurch, two Schools for twenty Boys, erected by the Miniſter, and carried on by his Intereſt and Diligence as well as Charge. The Children are to read and repeat the Catechiſm. They have each of them a Bible and a *Whole Duty of Man* given them when they leave the School.

Witney, a School for ten Boys, wholly ſupported by a Reverend Divine.

Divines of Eminency, ſaid by our Hiſtorians to be of this Shire; but the particular Place is not known.

William Symonds, Fellow of *Magdalen* College, who entring into holy Orders about the Time he was choſen, had a ſpiritual Cure beſtowed on him at *Halton-Holgate* in *Lincolnſhire*, by Sir *Robert Berty* Lord *Willoughby*. He having continued ſome Years in it, was removed from thence, and became Preacher at St. *Saviour's* Church in *Southwark* in 1613, about which Time he took his Doctor's Degree. He was a Perſon of a grave Deportment in his Carriage, and an holy Life, moderate in his Judgment, and painful in his Miniſtry, well learned in general, and of rare Underſtanding in the Prophetical Scriptures. He hath in Print a Book, which he hath entitled, *Piſgah Evangelica*, written according to the Method of the Revelation, giving an Hiſtory of the Chriſtian Church and thoſe *Canaanites*, over which it ſhall triumph, *Lond.* 1605. As alſo a Sermon, entitled, *Virginia*, being preached to the Planters of that Colony in 1609, on *Gen.* XII. 1, 2, 9.

Simon Wiſdom, may be reckoned under the Title of a Divine, tho' he lived,

after he came from the Univerſity, as a Gentleman, and was a Juſtice of Peace in this County, having at the ſame Time a Theological Genius; for he employed all his Time in a Manner (being a zealous and harmleſs *Puritan* in common Eſtimation) in virtuous Induſtry and Piety, as the Books which he compoſed and left behind him do prove, *viz.* An Abridgement of the Holy Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament, from *Adam* to *Chriſt*, *Lond.* 1594. He is reputed the Founder of the Free School at *Burford*, to which he gave ſeveral Conſtitutions and Orders for the Government, 13 *Eliz.* He died at *Shipton-Underwood* near *Burford*, *Anno* 1623, and was buried with ſome of his Kindred in the Church-yard there, at the Eaſt End of the Chancel.

The

The ALPHABETICAL TABLE *for this County of* Oxford, *ſhewing the Places, viz. City, Towns, Villages and Hamlets, deſcribed in the foregoing Hiſtory, and their Situation in their ſeveral Hundreds and Deaneries; together with the Value of the Livings, as well in the King's Books, which are to pay Firſt-fruits and Tenths, as real, which being not above Fifty Pounds* per Ann. *are exempted from paying them by the late Act of Queen* ANNE, *for the Augmentation of ſmall Livings, &c.*

Ad.	*Hundreds.*	*Deaneries.*	*Valuation. King's Books.*	*Real.*
Adderbury	Bloxham	V. Dadington	21 4 9 ½	
Adwell	Lewknor	R. Aſton	4 13 9	
Alkrington	Bloxham	R. Dadington	6 3 9	40 0 0
Alneſton	Bampton	R. Witney		
Alveſtcot	Bampton			
Albury or Albere	Dorcheſter	R. Cuddeſden	9 2 8 ½	
Ameriden	Bullington	V. Burceſter	11 17 6	42 5 8
Amington	Pirton	R. Aſton	11 0 2 ½	
Ardley	Ploughley	R. Burceſter		
Aſcot	Chadlington	a Chapelry in Great Milton.		
Aſſenton upper	Pirton	an Hamlet in Pirton Pariſh.		
Aſſenton neither	Pirton	an Hamlet in Bix Pariſh.		
Aſtol	Bampton	V. Witney	7 9 4 ¼	21 6 8
Aſtol-Lye	Bampton	an Hamlet in the ſame Pariſh.		
Aſton North	Wotton	V. Woodſtock	6 10 0	40 0 9
Aſhton Rowant	Lewknor	V. Aſton	16 18 11	
Aſton Steple	Wotton	R. Woodſtock	16 2 8	
Balden Marſh	Dorcheſter	R. Cuddeſden	6 13 4	
Balden Toot	Bullington	a Donative		
Balden Lawrence	Bullington	an Hamlet in Toot Baldwen.		
Balden Little	Bullington	an Hamlet ibid.		
Bampton 1. *Pars.* 2. *Pars.* 3. *Pars.*	Bampton	V. Witney	30 2 6	viz. ten Pounds and 10 *d.* each.
Banbury & St. John's	Banbury	V. Daddington	22 0 2	
	Banbury	Ho. Daddingt.	15 1 10 ½	16 15 6
Barford St. Michael	Wotton	V. Daddingto.	6 14 10	8 10 0
Barton Steple	Wotton	V. Woodſtock	7 9 4 ½	
Barton Weſtcote	Wotton	R. Woodſtock	7 0 0	
Beckley	Bullington	V. Cuddeſden	8 0 0	
Begbrooke	Wotton	a Village		
Benſington, vulg. Benſon	Ewelme	a Donative		
Berrick Priory	Ewelme	an Hamlet in Newington Pariſh.		

Berrick

Be.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Berrick Salome	Ewelme	a Rectory united to Chalgrove Vicarage.		
Bicester, vulg. Bisseter &	Ploughley	V. Burcester	16 0 0	49 0 0
Bixbrand and Birgebon	Binfield	R. Henley	9 14 10 ½	
Blackburton	Bampton	V. Henley	0 0 0	45 0 0
Bladon, with Woodstock Chapel	Wotton	R. Woodstock	16 0 4 ½	
Blechington	Ploughley	R. Burcester	12 9 4	
Bloxham	Bloxham	V. Dadington	17 19 4	
Britwell Baldwin	Ewelme	Rect. Aston	18 16 0 ½	
Britwell Salham	Lewknor	R. Aston	6 19 2	
Broadwell	Bampton	V. Witney	8 14 4 ½	40 0 0
Broughton	Bloxham	R. Dadington	18 16 0 ½	
Broughton Pogges, alias Pongis	Bampton	R. Witney	7 7 11	45 0 0
Bucknell	Ploughley	R. Burcester	13 16 0 ½	
Burcot	Dorchester	an Hamlet to Dorchester Town.		
Burford & cum capella de Fulbroock	Bampton	V. Witney	31 13 1 ½	46 0 0
Burton Great	Banbury	Small Villages with a Church not endowed.		
Burton Little	Banbury			
Caſſington	Wotton	V. Woodstock	12 0 0	50 0 0
Caverham	Binfield	Donative		
Cane-End is an Hamlet in this Parish.				
Chackenden	Langtree	R. Henley	19 9 4 ½	
Chadlington	Chadlington			
Chalgrove	Ewelm	V. Aſton	5 5	
Charlton *ſuper* Otmere	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	21 9 4 ½	
Chaſtleton	Chadlington	R. Chip. nort.	9 0 2 ½	
Cherlbury	Banbury	V. Chip. nort.	25 5 10	
Cheſterton	Ploughley	V. Burceſter	7 8 8	45 6 8
Chinner	Lewknor	R. Aſton	26 0 4 ½	
Chipping Norton &	Chadlington.	V. Chip. nort.	10 6 8	46 11 8
Chiſlehampton	Dorcheſter	a Donative in the Gift of Sir *J. Doiley.*		
Church-Hill	Chadlington	V. Chip. nort.	7 16 0 ½	14 1 8
Clanfield	Bampton	V. Witney	7 6 4 ¼	30 0 0
Clare	Pirton	an Hamlet in Pirton Parish.		
Clatercot	Banbury			
Cleydon	Banbury			
Clifton	Dorcheſter	a Donative		
Cokethorp	Bampton			
Coddington	Ploughley			
Combe-long	Wotton			
Coome	Bullington			
Cottesford	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	6 15 4	48 5 6
Cowley-temple	Bullington	a Donative		
Cromiſh-gifford	Langtree	R. Henley	12 6 0 ½	

Co.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Cornwell	Chadlington	R. Chip. Nort.	7	4	2	45	0	0
Cropredie	Banbury	V. Dadington	26	10	10			
Crowel	Lewknor	R. Aſton	7	9	9 ob			
Cuddeſden	Bullington	V. Cuddeſdon	17	0	5			
Cuxham	Ewelme	R. Aſton	9	10	5			
Daddington ♂	Wotton	V. Dadington	15	9	4 ob	48	0	0
Denton	Bullington	an Hamlet in Cuddeſdon Pariſh.						
Dickley	Wotton							
Dorchester ♂	Dorcheſter	a Donative						
Dracot	Ewelm	an Hamlet						
Draiton	Dorcheſter	a Donative of 20 *l. per Ann.*						
Ducklington	Bampton	R. Witney	24	10	4			
Dunſlow	Wotton	V. Woodſtock	8	2	8 ob			
Dunſden	Binfield	an Hamlet of Binfield Town.						
Elford, or Yelford	Bampton	R. Witney	4	3	6 ob	29	10	0
Elſfield	Bullington	V. Cuddeſdon	6	8	1 ob.			
Emington or Amington	Lewknor	R. Aſton	11	0	2 ob			
Enſham	Wotton	V. Woodſtock	15	14	2	40	0	0
Enſton or Ewſton	Chadlington	V. Chip. Nort.	9	14	4 1/4	36	0	0
Eſington or Eaſington	Ewelme	R. Aſton	4	12	6	35	18	0
Ewelme, vulg. Newelme	Ewelm	R. Aſton	21	10	5			
		Ho. Aſton	20	0	0			
Faringdon Little	Bampton							
Fauler	Banbury							
Fencot	Bullington							
Finmore	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	8	9	4 ob			
Finſtock	Banbury							
Forreſt-hill	Bullington							
Fringford	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	12	16	0 ob			
Fritwell	Ploughley	V. Burceſter.	7	9	4 ob	34	8	8
Fulbrooke	Chadlington							
Fulwell	Ploughley							
Fylkins	Bamton							
Garſington	Bullington	R. Cuddeſdon	14	19	8 3/4			
Gatehampton	Langtree							
Glimpton	Wotton	R. Woodſtock	6	16	0			
Godington	Ploughley	R. Burceſter.	7	18	9			
Godſtow	Wotton							
Goldar	Pirton							
Goring Upper and Nether	Langtree							
Grays, Grays-court	Binfield							
Greenfield	Pirton	an Hamlet in Watlington Pariſh.						
Halton	Bullington	R. Cuddeſdon	12	19	2			
Hampton Gay	Ploughley							
Hampton Poile	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	6	2	8 ob			
Hampton Short	Chadlington							
Hanborough Long	Wotton	R. Woodſtock	11	6	0 ob			
Haſwell	Bloxham	R. Dedington	17	16	0 ob			

Hardwick

Ha.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Hardwick	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	5	0	0	19	13	4
Harecourt	Wotton							
Harwick	Bampton							
Haſely Magna	Ewelme	R. Cuddeſdon	30	0	0			
This Rectory is annexed to the Deanery of *Windſor*.								
Haſeley Parva	Ewelme							
Hayley	Bampton							
Heath	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	7	9	4			
Heathorp, alias Haythorp	Chadlington	R. Chip. Nort.	7	11	10 *ob*			
Hendington	Bullington							
Hempton	Wotton							
Henley upon Thames &	Binfield	R. Henley	21	1	3			
Henſington	Wotton							
Heyford ad Pontem	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	10	13	1 *ob*			
Heyford Warren	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	13	16	0 *ob*			
Hinton	Lewknor							
Holcomb	Ewelm	an Hamlet in Newington Pariſh.						
Holwell	Bampton							
Hook-norton &	Chadlington							
Horſpenden, vulg. Harding	Binfield	R. Henley	12	10	5			
Horton	Bullington							
Huddon	Bampton							
Howe	Pirton	a Village in Watlington Pariſh.						
Huntercomb	Ewelme	a Barony anciently, now only a Farm.						
Ibſton	Pirton	R. Aſton	9	9	4 *ob*	50	0	0
Idbury	Chadlington							
Ifley, or Eyſley	Bullington	V. Cuddeſdon	8	0	0			
Ingeſton	Lewknor							
Ipſden	Langtree	R. annexed to North Stoke Vicarage.						
Ipwell	Dorcheſter							
Iſlip	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	16	13	6 *ob*			
Kelmiſcot	Bampton							
Kencot	Bampton	R. Witney	6	19	4 *ob*			
Kiddington, or Cuddington	Wotton	R. Woodſtock	7	9	4 *ob*			
Kidlington	Wotton							
Kingham	Chadlington	R. Chip. Nort.	17	11	8			
Kirtlington	Ploughley							
Langford	Chadlington	V. Henley	21	19	4 *ob*			
Laſhbrooke	Binfield	R. Wit. Lin.	15	14	2			
Latchford	Ewelm	R. Wit. Ecc.	19	6	10 *ob*			
Lawnton	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	11	9	4 *ob*			
Ledwell	Wotton							
Lefield	Chadlington							
Lewe	Bampton							
Lewknor	Lewknor	V. Aſton	11	17	3 *ob*	46	7	3

Li.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Lillingſton Lovel	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	8	9	4 ob			
Littlemore	Bullington							
Lye North	Wotton	V. Woodſtock	9	2	0	38	0	0
Lye South	Wotton							
Lyneham	Chadlington							
Mangwell	Langtree	R. Henley	9	9	4 ob			
Mapledurum Gurney	Binfield	V. Henley	12	10	0			
Mapledurum Chawes	Langtree							
Marſton	Bullington	V. Burceſter	8	0	0	12	0	0
Merton	Bullington	Donative						
Middleton Stony	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	12	16	0 ob			
Milcomb	Bloxham							
Milton	Bloxham	R. Cudd. Linc.	24	0	0			
Milton	Chadlington	R. Cudd. Eccl.	33	18	6 ob			
Minſter Lovel	Chadlington	V. Witney	8	9	7	40	0	0
Mixbury	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	15	9	4 ob			
Moccot	Bullington							
Mollington	Bloxham							
More North	Chadlington	R. Witney	18	17	6 ob			
Morecot	Ploughley							
Morton	Tame	an Hamlet in Tame Pariſh.						
Mylton Little	Tame	an Hamlet in Great Mylton.						
Milton Great	Tame	V. Cuddeſdon	15	0	0			
Neithorp	Banbury							
Nettlebed	Ewelm							
Newbridge	Wotton							
Newington	Ewelm	R. Cuddeſdon	18	13	4			
Newnham Courtney	Bullington	R. Cuddeſdon	15	6	0 ob			
Newnham Warren	Langtree							
Newton	Bloxham							
Newton South	Wotton	V. Dadington	8	0	0	20	0	0
Newton Purcel cum Shelliswell	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	3	15	5			
		R. Burceſter	4	0	0			
Noke	Ploughley	R. Cuddeſdon	7	9	7	42	0	0
Norton Brimer	Bampton	V. Witney	9	7	11	42	0	0
Norton Over	Chadlington							
Nuffield or Tuffield	Ewelm	R. Henley	7	16	10 ob			
Oakley	Lewknor							
Ockerton	Bloxham							
Odington	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	12	16	2			
Otmore	Bullington							
Overy	Chadlington							
Overton	Bullington	R. Dadington	6	2	8 ob			
OXFORD hath theſe Churches in it thus valued.								
St. Ebbes	—— ——	a Rectory	3	5	1			
St. Mary	—— ——	a Vicarage	5	4	0			
St. Giles	—— ——	a Vicarage	5	12	8 ob			
St. Peter	in Baliol	a Rectory	3	14	0			
St. Peter	in the Eaſt	a Vicarage	13	2	0			

St.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
St. Aldate	——	a Rectory	8	13	2 ob			
St. Martin	——	a Rectory	8	1	5			
Piddington	Bullington	V. Burceſter	0	0	0	41	7	8
Pirton	Pirton	V. Aſton	17	9	4 ob			
Poſcombe	Lewknor							
Preſtend	Tame							
Pudlicot	Chadlington							
Radcot	Bampton							
Ramſden	Chadlington							
Ricot	Tame							
Roake	Ewelm	an Hamlet, Part in Benſington, Part in Ewelm, and Part in Berrick Salome.						
Rotherfield Greys	Binfield	R. Henley	10	12	8 ob			
Rotherfield-Pippard	Binfield	R. Henley	9	9	4 ob			
Rolwright Magna	Chadlington	R. Chip. Nort.	16	9	4 ob			
Rolwright Parva	Chadlington	R. Chip. Nort.	5	6	8	43	0	0
Rowſham	Wotton	R. Woodſtock	11	9	4 ob			
Salford	Chadlington	R. Chip. Nort.	9	11	3			
Sandford	Bullington	V. Woodſtock	7	0	5	25	0	0
Sareſden	Chadlington	R. Chip. Nort.	8	18	1 ob			
Scadham	Tame							
Sewcot	Ploughley							
Shelwell	Ploughley							
Sherborn	Pirton	V. Aſton	10	16	0 ob	27	0	0
Shetford	Banbury							
Shifford	Bampton							
Shilton	Bampton	V. Witney	5	5	5	48	0	0
Shillingford	Ewelm	an Hamlet of Benſington.						
Shiplake	Binfield	V. Henley	7	1	0 ob	44	0	0
Shipton under Cherwell	Wotton	R. Woodſtock	11	9	4 ob			
Shipton under Whichwood	Chadlington	R. Chip. Nort.	39	6	3			
		V. Chip. Nort.	16	0	0			
Shutford	Banbury							
Sidenham	Lewknor							
Sommerton	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	15	1	10 ob			
Soundeſſe								
Souldern	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	8	14	2			
Southorp	Chadlington							
Spilsbury	Chadlington	V. Chip. Nort.	9	8	9			
Stadham	Dorcheſter	a Donative						
Standell	Pirton	an Hamlet with a decayed Chapel in Pirton (Pariſh.						
Stanford	Wotton							
Stanlake	Bampton	V. Witney	16	10	10			
Stanton Hare-court	Bullington	V. Woodſtock	16	13	4	34	0	0
Stanton St. John's	Wotton	R. Cuddeſden	16	9	4 ½			
Stanville, *alias* Park-corner	Binfield	an Hamlet, Part in Bix, and Part in Swin-(combe.						
Stoke Line	Ploughley	V. Burceſter	00	00	00	37	8	10 Stoke

St.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Stoke North	Langtree	V. Henley	14	10	0			
Stoke Rew	Langtree							
Stoke South	Dorcheſter	V. Henley	12	6	0 ob	30	0	0
Stoke Talmage	Pirton	R. Aſton	12	17	1			
Stoken-Church	Lewknor							
Stonesfield	Wotton	R. Woodſtock	4	19	9 ob	40	0	0
Stonor	Pirton							
Stratton Audley	Ploughley							
Studley	Bullington	a Donative						
Sutwell	Lewknor							
Swacliffe	Banbury	V. Dadington	7	9	4 ob			
Swarford	Chadlington	R. Chip. Nort.	15	7	1			
Swinbrooke	Chadlington							
Swincomb	Ewelm	R. Henley	7	9	4 ob			
Sybberds Ferris	Bloxham							
Sybberds Gore	Bloxham							
Synett	Bampton							
Takely	Wotton	R. Woodſtock	19	9	4 ob			
Tadilſthorp	Chadlington							
Tadmerton Lower	Bloxham	R. Dadington	13	11	0 ob			
Tadmerton Upper	Bloxham							
Tadmerton Great	Bloxham							
Tangley	Chadlington							
Tetſworth	Tame							
Tew Little	Wotton							
Tew Great	Wotton	V. Dadington	6	13	3			
Tew Dunſe	Wotton							
Teynton	Chadlington	V. Witney	7	9	4 ob	20	0	0
Thame &	Tame	R. Tame	82	12	3 ob			
		V. Tame	18	0	0	43	0	0
Thorpe	Wotton							
Thorpe	Langtree							
Thoulkford	Lewknor							
Tiddington	Bullington							
Tinmore	Ploughley							
Tuſmore	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	35	0	0	15	0	0
Tythorp	Lewknor							
Upton	Bampton							
Walcot	Chadlington							
Warborough	Ewelm							
Wardenton	Banbury							
Warpſgrove	Ewelm	Aſton, a Sinecure	2	11	10 ob			
Warton	Wotton							
Water-Eaton	Wotton	R. Cuddeſdon	10	00	10			
Water-Perry	Tame	V. Cuddeſdon	8	1	5 ob	35	0	0
Water-Stock	Tame	R. Cuddeſdon	10	16	0 ob			
Watlington &	Pirton	V. Aſton	12	0	0	37	4	0
Weald	Bampton							

We.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Wendlebury	Ploughley	R. Burceſter	11	9	4 ob			
Weſton North	Tame							
Weſton South	Tame	R. Aſton	9	2	6			
Weſton on the Green	Ploughley	V. Burceſter	0	0	0	28	0	0
Weſtwell	Bampton	R. Whitney	5	3	9			
Whateley	Bullington							
Whichwood Foreſt	Chadlington							
Whitchurch	Langtree	R. Henley	16	2	8 ob			
Whitfield	Pirton	R. Aſton	9	10	10			
Wickham	Banbury							
Wiggington	Bloxham	R. Dadington	17	2	8 ob			
Whighill	Wotton							
Wilcot	Wotton	R. Woodſtock	2	13	4	21	10	0
Williamſcot	Banbury	R. Witney	47	9	4 ob			
Witney &	Witney	V. Witney	9	12	6			
Witch	Chadlington							
Wivill	Langtree							
Wiveold	Ewelm							
Wolvenot	Wotton							
Woodcot	Dorcheſter							
Wood-eaton	Bullington							
WOODSTOCK	Wotton	Chap. Woodſt.	5	3	0			
Worton Nether	Wotton	R.						
Worton Over	Wotton	R. Dadington	6	2	8 ob			
Wotton	Wotton	R. Woodſtock	15	2	8 ob			
Wroxton	Bloxham							
Yarnton	Wotton	V. Woodſtock	8	5	4			

OXFORD Shire & some confining Townes	Oxford	Woodstocke	Chip Norton	Burford	Witnye	Banbery	Tame	Wallington	Henlye	Ewelme	Ricote	Hockenorton	Bicester	Islip	Dorchester	Stoken Church	White Church	Lechlade	Faringdon	Abbington	Wallingford	Reding	Clayden	Dedington	Cottesford	Windleberry
Isworth W. & S.	17	17	17	9	11	27	27	24	29	24	24	22	25	19	19	27	23	4	4	15	20	28	32	24	28	27
Cudlebury NE	7	7	13	17	12	22	20	14	22	15	11	12	3	4	14	16	22	21	19	20	16	26	16	8	6	60
Cotesford NE	13	11	15	22	17	9	13	19	25	20	14	12	4	9	19	19	26	26	24	28	21	30	12	7	59	
Dedington N	13	8	9	16	13	5	18	22	29	23	19	6	9	9	20	23	28	27	21	18	23	33	9	61		
Clayton N	22	16	15	23	23	5	25	30	37	32	27	10	16	18	29	32	37	39	29	27	31	42	60			
Reding. SE.	21	28	34	31	27	37	28	22	4	10	17	36	26	24	13	13	5	30	26	17	11	36				
Wallingford SE	20	17	24	21	16	27	20	5	9	3	9	25	17	14	3	9	6	22	17	7	42					
Abbington E. S.	5	11	17	14	10	22	17	10	15	9	12	20	15	9	5	14	12	15	11	50						
Faringdon E. S.	13	14	15	8	8	25	23	20	25	20	27	20	22	10	15	25	21	5	60							
Lechlade E. S.	16	15	15	6	9	25	27	25	30	24	26	20	24	18	20	29	25	67								
White Church	16	22	29	26	22	33	15	8	6	6	13	32	22	20	9	11	64									
Stoken Church	14	20	27	27	22	28	6	5	8	6	5	27	15	15	10	62										
Dorchester SE	7	14	21	19	14	25	10	6	11	5	39	13	15	11	43											
Islip N.	4	5	12	14	9	14	11	13	20	14	11	12	6	53												
Bicester NE	10	10	16	20	15	17	9	14	16	21	10	14	48													
Hockenorton	16	9	5	13	13	6	22	25	33	26	27	62														
Ricote E.	20	16	23	24	18	27		5	12	7	40															
Ewelme SE	11	18	25	27	19	28	9	3	7	68																
Henlye SE	18	24	32	30	25	34	17	8	32																	
Wallington S.	10	7	24	23	18	26	7	31																		
Tame E.	20	25	23	25	19	22	37																			
Banbery NW	17	22	20	19	17	59																				
Witnye W.	8	6	8	5	57																					
Burford W.	13	6	8	63																						
Chip Norton W	14	7	61																							
Woodstocke N	7	54																								

Banbury.

University of Oxford.

Oxford.

New Woodstock.

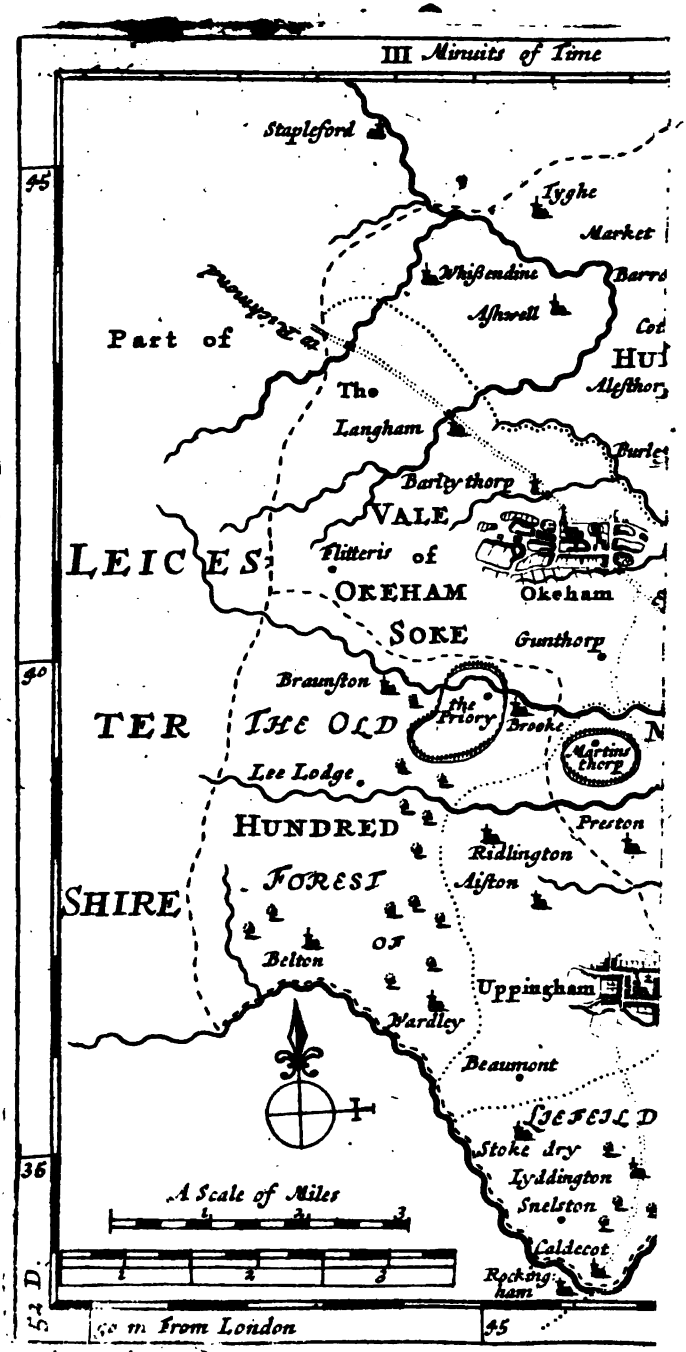
Rutlandſhire.

RUTLANDSHIRE, in the *Saxon* Language Roteland, is a Midland County, encompaſſed on the Eaſt with *Lincolnſhire* and *Northamptonſhire*, which laſt County bounds it on the South in Part; and then *Leiceſterſhire* encompaſſed the remaining Part on the South, and all the Weſt, with Part of the North, which *Lincolnſhire* finiſheth; It is almoſt of a circular Form.

Our Hiſtorians have taken much Pains to find out the Original of the Name. The People of the County pleaſe themſelves with a Story derived to them by Tradition, That a certain *Mercian* King, whoſe Name is dropt, having a Favourite named *Rut*, or *Roet*, gave him as much Land in this Part of his Kingdom as he could ride round in a Day, and he riding about the Land, now made into a County within the Time appointed, had it thereupon given him, and he impoſed upon it the Name of *Rut's* Land, now called *Rutland*, for Brevity-ſake; but this Account by all our Writers is accounted fabulous. And therefore ſeveral of them have attempted to find a better. Mr. *Cambden* modeſtly propounds his Opinion thus: 'In regard that the 'Soil of this County is in many Places 'of ſo red a Colour, that it dyes as it 'were the Fleeces of the Sheep; and 'conſidering the *Saxons* call a red Colour *Roet* and *Rud*, why may we not 'ſuſpect that *Rutland* was named ſo from 'thence? For as the Poet ſpeaks,

'*Conveniunt rebus nomina ſæpe ſuis.* That is,
'By Obſervation, this we often ſee,
'The Names of Things and Natures do agree.

'Thus ſeveral Places, among all Na-'tions, have taken their Names from 'Redneſs, as *Rutlan-Caſtle* in *Wales* is 'ſo called, becauſe 'tis built on a red 'Shire, the *Red Promontory*, the *Red* '*Sea* between *Ægypt* and *Arabia*, *Eritheia* 'in *Ionia*, and ſeveral others.' There is therefore, concludes he, no Occaſion to liſten to Fables for an Etymology. But Mr. *Wright* will not allow this Conjecture to be well grounded, but ſays, that it is 'little more probable than the former, 'but a little; for by all his Obſerva-'tion never perceived that there was 'ſuch ruddy Soil as Mr. *Cambden* mentions, but in one Part of this County, and that is about *Glaiſton*; and he doth not doubt, but in moſt of the Counties of *England*, a Mould of the ſame Colour is found in one Part or other of it, and that nothing differing from that which is found here; for as to the Redneſs, ſaid to be thereby imparted to the Wool of the Sheep, fed and lying upon it, ſome affirm there is no ſuch Thing, and the Inhabitants do not contradict it. Having thus confuted this Opinion, he adds one Etymology more, which is, That *Rotelandia* may be poſſibly ſo called, from its circular Figure, *quaſi Rotunda*


III Minuits of Time
Stapleford
Tyghe
Market
Whißendine
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Barleythorp
VALE
LEICES
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of
OKEHAM
Okeham
SOKE
Gunthorp
Braunston
the Priory
Brooke
TER
THE OLD
Martins thorp
Lee Lodge
HUNDRED
Preston
Ridlington
FOREST
Aiston
SHIRE
OF
Belton
Uppingham
Wardley
Beaumont
LIEFEILD
Stoke dry
Lyddington
Snelston
Caldecot
Rocking-ham
A Scale of Miles
1
2
3
45
40
36
52 D.
From London
45

Rotunda landia, or *Rotundlandia*, which, for more eaſy Pronunciation in common Uſe, might become *Rutlandia* or *Rutland*; and this the rather, becauſe the Word *Rotunda* ſignifieth not only round, but well faſhioned, handſome and perfect, in all which Significations it may be fitly enough applied to this County.

But the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* diſlikes Mr. *Wright*'s Conjecture, and ſays, That *Rotunda landia* will hardly have the Approbation of the Learned till ſome probable Account can be given, how this County came by a *Latin* Name more than other Counties of *England*. The Conqueſt could not bring it in, becauſe we find it ſo called in the Time of King *Edward* the Confeſſor: (as will hereafter be ſhewed) And beſide, ſo much of it as belonged to *Nottinghamſhire*, (to which the Name of *Roteland* was given before it was united with the reſt) is far from making a circular Figure, how round ſoever it may be, ſince they have been joined together; ſo that upon the whole, the Original of the Name of the County is altogether unknown, and the Inhabitants may keep up their Tradition without Confutation, there being but little Difference between a fabulous and uncertain Original.

This County is the leaſt in *England*, though it is at preſent much bigger than it was at the firſt Diviſion of this Part of the Iſland into Shires; for one Part of it called then *Wicelſea*, now *Witchley Wapentake*, which lies on the South East Side, belonged to *Northamptonſhire*, if we may believe a Note inſerted in later Times in Domeſday-Book, under that Shire, to this Effect:

Inquiſitio coram Willielmo de Saham, & Sociis ſuis inter Rageman de Anno quarto Edvardi I.

Com. Northanton. Hundred. de Sutton Juratores Inquiſit. quot Hundred. &c. ſint in Com. Northanton dicunt, quod Comitat. Roteland, quandam fuit pertinens ad Comitat. iſtum, quouſq; Dominus Henricus (ejus nominis tertius) Rex, Pater Domini Regis nunc illum dedit Domino Regi Alman. ſed neſciunt de modo. Huic concordat Hundred de Spelho, & plura alia Hundreda ibidem. Another Part of this Shire did then alſo belong to *Nottinghamſhire*, as we may infer from its being annexed to the Deſcription of that County in Domeſday-Book, and the Authority of the Shiriff of *Nottinghamſhire*, which remained in that Part to the Reign of the ſaid King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 51. for by a Statute then made, that Sheriff is appointed to be Eſcheator for this County. The Towns now of this County, which then belonged to *Nottinghamſhire*, are *Gretham*, *Coteſmore*, *Overton* and *Stratton*, *Tiſterton*, *Tigh*, *Wichendon*, *Exonton*, *Witewell*, *Alſtanthorp*, *Burgley* and *Exwell* in *Alnodeſtou*, or *Alſtoe Wapentake*, and *Ochcham Cherchefoch*, *cum quinq; Berewicis*, *Hameldune Cherchefoche*, *cum ſeptem Berew.* and *Ridlington Cherchefoche*, *cum ſeptem Berew.* in *Martinſley Wapentake*. Of theſe Towns and Villages the Sheriff of *Nottingham* gathered the King's Tax or Revenue, which in the Time, when the Conqueror's Survey was made, did amount to an Hundred and fifty Pounds of Silver *per Ann.* from *Roteland*, according to the Words of the Record, which run thus: *Hæc duo Wapent. adjacent Vicecomitatui Snotingham ad Geld. Regis Roteland Reddit Regi centum quinquaginta libras albas.* When theſe *Wapentakes*, in Conjunction with ſome others, were made into a diſtinct County, and upon what Occaſion, is altogether unknown to us. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that the Authors who wrote of our *Engliſh* Affairs about 400 Years ago, make no Mention of it as of a ſeparate Shire; but that will by and by prove a Miſtake from Domeſday-Book, where it is mentioned as an entire Parcel of Land or Soake, in ſpeaking of the Eſtate which *Giſlebert de Gant* held in *Empingham* in this Manner: *Ipſe tenet in eadem villâ ſeptem Hid. terræ, & dimidium & unam Bovatam terræ de Socâ Regis de Roteland, & dicit Regem ſuum advocatum eſſe.*

Ma-

Mr. *Cambden* places this County among the *Coritani* in the *Roman* Times, and that properly enough, whether it were a ſeparate Shire or not, *Nottinghamſhire* and *Northamptonſhire* being included in that Diviſion of the *Britains*; and in the *Saxon* Times it was Part of the *Mercian* Kingdom, of which we have treated elſewhere. The moſt ancient Accounts we have of this County are in King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Reign, who by his laſt Will and Teſtament bequeathed this little County to *Eadgith* his Queen, conditionally, that after her Death it ſhould go to the Monaſtery of St. *Peter's* at *Weſtminſter*. The Words of his Will are, *Volo, quod poſt Mortem Eadgithæ Reginæ, &c. i. e.* I will, that after the Deceaſe of Queen *Eadgith* my Wife, *Roteland*, with all Things thereunto belonging, be given to my Monaſtery of the moſt bleſſed St. *Peter*, and that it be furrendred without Delay, to the Abbot and Monks there ſerving God for ever. This Donation was a little after confirmed to the ſaid Monaſtery, with divers other Poſſeſſions and Hereditaments beſtowed on them by former Kings, by a large Charter found in Sir *W. Dugdale's Monaſticon*, bearing Date at *Weſtminſter* on the Feaſt of the Holy *Innocents*, *Anno* 1064. *Reg.* 25. It is alſo recorded in the Conqueror's Survey, that *Morcar*, Earl of *Northumberland*, was in this Reign poſſeſſed of *Caſterton* in the County of *Rutland*, which ſhews, that then it was eſteemed a diſtinct County, and the rather, becauſe that Town is in neither of thoſe *Wapentakes*, which are found belonging either to *Northamptonſhire* or *Nottinghamſhire*; as likewiſe were *Barrowden* and *Seyton*, the Eſtate of *Robert de Todinei* in this County, when the ſaid Survey was taken.

But the former Settlement was ſoon reſcinded, by the Coming of *William* the *Norman*, commonly called the Conqueror, who governed by the Sword, and diſannulled and took what he pleaſed. He ſeized this little County entire into his own Hands; and allowing to the Monaſtery of St. *Peter* the Tithes of *Rutland* only, reſerved a great Part of the Lands to himſelf, and divided the reſt to his Kindred and Followers, *viz. Robert Malet*, Lord great Chamberlain, whoſe Father was a great Captain at the Battle of *Haſtings*, and had Charge of the Interment of King *Harold's* Body; *Gilbert de Gant*, his Wife's Brother's Son, who alſo was a Leader in the ſame Army; Earl *Hugh*, and *Aubrey* the Clerk, with divers others; but he was moſt eſpecially liberal to his Niece *Judith*, and *Maud* Counteſs of *Albemarle*, his Siſter by Mother's Side, to whom he gave ſome Manors in this County, but not diſtinctly known; yet, as we ſuppoſe, to hold of the Crown by certain Rents and Services; becauſe we obſerve, that in the Reign of King *John*, *Iſabel* his Queen, at her Coronation, had aſſigned in Parliament for her Dower, among other Lands, the County of *Rutland*, and the Town of *Rokingham* in the County of *Northampton*, with the common Conſent and unanimous Agreement of the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Earls, Barons, and Clergy, with the whole Commons of the Realm. At this Time the *Cuſtos*, or Sheriff, collected the Profits and Rents of this County, and paid them into the Exchequer for the King's Uſe; and becauſe it doth not appear that any of theſe *Cuſtodes* were choſen before the tenth Year of King *Henry* II. Mr. *Wright* is of the Opinion, that this County was not ſo before; but why then doth Domeſday-Book (as is above ſhewed) place thoſe Towns in *Roteland* as a diſtinct County? It is probable this County might be before under the Juriſdiction of the Sheriffs of *Nottingham* or *Northampton* Shires, and yet be a diſtinct County, having no Sheriff of its own, till *Henry* II. appointed one; but in ſuch Matters of Obſcurity, let the Reader judge and believe as he pleaſeth.

Of the *Wapentakes* of this County, Mr. *Wright* gives us this Relation; 1. That at the Conqueſt, when the Survey was made by King *William*, commonly called Domeſday-Book, there was in *Roteland* two *Wapentakes*, or Hundreds only, *viz. Alfwodeſton* and *Martinſley*. The firſt had

in it two Hundreds, consisting of twenty-four Carucates each, and the other had but one Hundred, which contained twelve Carucates, besides three demesne Manors of the King's. These two *Wapentakes* belonged to the Sheriff of *Nottingham* to collect the Tax, or Geld; but since we may observe (as is before mentioned) that there were some other Towns, as *Casterton*, *Barrowden* and *Seyton*, said in the same grand Record to be in *Rutland*, it is reasonable to suppose, that according to the Inquisition taken at *Okeham*, upon the Feasts of St. *Tibertius* and St. *Valerian*, 14 *April*, 9 *Edw.* II. before *Gilbert Holm*, Sheriff of *Rutland*, that there were two other *Wapentakes* in this County, tho' not under the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff of *Nottingham*, *viz.* *East Hundred* and *Wrangdike*, in which these Towns are; and so there were four Hundreds in the Conqueror's Time, *viz.* *Martinsley* and *Alnstoe*, *East Hundred* and *Wrangdyke*. Of the three first of which the King was Lord, and received the Profits of the same, (except of certain Liberties) all which that King assigned to the Lady *Margaret*, Wife to *Piers de Gaveston* Duke of *Cornwall*, his Favourite, to be held by her during the King's Pleasure. The Hundred of *Wrangdyke* was at that Time the Estate of *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, who at his Death left it with the rest of his Lands to his Son and Heir *Thomas*, who being a Minor, the King passed over his Estate, during his Nonage to *Hugh de Spenser* the Elder, another of his Favourites, in Satisfaction of a Debt of 6770 *l.* due to him from the King. Mr. *Wright* supposeth, that *Okeham Soke*, which now makes a distinct Hundred, was at this Time included in the Hundred of *Martinsley*.

2. That this County is now divided into five Hundreds, *viz.* *Okeham-Soke*, which lies on the Edge of *Leicestershire*, and contains the greatest Part of the West-side of the County, but has one Town, called *Clipsham*, parted from it by the Hundred of *Alstoe*, and situate on the Borders of *Lincolnshire*, almost on the utmost northern Point. In this Hundred there are besides *Okeham*, from which it takes its Name, eight other Towns and Villages. 2. *Alstoe* Hundred, which takes up the other Part of the Western Border, and all the Northern Parts. This Hundred contains in it twelve Towns and Villages. 3. *East Hundred* lies upon the East-side of the County, and borders upon *Lincolnshire* about *Stamford*, and hath in it thirteen Towns and Villages. Within this Hundred there is another, tho' not taken Notice of in common Computation, called the Hundred of *Little Casterton*, containing eight Parishes and Towns, which was given by King *Henry* VII. *Reg.* 19. to *Christopher Brown*, Esq; whose Heirs have enjoyed it ever since. This we thought fit to mention, tho' in our Description we shall follow the common Estimation, and treat of those Towns under the *East Hundred*. 4. *Wrangdyke* or *Barrowden* Hundred, takes up all the South Parts of the County, and borders upon *Northamptonshire*. It contains in it about 14 Villages and Towns. 5. The Hundred of *Martinsley* lies in the Middle of the County, and is inclosed by the other four Hundreds entirely, except a little Part, which borders upon the *Welland*, which divides it from *Leicestershire*. It contains twelve Villages and Towns, of which *Uppingham* is a Market-town, and the best in the County. Having thus taken a brief View of the Hundreds of this County in general, we shall proceed to a particular Description of them, with the Towns and Villages therein, *viz.*

I. Okeham Soke or Hundred.

Okeham Hundred lies on the Western-side of the County, and is bounded on the East, with the Hundred of *Martinesley*; on the South, with the River *Welland*, which parts it from *Leicestershire*; on the West with the same Shire, and on the North with the Hundred of *Alstoe*. The Fee of this Hundred we suppose to remain in the Crown, as it was in *Edw.* IId's Time, till he gave it the Lady

Gaveſton; becauſe upon the Diſgrace and Death of her Husband, it returned to the Crown. The chief Town of this Hundred is

Okeham, which alſo claims the firſt Place of all Towns in this County, it being the Shire-Town where the Aſſizes are annually kept, and all other publick Affairs tranſacted uſually. It is ſituated in the Vale of *Catmoſe*, which Mr. *Cambden* ſuppoſes to be ſo called from *Coet Maes*, which in the *Britiſh* Tongue ſignifies a Field full of Woods, in which this Town being built, may ſeem to take its Name from *Oaks*. It is indifferently well built, and is famous for its Market, Fairs, Caſtle, Hoſpitals and Free-School, of which we ſhall treat more particularly, when we have briefly deſcribed the Manor and Town.

At the Time of the *Norman* Conqueſt, *Edgitha*, the Queen of *Edward* the Confeſſor, held in *Okeham Cherchefoch*, with 5 Berews or Hamlets thereunto belonging, four Carucates of Land; the King ſix, the Villains and *Bordarii*, who were fifty-ſeven, thirty-ſeven and a Quarter, and twenty Acres of Meadow; and one Prieſt, and the Church four Bovates. There were alſo ſixteen Carucates of plough'd Land, and a Wood a Mile long and half a Mile broad, valued in the Confeſſor's Time at 40 *l.* One *Levenot* alſo held here, before the Conqueſt, one Carucate of Land, which was at the Time of the Survey in the Poſſeſſion of *Fulcherus de Malâ Operâ*, and contained five Bovates, and ſix Acres of Meadow, then valued at 20 *s.* The whole Manor of *Okeham*, with the Hamlets or Berews, is ſaid in Domeſday-Book to contain three Miles in Length, and one Mile and 8 Quarantens or Furlongs in Breadth; beſides three Carucates of Land in *Noſſitone* or *Knoſton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, and a Wood of one Furlong long, and half a Furlong wide, which belonged to the *Soke* of *Okeham*, and held by the King in Demeſne.

Aubrey the Clerk, at the Time of the Survey, held the Church of *Okeham*, and the Lands thereunto belonging, by the King's Grant and Favour; and after him this Manor of *Okeham* became Part of the Poſſeſſions of the *Newburghs*, Earls of *Warwick*, a Family that came into *England* with the Conqueror; but they held it but a few Succeſſions; for King *Henry* I. obtained it of *Roger de Newbergh*, Earl of *Warwick*, by an Exchange for *Sutton* in *Warwickſhire*, to which he on that Account annexed the Privilege of free Chaſe and other Liberties. It continued in the Crown till the Reign of King *Henry* II. when it was granted to *Walkeline de Ferrariis*, a younger Son of *William de Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, who being made Baron of *Oakham*, ſeated himſelf here. He held this Manor of the King by the Service of one Knight's Fee and a half, and having treſpaſſed upon the King's Foreſts in theſe Parts, was fined an hundred Marks, which he paid, 22 *Hen.* II. Further, he was acquitted, 1 *Rich.* I. for his aſſarting eighty Acres of Land in the Foreſt of *Rutland*, now called *Liſfeld-Foreſt*, *viz.* in the Field of *Okeham* fifty-five Acres, and in the Fields of *Braunſton* twenty Acres, and in the Fields of *Brook* five Acres. He was at the Siege of *Acon* in the *Holy Land* with King *Richard* I. and dying, left his Eſtate to his Son *Hugh de Ferrers*, who left no Heirs; and ſo this Manor, with his other Eſtate, paſſed to his only Siſter and Heir *Iſabel*, then married to *Roger* Lord *Mortimer*, who in the ninth Year of King *John*, gave ſeven Hundred Marks and ſeven Palfreys, for Livery of this Manor of *Okeham*.

Iſabel had ſeveral Children by *Roger* Lord *Mortimer*, but being his ſecond Wife, his Honour paſſed to his Children by his former; and ſo we find nothing more of this Manor till *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, better known by the Name of the King of the *Romans* in our Hiſtories, obtained it of his Brother King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 36. in Part of Payment for 500 *l.* due to him from that King, on the Marriage of *Senchia* his Wife, Daughter of the Earl of *Province* in *France*, to hold to himſelf and the Heirs of his Body by her. *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall* their Son and

and Heir, ſucceeded to this Manor, but he dying without Iſſue, 28 *Edw.* I. *Margaret* his Widow, Daughter of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloceſter*, held it, with other Eſtates, in Dowry for Life; after which it returned to the Crown, where it remained till King *Edw.* II. gave the Caſtle of this Place and Shrevalty of *Rutland* to his Brother *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*, Earl of *Kent*, who being not long after attainted for his Loyalty, in endeavouring to reſtore his Brother lately depoſed, was condemned and beheaded at *Wincheſter* by the Practices of Queen *Eleanor* and Earl *Mortimer* her Paramour, in the 4th Year of King *Edw.* III. their Son, by which Execution the Manor came again into the King's Hands. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that after the Family of the *Ferrers* were extinct, this Town and Manor belonged to the Lords of *Tateſhal*; but we not finding any ſuch Thing either in Sir *William Dugdale*'s Baronage, tho' the Family of *Tateſhall* is there deſcribed, as far as the Records gave him any Light; nor in Mr. *Wright*, who is very curious in giving us the Succeſſion of the Lords of this Town, we can't give him a Place among them, but muſt paſs to the next Lord, to whom the King gave it, who was

William de Bohun, Earl of *Northampton*, who in the 11th Year of King *Edw.* III. obtained a Grant of the Caſtle and Manor of this Town, and of the Shrevalty of the County of *Rutland*, to hold to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, under certain Conditions in the ſaid Grant expreſſed. His Son *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*, by Deſcent from his Father, died ſeized of this Manor, 46 *Edw.* III. leaving only Daughters, and ſo this Manor reverted to the Crown, where it remained till King *Richard* II. gave it to *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, and afterward Marqueſs of *Dublin* and Duke of *Ireland*, in Conſideration of the great Coſts and Expences he had been at in divers Services, in which he had employed him, to hold for Term of Life, and the Remainder to the Heirs of his Body; this, with many other large Donations, which that King beſtowed on him, created him ſo much Envy and Diſguſt from the other Nobility, that he was forced to fly, and his Eſtate was ſeized, and among others this Caſtle and Manor of *Okeham*. *Thomas de Woodſtock*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, one of his greateſt Enemies, obtained a Grant of them, 12 *Rich.* II. but held them but about one Year, when dying without Iſſue Male, *Edward* the eldeſt Son of *Edmund* of *Langley*, Duke of *York*, fifth Son of King *Edward* III. being created Earl of *Rutland* for his Father's Life, obtained a Grant of the Caſtle, Town and Manor of this Place, with the Shrevalty of the County, in Part of Satisfaction for eight Hundred Marks *per Ann.* deſigned for him. He was ſlain at the Battle of *Agincourt*, and left no Iſſue, 3 *Hen.* V.

By his Death the Caſtle, Manor and Town of *Okeham*, fell into the King's Hands, but was not diſpoſed of again, till King *Henry* VI. his Son came to the Throne, and then it was given to *Humphrey Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, the Son of *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford*, by *Anne*, Daughter and ſole Heir of *Thomas de Woodſtock*, Duke of *Gloceſter*. They were both jointly ſeized in the ſaid Caſtle and Manor of *Okeham*, with two Parks there, the one called *Fleteris*, and the other *Stone-Park*. He was ſlain in the Battle of *Northampton*, 38 *Hen.* VI. and ſhe continued in the Enjoyment of the ſaid Eſtate, and, 1 *Edw.* IV. made *William* Lord *Haſtings* her Steward of the ſaid Manor, and Conſtable of the Caſtle. She afterward married Sir *Walter Blount*, Knt. Lord *Mountjoy*; ſhortly after which having Licenſe to amortize certain Lands, to the Value of forty Marks *per Ann.* to the Collegiate Church of *Pleſhy* in *Eſſex*, where ſhe deſigned to be buried by her Husband *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*. She departed this Life in the twentieth Year of King *Edward* IV. *Henry* Duke of *Buckingham*, Son and Heir of the ſaid *Humphrey* and *Anne*, ſucceeded his Father in his Honours, and after her Death poſſeſſed this Eſtate, till endeavouring to depoſe King *Richard* III.

whom he had a little before raiſed to the Throne, he was apprehended and beheaded by that King's Command, at *Salisbury*, without legal Trial, 4 *Rich.* III. *Anno Domini* 1484, and this Manor with his other Eſtates was forfeited.

Henry de Grey Lord *Codnoore*, was a Perſon in Favour at this Time, having ſerved King *Edward* IV. in his Wars in *Normandy* and *France*, and many other Things, and being a faſt Adherent to the Intereſts of the Houſe of *York*, ſoon after obtained a Grant of this Caſtle and Manor, and other Eſtates ſo forfeited, to hold to himſelf and his Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten; but he died without any lawful Iſſue, 11 *Hen.* VII. After his Death *Edward Stafford*, the Son and Heir of *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*, recovered the Poſſeſſion of this Caſtle and Manor, till being attainted for treaſonable Words, atteſted by one *Knevet*, who had been his Steward, and was turned out for miſuſing his Tenants, and ſome others, he was condemned and beheaded on *Tower-hill*, 13 *Hen.* VIII. 1521. He was the laſt Duke of *Buckingham* of the Name and Family of *Stafford*. This Caſtle and Manor by his Death returned to the Crown, and the King having not long before created *Thomas Cromwell* his Favourite, Lord *Cromwell*, Baron of *Okeham*; 'tis ſtrange, that Mr. *Cambden*, Sir *William Dugdale*, and Mr. *Wright*, after them, ſhould aſſert, that this Town of *Okeham* gave the Title of a Barony to *Thomas Cromwell*; whereas in the Act of Parliament of 31 *Hen.* VIII. *c.* 3, about Gavelkind, he is there called Baron of *Wimbeldon*, and 'tis probable he was not Baron of *Okeham*, tho' 'tis certain that that King, among other Bounties, *Reg.* 30. granted him the Caſtle and Manor of *Okeham*; but he fell not long after into that King's Diſpleaſure, and being accuſed of ſeveral high Crimes, was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, 32 *Hen.* VIII. 24 *July*, having Iſſue *Gregory Cromwell* his Son and Heir, who was by a new Patent created Lord *Cromwell*, and had the Manor and Caſtle of *Okeham*, with divers others Eſtates of his late Father's, continued to him, to hold of the King *in Capite*, by Knights Service in Fee. He died 5 *Edw.* VI. and left for his Heir *Henry* Lord *Cromwell*, who died 34 *Eliz.* and was ſucceeded in his Eſtate and Honour by his Son and Heir *Edward* Lord *Cromwell*. He obtained a Licenſe, bearing Date 12 *Feb.* 38 *Eliz.* to alienate this Caſtle and Manor of *Okeham*, with the Appertenances, to Sir *John Harrington*, Knt. created Lord *Harrington* by King *James* I. *Reg.* 1. And accordingly it was found by Inquiſition taken 22 *March*, 1 *Jac.* that *John* Lord *Harrington* the Elder died ſeized (*inter alia*) of the Caſtle, Manor and Lordſhip of *Okeham*, with the Appertenances in *Okeham* and elſewhere; all which he held of the King *in Capite*, by Knight's Service. After his Death, his Widow *Anne* Lady *Harrington* enjoyed them, as Part of her Dower for her Life; but after her Deceaſe, her Son *John* Lord *Harrington* ſold them to *George Villers*, the firſt Duke of *Buckingham* of that Name, who left them to his Son of the ſame Name, who being a Perſon both witty and prodigal, ſpent his great Eſtate in Debauchery and Frolicks; but to whom they were ſold, we have not met with any certain Information, except that the Right Honourable *Daniel* Earl of *Nottingham* is at preſent Lord of the Caſtle and Manor of *Okeham*; probably he bought it of the laſt Duke of *Buckingham*, either by his Father or himſelf.

The *Harringtons*, before theſe Lords, had been an ancient and flouriſhing Family in this County, for in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. *Robert Harrington* was twice High Sheriff of this County; and *John Harrington* 6 Times in K. *Hen.* VIIIth's Reign, and once in *Edward* VIth's; and *James Harrington* 6 Times in King *Edward*'s and Queen *Elizabeth*'s, and a many Times Knight of the Shire in Queen *Mary*'s and *Elizabeth*'s; as was alſo Sir *Edward Harrington* in King *James* I. and K. *Charles* Iſt's Reigns.

In this Town there is another Manor containing Part of it, and all the Village or Hamlet in this Pariſh called *Barlithorp*,

thorp, which belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*, by the Name of the Manor of *Okeham cum Barlithorp*, which is the more obſervable upon this Account; that whereas this Abbey was endowed by King *Edward* the Confeſſor with the whole County, this Manor alone remains in its Poſſeſſion. What is neceſſary to be ſpoken of this Manor more, we ſhall refer to our Deſcription of *Barlithorp*. In this Town there was before the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries and religious Houſes, one Meſſuage in *Weſt-ſtreet*, with two Yard-lands in the common Fields there, rented *per Ann.* at 33 *s.* and 4 *d.* a Cottage, ſituate oppoſite to the Croſs in the Market, rented at 14 *s.* *per Ann.* one void Piece of Ground, containing by Eſtimation half a Rod, adjoining to the Eaſt End of the Stone-Wall belonging to the aforeſaid Cottage, valued *per Ann.* at 2 *s.* and a ſmall Piece of Ground, containing by Eſtimation in Breadth 6 Foot, and in Length 30 Foot adjoining to the Eaſt End of the Orchard belonging to the ſaid Tenement or Cottage of the yearly Value of 4 *d.* all of them belonging to *Egleton-guild* hereafter mentioned.

The Family of *Flore* or *Flower*, an ancient and eminent Name, had of old a Seat in this Town on a fair Eſtate of Freehold, *viz.* ten Meſſuages, an hundred Acres of Land, ten Acres of Meadow, with the Appertenances held of the Lord of this Manor by Fealty only, which, or the greateſt Part of it, was afterwards, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, purchaſed of one *William Flower*, a younger Branch of this Family, by *Hugh Booth*, Rector of *Cuſſington* in *Leiceſterſhire*. Of this Family was *Roger Flower*, a Perſon of great Note in this Town and County, whoſe Charities given by his Will are a ſignal Monument of his Piety, according to the Times he lived in. He married the Daughter and Coheir of *William Dalby*, and died *Anno* 1424, or thereabouts, according to the Date of his Will, which is regiſtred in the Prerogative Office, *Lib. Luffnam*, *p.* 69.

By this his Will he appointed his Body to be buried in the Church of *All-Saints* at *Okeham*, and his beſt Animal to be given to the Vicar for a Mortuary, to whom alſo he gave ten Shillings for Tithes forgotten. To the Chaplain alſo of *Okeham* he gave a Legacy of two Shillings, and to every other Chaplain inhabiting the ſaid Town, one Shilling.

He alſo gave to the Guilds of the Holy Trinity, Bleſſed Virgin, and St. *Michael*, at *Okeham*, forty Shillings; and to every Order of Friars at *Stamford*, the *Carthuſians* at *Coventry*, the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, and Prior of *Laund*, ſix Marks, to pray for the Souls of *Catharine* his late Wife, *William* his Father, *Ellen* his Mother, *Edmund* Duke of *York*, &c. As alſo to certain Chaplains, to be nominated by his Executors, to celebrate for his own Soul, the Soul of King *Henry* V. and the Souls above-named, forty Pounds.

Moreover, he gave to be diſtributed to the Poor, and the performing of his Exequies fifty Marks; to the Alms-houſe of *Okeham*, towards the Repairs of the Chapel and Ornaments of the Altar, fifty Shillings; and to every poor Man of the Houſe four Pence; to the Mending of the High-ways, Bridges and Cauſeways at *Okeham*, fifty Shillings; and to twenty poor People of *Okeham*, each of them, a Gown of *Coventry* Frieze, and a new Shirt.

Further, being the Leſſee or Farmer of the Parſonage Tithes at *Okeham*, under the Abbot and Covent of *Weſtminſter*, he gave to every Monk of that Abbey, being a Prieſt, one Shilling; and not a Prieſt, eight Pence; as alſo to the great Guild at *Coventry* forty Shillings; to the Prior and Canons of *Brooke* thirteen Shillings and four Pence; to the Nuns of *Langley* and *Huntington*, and the Prior and Canons of *Newſted* near *Stamford*, each Houſe thirteen Shillings and four Pence; and to the Maſter of the Chantry at *Melton*, (who was one of his Executors) his own Pair of Beads, with ten *Aves* of Silver, and a *Pater Noſter* gilt, praying him to be mindful of him when he

he ſaith over our Lady's Pſalter on them. He was alſo a Principal, if not the ſole Benefactor to the Building of the Spire of the Steeple of *Okeham*. He left a Widow, who was his ſecond Wife, to whom he gave the two Manors of *Stenely* and *Braceby* in *Lincolnſhire*, if ſhe took upon her the Mantle and Ring, and vowed Chaſtity, five Sons and one Daughter.

Here were anciently two Markets weekly, *viz.* on *Monday* and *Saturday*, which were granted by King *Henry* IIId's Charter, dated at *Weſtminſter* 5 *June Reg.* 36. to his beloved Brother *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, King of the *Romans*, and his Heirs, by his Wife *Sanchia*, the Daughter of *Raimond* Earl of *Province*, to be held at his Manor of *Okeham* in the County of *Rutland*, with two Fairs to be held there yearly, the one on the Vigil-Day, and Morrow of the Decollation of St. *John Baptiſt*, 29 *Aug.* and the other on the Vigil, Day and Morrow of the Invention of the Holy Croſs, 3 *May*, with this Clauſe of Exception, *Niſi Mercata illa & feria illa ſint ad nocumentum Manerii*, &c. but it ſeems that in later Times, the *Monday* Market, and the Fair in *May* were diſcontinued, and are now quite grown out of Uſe; for in an Inquiſition taken after the Death of *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*, in the 39th Year of *Hen.* VI. there is Mention made of one Market only in a Week, *viz.* on *Saturday*, and one Fair on the Feaſt of the Decollation of St. *John Baptiſt* yearly, the Profits whereof were then valued at fourteen Shillings *per Ann.* In this Town is an odd Cuſtom of long Uſage, and ſtill kept up, *viz.* That every Baron of the Realm, the firſt Time he comes through this Town, ſhall give an Horſe-ſhoe to nail upon the Caſtle Gate, which if he refuſeth, the Bailiff of the Manor hath Power to ſtop his Coach, and take one off from one of his Horſes Foot; but this is ſeldom or never done, the Noblemen chooſing rather in Compliance with it, to give five, ten or twenty Shillings, more or leſs as they pleaſe; and in Proportion to the Gift, the Horſe-ſhoe is made larger or leſs, with the Name and Titles of the Donor ſtamped on it, and ſo 'tis nailed upon the Caſtle-hall Gate. This Cuſtom is doubtleſs derived from the ancient Lords of this Town; the *De Ferrarys*, or *Ferrers*, whoſe Arms are three Horſe-Shoes, which are fixed upon the Gates and in the Hall, and the Name imports Workers in Iron, or Smiths, who are the Horſe-ſhoe Makers. In ancient Times, before the Reformation, there was a Cuſtom among the devout People of this Nation, and eſpecially of theſe Parts, to go on Pilgrimage in Honour of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, to a Spring in this Pariſh, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Town, which is ſtill known by the Name of our Lady's Well, near which we may perceive in ſeveral Places the Foundations of an Houſe or two remaining; but that which will confirm our Belief of ſuch an Uſage, is a Record found in the Firſt-fruits Office, containing, among other Things theſe Words, That very many Profits and Advantages belonging and appertaining to the Vicarage of *Okeham*, did conſiſt in divers Obventions and Pilgrimages to the Image of the Virgin *Mary* at the Well, and St. *Michael* the Archangel, and diverſe other Rites and Oblations, which now are quite aboliſhed, with the Benefits and Advantages which accrued there-from to the Vicar.

The Caſtle here, of which there are, or were not long ſince, ſome pretty large Remains of ruinous Walls and Buildings, was built, as Tradition tells us, by *Walkelin de Ferrarys*, the ſecond Lord of this Town and Manor, about the Times of the *Norman* Settlement. We find little remarkable of the Caſtle, the Lord of the Town being the Keeper of the Caſtle, ſave that the odd Cuſtom above-mention'd about the Horſe-ſhoes, kept up in the Town, was a Franchiſe or Royalty belonging to the Caſtle; and therefore the Shoes either taken off or bought, are nailed upon the Caſtle-hall Gate, which is, or lately was ſtanding. Some of theſe Horſe-ſhoes are gilt, and others

others are curiouſly wrought, and many of them have the Names of the Lord, by whom, and the Dates when they were given; moſt of them were given in the laſt Century, which is no Evidence of the antique Cuſtom; but our Hiſtorians will have it ſo, and as ſuch we let it paſs. But that which is better worth our Notice is, That there was anciently in this Caſtle a free Chapel, the Patronage of which belonged to the Lords of the Caſtle, as appears from an Inquiſition taken at the Death of *Humphrey Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, whoſe Heir *Iſabel* the Widow of *Roger de Mortimer*, did accordingly preſent to *Robert Groſthead* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Richard de Cliva*, to be her Chaplain in the ſaid Chapel; as did afterwards the King of the *Romans*, and *Edward* Earl of *Cornwall*, in their Times, as it became vacant. The Profits and Revenues of it under theſe laſt Lords, conſiſted in fifty Shillings, which the Chaplain was to receive out of the Chamber of the ſaid Earls, as alſo in two Marks and an half, which he received from the Market of *Okeham*, and in the Tithes of the Lords Paſture-Ground, which one Year with another, amounted to one Mark; alſo in the Obventions accruing to the ſaid Chapel in the Abſence of the Earl and his Counteſs; as alſo in the Tithes of the Wool, Lamb, and Milk of ſix Cottagers, and in a convenient Dwelling-houſe in the Town of *Okeham*. Moreover in the 47th Year of *Edward* III. the Caſtle and Manor being then in the Crown, upon the Death of *Humphrey de Bohun*, above-mention'd, that King granted his Precept to *Simon Ward*, then Keeper of it, to pay *Nicholas de Stoke*, Parſon of the Chapel there, the yearly Rent of eight Marks, ſeven Shillings and one Penny Half-penny, and 4 Loads of Wood, accuſtomably paid to the ſaid Parſon and his Predeceſſors, Time out of Mind. The Lords had a Court in this Caſtle, to which ſeveral Towns, not only in this County, as *Braunſton*, *Belton*, and *Wardly*, but in *Leiceſterſhire*, as *Twiford* and *Thorp-Sackvile*, owed Suit and Service. Here is a Free-School built and endowed by Mr. *Robert Johnſon*, Parſon of *North Luffenham* in this County, and Archdeacon of *Leiceſter*, out of certain charitable Contributions, but chiefly by Means of ſome conceal'd Lands, which he begged of Queen *Elizabeth*, for which he made theſe Statutes and Ordinances, *viz.* 1. That there be twenty-four Governors, of which the Biſhops of *London* and *Peterborough*, the Deans of *Weſtminſter* and *Peterborough*, the Archdeacon of *Northampton*, and Maſters of *Trinity* and St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*, *pro tempore*, to be perpetual, and the reſt to be choſen by the other Governors, &c. 2. That the School-Maſter be a Maſter of Arts at the Time of his Election, and have a Stipend of twenty-four Pounds *per Ann.* 3. That there be an Uſher, whoſe Salary ſhall be 12 Pounds *per Ann.* 4. That there be ſeven Scholars choſen to receive an Exhibition of forty Shillings *per Ann.* each, at the Univerſity for 7 Years, if they continue there ſo long. 5. That there be a Receiver of the Revenues, who ſhall have 5 *l.* a Year, and two Audits, at which every one of the Governors preſent ſhall have for his Dinner, and a Pair of Gloves, 4 *s.* 4 *d.* Theſe Statutes are dated, 17 *Jun.* 1 *Car.* I. 1625.

Perſons of Note born or belonging to this Town, are, 1. Sir *John Brown*, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1481, 21 *Edw.* IV. He was Son of *John Brown* of this Town of *Okeham*. He died in 1497, and was buried in the Church of St. *Mary Magdalene* in *Milk-ſtreet*. His Son Sir *William Brown*, Knt. was twice Lord Mayor of *London*, *viz.* in the 23 *Hen.* VII. and the 5th of K. *Henry* VIII. (2.) *Jeffrey Hudſon* the Dwarf, memorable upon many Accounts; he was the Son of *John Hudſon*, a Perſon of a mean Condition, but of a luſty Stature, as were all his other Children, and born in the Year 1619. At 7 Years old being ſcarce 18 Inches high, he was taken into the Family of the late Duke of *Buckingham*, at *Burley on the Hill* in this County, as a Rarity in Nature; and the Court being then in a Progreſs,

Progreſs, he was put into a cold Pye, and ſerved up to the Table. After the Marriage of King *Charles* I. with the Princeſs *Henrietta Maria* of *France*, he was preſented to that Queen, and became her Dwarf. When the Rebellion broke out, he became a Captain of Horſe in the King's Service, till he went over with the Queen into *France*, where having the Misfortune to kill one Mr. *Croſts*, Brother of the Lord *Croſts*, in a Combat on Horſeback, he was expelled the Court. Being put now to his Shifts, he went to Sea, and was taken by a *Turkiſh* Pyrate, who carried him to *Barbary*, where he was ſold, and remained a Slave for many Years. He was at laſt redeemed, and coming into *England*, lived ſeveral Years upon certain Penſions allowed him by the Duke of *Buckingham*, and ſome other Noblemen; but being a Papiſt, and going to *London* when the Popiſh Plot, in 1678, was in Agitation, he was taken up and clapt into the *Gate-houſe*, and lay there ſome conſiderable Time, but was at length enlarged, and died about the Year 1682. It is further obſervable of this Perſon, that from the 7th Year of his Age, when (as it before is mentioned) he was not above 18 Inches high, till he came to be 30 Years of Age (as he hath often affirmed) he never grew any Thing conſiderable; but after it, he ſhot up in a little Time to the Height he continued to his Death, *viz.* about 3 Foot and nine Inches, which he attributed to the Hardſhips he underwent in *Turky*.

3. *Robert Blackburn* of this Town, Gent. deſerves a particular Remembrance for his pious Donations to the Church and Town, in his laſt Will, bearing Date 15 *Hen.* VII. 1500, in which having ordered his Body to be buried in the ſaid Church, dedicated to *All-Saints*, he deviſeth his beſt living Creature for a Mortuary, as a juſt Due, and then gives 12 *d.* to the high Altars for Tithes forgotten; thirteen Pence to be diſtributed in Alms for the Health of his Soul; two Shillings a-piece to ſix Prieſts, for the firſt Day performing his Obſequies, and ſo for the ſecond Day to the ſeventh, and ſo again upon the 30th Day, and a Penny on the ſame Days to the Clerks; three Shillings and four Pence to the Bells of the Church of *Okeham*, and twelve Pence to the Guilds of *All-Saints*, and St. *Mary* in the ſame Town. All the reſt of his Eſtate he gave to his Wife *Alice*, Son and Daughter.

4. Mr. *Endymion Caning*, an old Cavalier, and a Captain of Horſe, in the Service of King *Charles* I. in the Civil Wars; and afterward Steward to the Right Honourable *Julian* Viſcounteſs *Cambden*, at *Brooke* in this County, where he died in 1683, and by his Will left to the poor of this Town fifty Pounds.

5. The Lady *Anne Harrington*, Widow of the firſt Lord *John Harrington*, having purchaſed after her Husband's Death, a Rent-Charge of one Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* to be iſſuing out of the Manor of *Coteſmore* in this County, to her the ſaid Lady *Anne*, her Heirs and Aſſigns for ever; and ordered the Payment thereof to be made upon the four uſual Quarter-Days, in the South-Porch of the Pariſh Church of *Okeham*, by even and equal Portions, ſettled the ſame by Indenture bearing Date 1 *Nov.* 1616, 14 *Jac.* I. upon certain Truſtees therein named, their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, for pious Uſes; and among others gave to the Vicar of the Pariſh-Church of *Okeham*, and the Overſeers of the Poor there, thirty-two Pounds *per Ann.* to be diſtributed to the Poor of the ſaid Pariſh, being Tenants or Under-tenants of any of the Lands, Parcel of the Manor of the ſaid Lady *Harrington* in *Okeham*.

6. Mrs. *Parthenia Lowman* of *London*, Widow, gave to this Town of *Okeham*, the Sum of one Hundred Pounds for a perpetual Stock. The Profits and Intereſt of which Money was thus apportioned, 6 *Mar.* 1662. *viz.* Ten Shillings, Part of the ſame for a Sermon to be yearly preached in the Pariſh-Church of *Okeham*, on *Aſhwedneſday*, and the Reſidue to be yearly diſpoſed to ſuch poor People as are paſt their Work and Labour, or ſick, and not able to maintain themſelves

ſelves otherwiſe; three Quarters of the ſaid Sum to be diſtributed to the Poor of the Lords Hold, and the other Quarter to thoſe of the Deans Hold, in the ſaid Town of *Okeham*.

7. The ſaid Lady *Harrington* did alſo, about the ſame Time build a convenient Place for a ſmall Library in this Church of *Okeham*, and furniſhed it with about two Hundred *Latin* and *Greek* Folio's, conſiſting chiefly of Fathers, Councils, School-men and Divines, for the Uſe of the Vicar of this Church, and Accommodation of the neighbouring Clergy, moſt of which are curiouſly bound, and adorned with gilded Frets, called *Harrington* Knots; and this *Memorandum* paſſed on the Title Pages, *viz.*

Ex dono Domina Harringtona Baroniſſa.

8. Mr. *Henry Foſter* of *Thiſleton*, in this County, did alſo by his laſt Will and Teſtament, give to this Town ten Pounds a Year for ever, out of his Manors of *Swinſhed* and *Buckminſter* in *Lincolnſhire*, for the Putting out poor Children Apprentices.

The Church of *Okeham* is a fine Structure, and is dedicated to *All Saints*; but the Founders are unknown, ſave that *Roger Flower* of *Okeham* is thought to have built the Spire. The Living is a Vicarage, and the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, who have the great Tithes, are the Patrons, and preſented to it, till the 4th of King *Edward* VI. for our Records and Regiſters tell us, That in the 12th of K. *Henry* III. the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* preſented to the Church of *Okeham*, *Gilbert Marſhal*, and in the 29th Year of King *Edward* I. the ſaid Abbot and Convent preſented to this Benefice *John de Langford*, and then by an Inquiſition taken the Benefice appeared to be a Rectory and not a Vicarage, conſiſting in theſe Revenues, *viz.* all the Alterage of the Church of *Okeham*, and the Chapels of *Langham*, *Egleton*, *Brook*, *Gunthorp* and *Thorp*, with the ſmall Tithes belonging to the Alterage in any wiſe, with a Moiety of all the Hay of all the Pariſhioners appertaining to the ſaid Church of *Okeham* and the Chapels aforeſaid; as alſo in one Carucate of Land, and its Appertinances, a Manſion on the South Side of the Church of *Okeham*; in certain Tithes of Corn, of the Value of three Marks, and one Mark paid by the Chapel of *Knoſſington* to the Church of *Okeham*. From this Time the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter* continued Patrons of this Living, and preſented at every Vacancy till the Reformation, when the Abbey of *Weſtminſter* being diſſolved the 4th of King *Edward* VI. That King granted, among other Things, the Advowſon of the Vicarage of the Church of *Okeham*, to *Nicholas Ridley* Biſhop of *London*, and his Succeſſors for ever, by a Charter dated 12 *Apr. Reg.* 4. as it continued till this Advowſon has been of late changed and transferred by the late Biſhop Dr. *Hen. Compton*, Biſhop of *London*, to the Right Honourable *Daniel Finch*, Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord of the Caſtle and Manor of *Okeham*, for the two other Advowſons of *Prittlewell* and *Leigh* in the County of *Eſſex*, and Dioceſe of *London*. To enable and confirm which Exchange, a ſpecial Act of Parliament was paſſed in *March* 1696, 8 & 9 *Gul.* 3. *c.* 18. Entituled, *An Act for the Exchange of certain Advowſons between the Biſhop of* London *and Earl of* Nottingham. In the Church of *Okeham* there are theſe Monuments remaining.

1. A Marble Monument for *Francis Waryn* of *Okeham*, Merchant of the Staple of *Callis*, who died 20 *Auguſt Anno Domini* 1510, 2 *Hen.* 8. It ſtands in the Chapel on the South Side of the Chancel.

2. Another Monument in the ſame Chapel for *William Waryn* of this Place, a Merchant alſo of the Staple at *Callis*. He by his Will dated 1499, gave, among other Things to other Places and Perſons, to this Town and Church theſe Legacies. 1. To the high Altar of the Pariſh Church for Tithes and Duties forgotten, 5 Pounds, beſides what he gave to ſuch Prieſts and Poor as helped at his Obſequies. 2. To find two Prieſts to ſing and ſay Maſſes and Service for the Souls of himſelf, his Father and

Mother, and all Chriſtian Souls in the Pariſh Church of *Okeham*, for 20 Years next enſuing, 200 *l.* to the Reparations of the ſaid Church, ten Marks; and for a Suit of Veſtments for the ſaid Church, one Hundred Marks.

3. To the Gilds of the Holy Trinity and our Lady in *Okeham*, whereof he was a Brother, forty Shillings; To the Mending of the High-ways and Bridges of *Okeham*, ten Marks.

4. And as for his Lands and Tenements which he held in *Okeham*, he deviſed them all to *Agnes* his Wife for Life, and to his Children after her in Tail; the Remainder to be ſettled on Feoffees for the following Uſes, *viz.* His Dwelling-houſe to the Vicar and Wardens of the Pariſh Church of *Okeham*, upon Condition that the ſaid Vicar and his Succeſſors ſhall for ever commemorate his Soul, and the Souls of his Father and Mother; in the Maſs every *Sunday* in the Year, otherwiſe to be ſold, and the Money to be diſtributed in Works of Mercy and Deeds of Charity, for the Welfare of his Soul.

3. A Grave-ſtone in the Body of the Church for *William Flore* and *Ellen* his Wife, the Date imperfect, but ſeems to be laid in the fifteenth Century; and another for a Daughter of *Roger Flore*, ſometime the Wife of *Henry Pleſſington*, without Date. Another on the North Side for *Thomas Flore*, Eſq; who died the *Monday* after the Feaſt of St. *Nicholas*, 6 *Decemb.* 1483.

4. Two Monuments for two Vicars of this Church, the one in the Chancel for *William Peachie*, S. T. B. formerly Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*, a good Liver, and laudable Preacher, who died 6 *Octob.* 1643, *etat.* 78. and was Reſident 47 Years. The other on a plain Table of white Marble on the North Wall, for *Abraham Wright*, A. M. formerly Fellow of St. *John Baptiſt's* College, *Oxford*, who died 9 *May* 1690, *etat.* 79. Reſident 30 Years. There is alſo another in the Croſs-Arm of the Church, for *Joſiah Peachie*, *Mary* his Wife, and *Hephzibah* his Daughter; he is ſaid to be a Miniſter of the Word of God. *Ob.* 1639.

5. There are ſeveral other inconſiderable Monuments, as for one *Wyght* and his Wife; Mr. *John Booth*; *Anne* the Daughter of *Andrew Burton*, who died 19 *June* 1642, *etat.* 15. *Mary Booth*, the Widow of *Hugh Booth*, Miniſter of *Cuſſington* in *Leiceſterſhire*, who died *Anno* 1640, *etat.* 93. and *John Pierpoint*, a young Academick, who died in 1637, *etat.* 27. He was bred up at the School in this Town. By a Certificate made, 2 *Edw.* VI. of the Revenues of the Guild in *Egleton* Church, it appears, that the Number of Houſeling People (*i. e.* Communicants) in this Pariſh of *Okeham*, then under the Cure of the Vicar there, was four Hundred; and that the Town being great, and the Chief of the County, another Prieſt, beſides the Vicar, ought to be appointed to help in the Miniſtration of the Cure.

One Mr. *Abraham Wright* was Miniſter of this Town in 1645, being preſented to it by Dr. *Juxon*, then Biſhop of *London*. He was inſtituted to it, but would not be inducted, that he might not be obliged to take the Covenant; whereupon he was deprived. He fled to *London*, and becoming Tutor to Sir *George Graham's* Son in *Surrey*, he read the Common Prayer, preached and adminiſtred Sacraments to his Family. In 1655, he returned to *London*, and being choſen Miniſter of St. *Olave*, *Silver-ſtreet*, he enjoyed the Profits a little while; but performing all ſacred Offices by the Liturgy, he fell into ſome Troubles about it, which occaſioned his Leaving that Pariſh, and going to this Town, where he lived in much Retirement, and lead a very ſtudious Life till he was reſtored. He died at *Okeham* in a very advanced Age, in 1690.

Barlithorp, a ſmall Village or Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Okeham*, the Manor of which remains at this Day in the Church of St. *Peter* at *Weſtminſter*, as is above obſerved; and tho' all the neighbouring Eſtates have often changed their Owners,

Owners, this Lordſhip alone hath had the ſame Lords ever ſince the Reign of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, to this Time, except a ſmall Time, when it was in the Crown, by the Diſſolution of the Abbies, 31 *Henry* VIII. indeed the Lords did change their Names, being in 1539, a Dean and Chapter; in 1550, a Biſhop; and his Chapter in 1557, the Abbot and Convent; but they were at length ſettled by Queen *Elizabeth* in a Dean and Chapter, as they ſtill continue, to whom her Majeſty by her Letters Patent, dated 21 *May* 1559, granted, among other Things, this Manor, with the Tithes of *Okeham*, *Langham*, *Egleton*, *Brooke*, *Gunthorpe* and *Barlithorp*, and their Succeſſors for ever. The annual Profits of the Court at the Diſſolution, were found to be 27 *l.* 2 *s.* 9 *d.* ½. beſides Perquiſits.

Belton, a little Town within the Limits of the old Foreſt of *Lyfield*. There is no Mention of it in Domeſday-Book, and therefore the firſt Lord we find of the Manor is *William le Blount*, who lived in the Reign of King *Edward* II. His Poſterity were Lords of it a long Time; for in the Reign of King *Henry* V. Sir *Walter le Blount*, the Son of Sir *Thomas le Blount*, Treaſurer of *Normandy*, was in Poſſeſſion of it, and ſettled it upon his Wife and Children by a long Entail. It was in his Poſterity, 28 *Hen.* VIII. when *Charles le Blount*, Lord *Montjoy*, held this Manor, with the Appertinances, of the King *in Capite*, by Knight's Service, and dying ſeized thereof, left *James Blount* Lord *Montjoy*, his Son and Heir; while this Manor was in this Family, we find that King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 6. granted to *William le Blount*, then Lord of this Manor, that he and his Heirs for ever ſhould have and enjoy, at their Manor of *Belton* yearly, a Fair for three Days, *viz.* on the Eve, Day and Morrow of St. *James* the *Apoſtle*, with this Clauſe of Exception, unleſs that Fair-Day ſhould be any Prejudice to the neighbouring Fairs. Sir *William Dugdale* ſays, That he had a Grant alſo for a Fair upon the Eve and Day of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle. Of the former Mr. *Wright* tells us, that he had a double Grant, the firſt by a Charter dated at *Nottingham*, 24 *April*, 6 *Edw.* III. and the laſt dated at *Woodſtock* 20 *July*, in the ſame Year. We do not find that any of them are continued.

From the Family of *Blounts* this Manor in After-times paſſed to that of *Haſilwood*, but whether by Purchaſe or Inheritance by the Heirs General, we cant't diſcover; and continued in it, till the Reign of King *James* I. when *Thomas Haſilwood*, Eſq; by his Deed of Bargain and Sale, conveyed it to *George Butler* and *Thomas Phillips*, as it ſtands enrolled in the Common Pleas, *Term. Mich.* 11 *Jac.* I. *rot.* 19. *Belton* is at preſent the Seat and Manor of *Richard Verney*, Eſq; a Lover of Antiquity, and Patron of the Learned. He is deſcended from an eminent Family of that Name, who have a long Time been ſeated at *Compton-Murdach* in *Warwickſhire*.

In the Pariſh there were anciently ſeveral Eſtates belonging to the diſſolved Monaſteries, *viz.* 1. *Oulueſton*, or *Ouſton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, *viz.* a Cottage and certain Lands with the Appertinances demiſed, 3 *Edw.* VI. to one *William Clarke*, to hold at the Will of the Lord from Year to Year, paying the yearly Rent of four Shillings at the Feaſts of the Annunciation of our Lady, and St. *Michael*, equally. 2. The Monaſtery of *Launde* in *Leiceſterſhire*, *viz.* one Tenement of the yearly Rent of twenty Shillings, demiſed by the ſaid Monaſtery at the Diſſolution to *Thomas Drake*. Alſo a certain Tenement with Lands thereunto belonging, of the yearly Value of ten Shillings, demiſed then by the ſaid Monaſtery to *Thomas Woodhouſe*, alias *Webſter*, for the Term of ſixty-one Years, by a Deed dated 22 *May*, 30 *Hen.* VIII. Thirdly, The Tithes of *Belton*, with one Piece of Land or Meadow, called *Eaſt-Micklengs*, demiſed by the ſaid Monaſtery of *Launde* to the aforeſaid *Thomas Woodhouſe*, alias *Webſter*, at the yearly Rent of ſix Pounds ten Shillings; all which was granted by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 2. to *Gregory* Lord *Cromwell*, and *Elizabeth*

his Wife, to be enjoyed for both their Lives. 4. Certain Lands belonging to the Hoſpital of *Burton* St. *Lazarus* in *Leiceſterſhire*, given by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 36. to *John Dudley*, then Viſcount *Liſle*, and afterward Earl firſt of *Warwick*, and then of *Northumberland*, upon a reſerved Rent (with other Lands in *Whitaell* and *Aſhwell*) of 49 *s. per Ann.*

The Church here ſeems to be a Chapelry to *Wardly*, becauſe this laſt is thus rated for the Firſt-fruits in the King's Books. *Wardley cum Belton*, 10 *l.* 16 *s.* 0 *d.* ½ In the Chancel near the North-East Corner there is a Tomb with an Inſcription about the Verge, ſhewing that it is for *Thomas Haſtilwood*, Eſq; and *Clemence* his Wife, which *Thomas* died 20 *Decemb.* 1559, and *Clemence* in the Year 15 : : .

BRAVANSTON, a Village, which was anciently a Part of the Foreſt of *Liſield*; it is not mentioned in Domeſday-Book, and ſo our Deſcription muſt begin much lower; for the firſt Thing that we meet with relating to it, is, that King *John*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, directed his Precept to the Sheriff of *Rutland*, commanding him to deliver to *Hamon Falconer* eight Pounds out of the Rents of certain Lands in the Manor of *Braunſton*, formerly belonging to *Nicholas de Menil.* And again, in the 17th Year of the ſaid King, the like Precept was directed to the Sheriff of *Rutland*, to deliver to *William Ferrars* the Land, which the King had formerly given to *Hamon Falconer.* Again, *Robert de Falconer* (who was deſcended of the ſaid *Hamon*, as we ſuppoſe, and inhabited this Town) was one of thoſe eminent Perſons in this County, who in the 29 *Edw.* I. received the King's Writ of Summons to attend him, well fitted with Horſe and Arms, on the Feaſt of St. *John Baptiſt*, then next enſuing, at *Berwick upon Tweed*, in Order to a War againſt the *Scots.*

In the ninth Year of King *Edward* II. the Prior of *Kenelworth-Abbey* in *Warwickſhire*, and *Theobald de Neyoills* were Lords of *Braunſton*; but afterward the *Chiſeldines* became Lords of ſo much of *Brauniſton*, as had formerly belonged to *Theobald de Neyoil*, which paſſed into that Family by a Match with *Anne*, Daughter and Heir of *William de Burghe*, who died ſeized in her Demeſne as of Fee, of the Manor of *Braunſton*, and other Lands and Hereditaments in this County, 7 *March*, 23 *Hen.* VI. leaving *John Chiſeldine*, the Son of *John Cheſeldine*, who was the Son of the ſaid *Anne*, her next Heir, as appears by an Inquiſition taken at *Okeham* 23 *April* of the ſame Year, in which it is ſaid, that ſhe held this Manor by Knight's Service, of *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*, as of his Caſtle of *Okeham*; and that the Manor was then valued at twelve Marks *per Ann.* over and above all Reprizes.

There were alſo in this Pariſh divers other Proprietors of Freehold Eſtates, which deſerve our Notice, *viz.* In the Reign of Queen *Mary*, *Reg.* I. *John Burton* was found to die ſeized of one Meſſuage in the Tenure of *John Holly*, two Cottages, two Gardens, and two Tofts, and nine Shillings Rent, in this Town, which he held of the Queen *in Capite*, by Knight's Service, from whom they deſcended to *William Burton* his Son and Heir, and continued after him in his Family. Queen *Elizabeth* alſo, *Reg.* 26. did by her Letters Patent, give and grant to *Edward Wymarke* of *London*, Gent. a Parcel of Fielding here, partly Woodground, and partly Paſture of 14 Acres, commonly called *The Wiſpe*, with all the Profits and Emoluments growing on the ſame, which Land was afterwards in King *James* Iſt's Reign, *Reg.* 9. granted over to *Thomas Ely* and *George Merreils*, who at length paſſed it over by ſeveral Deeds to *Bartin Burton* of *Okeham* in this County, his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever. In Truſt nevertheleſs, that the Rents and Profits thereof ſhould, from Time to Time, for ever be employed for the Good of the Freeholders of this Town, who have Common in it; and towards the Maintenance of a Preacher in the Chapel of *Braunſton*; and in Default thereof, for the Repairs of the ſaid Chapel, and the Bells therein, and for the Amendment of the High-ways, and

Relief

Relief of the Poor, as ſhall to the Truſtees ſeem moſt neceſſary and convenient. His Son *Andrew Burton*, Eſq; confirmed his Father's Settlement, 19 *April* 1636, and conveyed the ſaid Lands to certain Truſtees for the Uſes above-mentioned, as it ſtill remains.

The Church here is a Chapelry to *Hameldon*, in the Hundred of *Martineſly*, and the Preacher is to have ſome Allowance out of the Lands given by *Bartin Burton* before mentioned. The Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln* alſo, at their Renewing of their Leaſe of the impropriate Tithes of this Hamlet, did reſerve, for the continual Benefit of the Miniſter, a yearly Payment of thirteen Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence. In it there are two Tombs for *Kenelm Cheſeldyn* of *Uppingham*, Eſq; who was lineally deſcended from *Anne Broogh*, Daughter of the ſaid Lord *Broogh*, who had by *Winefred* his Wife 11 Sons and 3 Daughters, and died 2 *Aug.* 1596, leaving *Edward* his Son and Heir. As alſo for *John Cheſeldyn* of this Place, *Eſq*; who died *June* the thirteenth, in the Year of our Lord 1642.

Brook, or *Broe*, as it is written in ancient Records, ſtands alſo within the Limits of the old Foreſt of *Lyfield*. It is not mentioned in Domeſday-Book, becauſe it is ſuppoſed that it was then one of the five Berews or Hamlets belonging to *Okeham Cherchefoch*. *Walkeline de Ferrars* was Lord of this Town, as he was of *Okeham*, and aſſarted five Acres out of the Fields of *Brock*, for which he was queſtioned, but obtained an Acquittal with a Grant, that he ſhould pay nothing to the King for the ſame. To him ſucceeded his Son and Heir *Hugh de Ferrars*, who gave a Fine to King *Richard* I. of three Hundred Marks to marry the Daughter and Heir of *Hugh de Say* of *Riccard's Caſtle* in *Herefordſhire*; but having no Children by her, he, with the Conſent of *Walcheline* his Nephew, probably his next Heir, and *William* his Brother, gave this Manor of *Brook* or *Broch*, to the Canons of *Kenilworth* in *Warwickſhire*, by which Grant the Priors of that Houſe became Lords of *Brooke* in their Succeſſions, till the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, which happened to the Cell here, 28 *Hen.* VIII. 1536. This Manor being by the Suppreſſion of the Abbies, in that King's Hands, His Majeſty granted it to *Anthony Cope*, Eſq: with the Site of the Cell, under the Name and Title of the late Priory of Canons of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary* of *Brooke*, in the Pariſh of *Brooke*, in the County of *Roteland*, with all their Appertinances in the ſaid County, to hold the ſame *in Capite*, by Knight's Service of the King, at the reſerved Rent of 4*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* payable at *Michaelmas* yearly, which Grant is dated 6 *Sept.* 28 *Hen.* VIII. but Sir *Anthony* kept not this Manor long; for in the ſecond Year of King *Edward* VI. he obtained a Licenſe of that King to alienate the ſaid Manor of *Brooke*, with the Priory and the Appertinances to *Andrew Noel*, Eſq; of *Dalby*, in the County of *Leiceſter* and his Heirs for ever. He was one of the Gentlemen Penſioners to Queen *Elizabeth*, and left Iſſue *Edward Noel*, his Son and Heir. He was made a Baronet ſoon after the Erection by King *James I.* in 1611, and having ſold *Dalby*, the ancient Seat and Inheritance of his Family, he came and reſided at *Brooke*, where his Poſterity, now Viſcounts *Cambden*, have a Seat; for this *Edward* having ſtill remaining a very fair Eſtate, and being a Perſon in great Eſteem for his Abilities, was advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Noel* of *Ridlington*, 23 *March*, 14 *Jac.* I. and having married *Julian* the Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, Knt. who being created by King *Charles* I. Baron of *Ilmington*, and Viſcount *Cambden*, in *Gloceſterſhire*; this *Edward*, after his Death, became Viſcount *Cambden*, which honourable Title remains ſtill in his Name and Poſterity. This *Edward*, then Viſcount *Cambden*, approved himſelf truly loyal to his Majeſty King *Charles* I. in the grand Rebellion, in raiſing great Numbers of Horſe for his Majeſty's Service. He died in the King's Garriſon at *Oxford*,

Oxford, 10 *May* 1643, and was buried at *Cambden* in *Glocestershire* soon after; his Heir was *Baptist Noel*, who inherited his Father's Estate and Honours only; but his Son and Heir *Edward* was created Earl of *Gainsborough* in *Lincolnshire*, by King *Charles* II. which Honour *Baptist* his great Grandson now enjoys with the Seat here.

Here is a Church, but we suppose unendowed; for we can't find it in the King's Books under the Name of Rectory or Vicary, nor a Chapelry to any Church, and so all Divine Offices therein performed must be by Contributions now, tho' we suppose it to be the Monastery Church, and so supplied by the Monks as long as the Priory here was standing. In it we observe but one Monument, which is a fair one standing in the Chancel, for *Charles* the Son of *Andrew Noel*, who died in 1619, *ætat.* 28. on which is a long Commendation of him in *Latin* and *English* Verses.

CLIPSHAM, a Town lying in the farthest Parts North of this County beyond the Hundred of *Alstoe*, but belonging to this Hundred of *Oakham-Soake*. It is not found in Domesday-Book, and therefore we can't discover who was Lord of it (then called *Kilpsham*) till the 9th Year of King *Edward* II. when *William de la Zouche* of *Harringworth*, was Lord of this Town. He was a Person of Note, and being much in Favour with King *Edward* I. was first knighted by bathing with the Prince; and as soon as the Prince came to the Throne, by the Name of King *Edward* II. he was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, by the Title of Lord *Haringworth* in *Northamptonshire*. He departed this Life 26 *Edward* III. being seized of the Manor of *Kilpsham*, and left it to his Grandson and Heir, the Son of *Ivo* his eldest Son and Heir, who died in his Life-time, aged 30 Years, *William* Lord *Zouche*, who died seized of this Manor, 5 *Rich.* II. and in this Family it continued, till the third of *Henry* V. in which Year another *William* died possessed of it, and left Heirs, but whether it descended to them, we know not, no more than to the contrary. As to the Sort of Tenure, it appears out of the Remembrancer's Office, that in the 5th of *Hen.* IV. *William de la Zouche*, Son and Heir of *William le Zouche*, held of the King at his Death, among other Lands, in divers Counties, this Manor of *Clipsham*, with the Advowson of the Church there, and all its Appertinances, as of the Castle of *Oakham*, by the Service of the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee. By this Account we may discern how it comes to pass, that this Town, tho' at a great Distance from *Oakham*, yet belongs to that Hundred, *viz.* by Reason of the Tenure and Relation it had to *Okeham-Castle*, the same Person probably being the Owner of both at the same Time; and the Estates of great Men being of old taxed and assessed together, tho' lying in diverse Hundreds of the same County, and sometimes in diverse Counties, whereby in Process of Time it hath come to pass, that a Town in one Hundred has been reckoned to belong to another, and a Town in one County belonging to another, of which Sir *William Dugdale* has given us divers Instances in his History of *Warwickshire*, *p.* 588 and 481.

But this Manor, and many other Estates belonging to this noble Family, were lost, by *John* Lord *Zouche*, who having joined with King *Richard* III. in the Battle of *Bosworthfield*, against the Duke of *Richmond*, who being victorious, was set on the Throne by the Name of King *Henry* VII. was attainted in the Parliament at *Westminster*; and his Lands being thereby forfeited, King *Henry* VII. granted to *David Philips*, among other Things, this Mrnor of *Clipsham*, to hold it by the same Services, by which it was formerly held of the Crown. *John* Lord *Zouche* was afterward restored to his Mother's Inheritance; but this Manor was remaining in the Crown, who gave it (as we suppose) to *John* Lord *Harrington* of *Exton*; for we find by an Inquisition taken at *Oakham*, 22 *March*, 13 *Jac.* I. after the Decease of the said *John*, that he died seized, among other Things,

Things, of the Manor of *Clipsham* in this County; but he leaving only a Daughter, she spent all her Estate profusely, tho' married to the Earl of *Bedford*; and this Manor is now or late was the Estate of *Ezekiel Johnson*, Grandson of that *Robert Johnson*, Archdeacon of *Leicester*, who founded the Free-Schools of *Okeham* and *Uppingham*, of which we have spoken in *Oakham*, and shall add more in *Uppingham*, if necessary.

The Church here is a Rectory, to which in the 4th *Hen.* III. *John de Praxineto* presented as Patron, in whom the Advowson then was; but in the next Reign, *viz.* the second Year of King *Edward* I. Sir *Eudo la Zouche* presented to it, which is an Argument that he was Lord of the Manor, tho' we meet not with any Evidence of it, till the Inquisition made of it at the Death of his Son *William* Lord *Zouche*. Within the Chapel of St. *Nicholas* in this Church, there was anciently a Chantry founded by *William la Zouche*, of which the Foundation being particularly surveyed by *Richard Cecil*, Esq; and *Thomas Hays*, made Commissioners for that Purpose; it was thus certified by them, the 2d of *Edward* VI. *viz.*

'That it was founded for the Maintenance of one Priest to sing there for ever; hath Lands and Tenements in the Counties of *Rutland* and *Lincoln*, to the Value of one Hundred and six Shillings and eight Pence; whereof Rents resolute are 4 *d.* only; so that there remains clear for the Portion of the Chauntry Priest, Sir *Richard Tayler*, aged 46 Years, who is impotent, but of very honest Report, and hath nothing to live upon but his Chauntry, an Hundred and six Shillings and four Pence *per Ann.* and out of it he pays yearly for Tenths to the King nine Shillings and eight Pence. There did belong to this Chantry one Chalice, Parcel gilt, which was delivered to the Jewel-house, and Ornaments valued at 12 Shillings and 4 Pence.

The Rectory of *Kilpsham* is valued in the King's Books for First-fruits, at 10*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* The Patron we suppose to be Mr. *Ezekiel Johnson* above-mentioned, as Lord of the Manor.

EGLETON, *Egilton*, or *Egeston*, a Town not mentioned in Domesday-Book, because it was then included in *Oakham Church-soch*. In the Reign of King *Edward* I. this Town and Manor was in the Possession of *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, Son of *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, and King of the *Romans*, (a younger Son of King *John*) by *Sanchia* his Wife. He had the Custody of the whole County of *Rutland*, from the sixteenth Year of King *Edward* I. to the twenty-eighth, when he died, but without Issue. He married *Margaret*, the Sister of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*, who survived him, and was allowed by the King, at the Intercession of the Peers in Parliament assembled, 500 *l. per Ann.* for her Support, during her Life; to secure the Payment of which these Lordships and Rents were assigned, *viz.* the Castle and Manor of *Okeham*, with the Hundreds of *Martinsley*, *Alstou*, and *East Hundred*, with the Hamlet of *Egleton* (Part of the Manor of *Langham*) in this County; as also fourteen Pounds six Shillings and four Pence, yearly Rent, issuing out of the Court-Leets, and Sheriffs Aid, in *Keten*, *Preston*, *Okeham* and *Hameldon*, and divers other Towns in this County and others, so that she became Lady of the Manor. She married *Piers de Gaveston*, King *Edward* IId's Favourite; and by the Name of the Lady *Gaveston* was Lady of this Court and Manor. She afterwards married to *Hugh* Lord *Audley*, or *Aldithley le Size*, or Junior: Who was Lord of this Manor after the Lady *Gaveston*, we know know; but find that *Henry de Grey*, Lord of *Codnore*, obtained of King *Richard* III. *Reg.* 1. a Grant of this Manor, to hold to himself and the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten; but this Gift ended with his Life, for he left no legitimate Son; and so this Manor returning to the Crown, it was granted to the Family of the *Browns*; for in the later End of King *Henry* VIIIth's Reign, Sir *Anthony Brown*, Knt. was Lord of this Manor,

Manor, and by him it was again conveyed to the Crown. And accordingly we obſerve, that *Robert Harbottle*, the King's Receiver in theſe Parts, did account in the Court of Augmentations, *Term. Mich. 2. Edw.* VI. for the Sum of 30 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d.* for the Rents and Profits of this Manor of *Egleton*, purchaſed of Sir *Anthony Brown*, Knt. *viz.*

Rent of Aſſize from *William Fielding*, *Thomas Barforth*, Cler. & *Emm. Prefter* Wid.	00	3	8
Rents of the Tenants at Will	29	19	6
Profits of Court that Year	02	12	8

His Grace *George Villers*, late Duke of *Buckingham*, was Lord of this Manor, with that of *Okeham*; but now we ſuppoſe the Right Honourable *Daniel* Earl of *Nottingham*, is Lord of it as well as of *Okeham*.

The Church here is a Chapel of Eaſe to *Okeham*, and in it was anciently a Gild or Fraternity, ſo called, from the *Saxon* Word ȝelð, or ȝilð, which ſignifies Money, becauſe aſſociating themſelves either upon the Account of Charity, Religion or Trade, they contributed Money and Goods, and ſometimes Lands, for the Support of the common Charge. Theſe Guilds had their frequent Meetings, and annual Feaſts when they choſe Officers for the enſuing Year, and maintained a Prieſt to ſay Maſſes for the Living and Dead of their Fraternity. They are ſtill kept up in *Germany*, and from them the Companies in the Cities and Corporations of *England* took their Original, as did alſo the Sodalities or Fraternities of Houſholders, and Perſons of both Sexes, ſtill kept up beyond Seas in divers Countries. As to the Guild here at *Egleton*, it was certified by the Commiſſioners ſent to ſurvey the ſame, 2 *Edw.* VI. That it was founded for the Maintenance of one Prieſt to ſing Maſs there for ever; and was endowed with certain Lands and Tenements in this County, of the Value of an Hundred and eight Shillings and ſix Pence, out of which was paid twenty-nine Shillings yearly, to divers Perſons, ſo that the Guild-Prieſt had but ſeventy-nine Shillings and ſix Pence for his Maintenance; his Name was Sir *Thomas Kelſo*, and being then 70 Years of Age, was returned unable to ſerve a Cure, but poor, and of good Report among his Neighbours. The Revenues iſſued out of certain Cottages, Meſſuages, Lands and Tenements, lying and being in this Pariſh of *Okeham*. In this Certificate we find a *Memorandum*, That the Number of houſling People (*i. e.* Communicants) in this Pariſh of *Egleton*, was but four, who were under the Cure of the Parſon there. Upon the Return of this Certificate the Guild was diſſolved, and the Lands were granted by the King's Letters Patents, under his Great Seal, *Reg.* 3. to *Edward Warner* and *John Goſnolde*, Eſqs; and their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, to hold of his Honour of *Eye* in *Suffolk*, in free Soccage, and not *in Capite*, without any Rent reſerved; who the ſame Year conveyed all and ſingular the Premiſſes to *Robert Harbottle*, Gent. his Heirs and Aſſign for ever.

Langham, in Domeſday-Book, is reckoned as a Berew or Hamlet to *Okeham*, and had always, till the laſt Age, the ſame Owner with *Okeham*. In the 28th of King *Edward* Iſt's Reign, *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, Son of *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, and *Senchia* his Wife, died ſeized of this Manor with *Okeham* and *Egleton*, and the Shrevalty of the County, without Heirs. After his Death it was ſettled in Dowry (as is beforementioned in *Okeham* and *Egelton*) upon the Lady *Margaret* his Widow, for Life, who after married *Piers de Gaveſton*, and after him *Hugh* Lord *Audley*. After her Deceaſe we find nothing of this Town till 7 *Hen.* V. when it appears by Office, that Sir *William Bourchier* and *Anne* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* late Duke of *Gloceſter*, held of the King *in Capite*, fifty-five Meſſuages, fifty-five Yard-lands, fity-one Cottages, ſixty-five Acres, three Roods and an half of Meadow, forty-two Acres, two Roods and an

half of Pasture, valued then at seven Shillings, and one Pound of Pepper, of free Rents in *Langham*, as Parcels and Members of the Manor of *Okeham*, by the Service of one third Part of a Knight's Fee, but the Manor it self was in the Crown, and so remained till the Reign of *Richard* III. *Anno* 1. when that King granted this Manor, with those of *Okeham* and *Egleton*, to *Henry* Lord *Grey* of *Codnore*, to be held to himself and Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten; but this Grant ended with his Life, because he left no legitimate Issue; whereupon it returned again to the Crown, and seems there to have remained till King *Henry* VIII. granted this Manor with *Okeham*, &c. to *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*, whom he made Baron of *Okeham* at or near the same Time. By his Attainder and Death, his Honour and Estate was forfeited to the Crown; but his Son *Gregory Cromwell* being then a Servant to his Majesty, and in Favour with him, obtained a new Grant of his Father's Honour, and many of his Lands, among which was this Manor. He died seized of it, 5 *Edw.* VI. and left it to *Henry* his Son and Heir, who left two Sons, *Edward* Lord *Cromwell*, and Sir *Gregory Cromwell*; he, to provide for this his youngest Son *Gregory*, separated this Manor of *Langham* from *Okeham*, and settled it in Marriage upon him and his Wife, who in the 42d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, obtained a License of her Majesty, to alienate this Manor of *Langham* to Sir *Andrew Noel*, Knt. in whose Family it still continues; *Baptist Noel*, now Earl of *Gainsborough*, or his Heirs, being the Lords of this Manor at this Time.

In the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. *Richard Flower*, whose Family had a Seat at *Whitwell* in this County, died seized in Fee of the Mediety of one Messuage, fifteen Acres of Land, and five Acres of Meadow, with the Appertinances in this Town. All which he held of the Lord of the Castle and Manor of *Okeham* by Fealty.

The Church here is, we suppose, a Chapelry to *Okeham*, and in it are only two Monuments observable, and that rather for their Antiquity than Sumptuousness, *viz.* one in the North Building for *William Byby*, who died 11 *Decemb.* 1589; and the other of Alabaster, in the Passage out of the Church into the Chancel, for Mr. *John Clerke*, and *Joan* and *Annise* his two Wives. He died 3 *Feb.* 1532. In the Windows of it are the Arms of *Hastings* Earl of *Pembroke*, *Clare*, Earl of *Clare*, and *Gloucester*, the Kings of the *East Angles*, and *Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*.

Leigh, or *Lea*, anciently a Town and Manor, but a Lodge only at this Time, in the Forest, which was named from it, no Doubt, called *Lyffield-Forest*. There is no Mention of it in Domesday-Book, nor in any of the following Reigns, till the ninth Year of King *Edward* II. when *Theobald de Menyle* (or rather, as some think, *Nevill*) was Lord of this Manor of *Leigh*. From him this Estate, together with the Office of chief Forester of the Forest of *Rutland*, descended to the *Chiseldines*. How long they held it, our Histories do not tell us; but we find it in the King's Hands in the following Times; for in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. *William* Lord *Hastings*, his great Favourite, and a faithful Adherent to the House of *York*, had a Grant from the said King of this Manor of *Leigh*, or *Lyfield*, and of the Office of chief Forester in *Rutland*. He was afterward murdered by the Command of *Richard* Duke of *York*, in the Reign of King *Edward* V. whose Lands being confiscated, during the Time of King *Richard* III. they were by King *Henry* VII. *Reg.* 1. restored to his Son and Heir *Edward* Lord *Hastings*, whose Son *George* Lord *Hastings* was, in the 21st Year of King *Henry* VIII. advanced to the Title of Earl of *Huntington*, and in his Family it continued, till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 24. when she granted her Pardon to Sir *James Harrington*, Knt. for purchasing to himself without a Licence of Alienation, this Manor of *Lee* in this County of *Rutland*, of *Henry* Earl of *Huntington*, the same being held *in Capite* of the Crown.

This Eſtate being thus veſted in the Family of the *Harringtons*, *John* Lord *Harrington* the Younger, by Indenture dated 18 *Feb.* 11 *Jacob.* I. did ſettle this Manor of *Leigh*, alias *Lyfield*, among divers other Manors and Lands in this County, in Truſt, to be ſold after his Death, for the Payment of his and his Father's Debts. This Lord departed this Life ſoon after, and this Eſtate was accordingly ſold to Sir *Edward Noel*, Knt. and Bar. and a Fine was paſt of the ſame in *Michaelmas-Term*, 12 *Jacob.* I. in which the ſaid *Edward Noel* was Demandant; and *Edward* Earl of *Bedford*, and *Lucy* his Wife, *Anne* Lady *Harrington*, Widow, and others, were Deforceants.

WARDLY is not mentioned in Domeſday-Book, being at the Time of the Survey (as Mr. *Wright* ſuppoſes) a Member of ſome other neighbouring Town, tho' he knows not which. The Manor together with that of *Ayſton*, in the Hundred of *Martinſley*, which joins to it, did anciently belong to the Family of *Murdoc* of *Stokerton*, in the County of *Leiceſter*; but at length by the Heir General came to the *Boyvills*; *Alice*, the Siſter and Heir of *Hugh de Murdoc*, being married to a *Boyville*, viz. *Thomas de Boyville*, who in her Right became Lord of this Manor. It continued in his Name and Poſterity till the 8th of *Edward* IV. in which Year *John Boyville*, the laſt Lord of this Manor of that Name, dying without Iſſue Male, his Eſtate was divided between his three Daughters and Coheirs, in which Partition this Town and *Ayſton* became the Eſtate of *Margaret Boyville*, then the Wife of *Thomas Reſtwold*, one of the ſaid three Daughters. This Town paid at this Time Suit and Service to the Court of the Lords of the Caſtle of *Oakham*.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued with the Vicarage of *Belton* in the King's Books, at 10 *l.* 15 *s.* 11 *d.* but in whom the Advowſon is, we cannot diſcover. It is probable it was in the Hands of the Prior and Monks of *Laund* in *Leiceſterſhire*, becauſe we find a Petition of *Walter de Baskerville*, or *Boyville*, and *Iſolea* his Wife, againſt the Prior of *Laund*, about the Advowſon of this Church, in the 4th of King *John*, but what was the Effect, we know not. Theſe are all the Places of which our Hiſtorians have taken Notice in this Hundred. *Aſhgate*, *Hermitage*, and *Stirwood*, are mention'd in the *Villare's*, as Pariſhes in it, but our Maps have no ſuch Places in them; and ſo we proceed to

The Hundred of MARTINSLEY.

This Hundred of *Martinſley* is bounded on the Weſt, with the Hundred of *Oakham* before treated of; on the South, with the Hundred of *Wrangdyke*, and the River *Welland*, which parts it from *Leiceſterſhire*; on the Eaſt, with the Hundred of *Wrangdyke* and *Eaſt Hundred*; and on the North with the ſaid *Eaſt Hundred* and *Alſtoe Hundred*. This Hundred was anciently the Eſtate of the Earls of *Cornwall*, and after falling to the Crown for want of Heirs, was ſettled on *Margaret*, the Widow of *Edmund*, the laſt Earl of *Cornwall*, for Life, and then returned to the Crown, where we ſuppoſe it now reſts. The Towns of this Hundred are

UPPINGHAM, ſo called, ſaith Mr. *Cambden*, from its Situation upon a riſing Ground; but the Author of the Additions will not allow that the Derivation can be properly taken from the Site, becauſe tho' the Ground on which it ſtands, be ſomething above a Level, yet it will hardly amount to an Hill, which being granted, Mr. *Cambden's locus acclivis* may ſtand good, ſo long as there is any Aſcent to it. Mr. *Wright* ſays he could not find this Town, tho' now the ſecond in this County, in Domeſday-Book, and therefore ſuppoſeth it to be at that Time, one of thoſe ſeven nameleſs Berewicks or Hamlets included in *Redlintune Chercheſcob*.

In the Time of the Barons Wars this Town belonged to the *Montforts*; for *Peter de Montfort*, an eminent Baron in thoſe Times, who was ſlain at the Battle of *Evſham*, gave this Manor of *Uppingham* to

to *William* his ſecond Son, about the 50th Year of King *Henry* III. but Iſſue failing in him, it returned to *Peter* his elder Brother, and his Family, in which we find it, 21 *Edw.* III. When *Guy de Montfort*, Grandſon of this laſt *Peter*, having married *Margaret*, one of the Daughters of *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, this Manor, with the reſt of the *Montforts* Eſtate, was ſettled in Tail upon the ſaid *Guy*, and the Remainder to the Earl of *Warwick* and his Heirs, 22 *Edw.* III. *Guy de Montfort* died ſoon after without Heirs; whereupon this Manor and his other Eſtate became Part of the Poſſeſſions of the ſaid Earl of *Warwick*, after the Death of Sir *Peter de Montfort*, the Father of *Guy*, who ſurvived him: The Earl of *Warwick* however having the Reverſion, ſettled this Eſtate of the *Montforts* upon *Thomas* his Son and Heir, and the Heirs of his Body Male; and for want of ſuch Iſſue, on *William* his ſecond Son and his Heirs, &c. *Thomas* came to the Inheritance of them, and enjoyed them a conſiderable Time, being a Perſon of great Eminency in that and the following Reigns, till falling under the Diſpleaſure of King *Richard* II. he was ſeized at a Feaſt, to which he was invited by the King, and being found guilty of Treaſon, his Eſtate was forfeited to the Crown, (and tho' he was baniſhed only for Life) and the King granted the ſame (of which this Manor was a Part) to *Thomas Mowbra*, Earl of *Nottingham* and Duke of *Norfolk*, a great Favourite of that King's.

This Earl was a ſtrange Inſtance of the Mutability of Greatneſs and Fortune. He was almoſt as ſoon caſt down as exalted; for in the ſame Year, that he had the *Beauchamps* Eſtate given him, and was created Duke of *Norfolk*, he was baniſhed, never more to return, and died at *Venice*; upon which the Eſtate of the *Beauchamps* was reſtored to the Heir of the Family. *Anne*, the Daughter of *Richard Beauchamp*, and Siſter to *Henry* Duke of *Warwick*, who marrying *Richard Nevill*, commonly called the ſtout Earl of *Warwick*, brought not only the Eſtate of the *Beauchamps*, but the Honour of the Earldom of *Warwick* into his Family. This Earl was a buſy Man in the Broils between the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*; and had ſo great an Hand in pulling down and ſetting up ſometimes King *Henry* VI. and ſometimes King *Edward* IV. that he was called *Make-King*. At length he was ſlain in *Barnet-field*, fighting for the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, and his Eſtate being ſeized, was given, by Act of Parliament, from his Widow, to whom the Inheritance belonged, to her Daughters, *Iſſabel* married to the Brother of King *Edward*, *George* Duke of *Clarence*; and *Anne* married to *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, the ſaid King's youngeſt Brother (afterwards King *Richard* III). The Counteſs being thus left in a deplorable Condition, and not ſo much allowed her out of her vaſt Eſtate as would ſupport Life, much leſs her Honour, was forced to take Sanctuary in the Monaſtery of *Beaulieu* in *Hampſhire*, where ſhe continued a long Time in a mean Condition; but at length retired from thence into the North, where ſhe underwent many Hardſhips, till King *Henry* VII. came to the Throne.

This Prince knowing how juſt a Title this Counteſs had to her Eſtate, and having a Mind to get it into his own Power, (both her Daughters being dead without Heirs) cauſed another Act of Parliament to be made, firſt annulling the former, as againſt all Reaſon, Conſcience, and the Courſe of Nature, and contrary to the Law of God; and ſecondly, in Conſideration of the Allegiance ſhe always bore to King *Henry* VI. and the Line of *Lancaſter*, and never gave any juſt Cauſe of Diſheriſon, reſtored her to the Poſſeſſion of her Eſtate, with a Power to alienе the ſame, or any Part thereof, which ſhe ſoon after, out of Gratitude to the King, did, after this Manner: On 13 *Decemb.* following in the ſame Year, ſhe by a ſpecial Feoffment and Fine thereupon, conveyed it wholly to the King, and entailed it upon the Iſſue Male of his Body, with Remainder to her ſelf and her Heirs. This Counteſs

was alive in the 5th Year of King *Henry* VII. and tho' ſhe might enjoy the Revenues of her Eſtate, yet the King was ſo far intereſted in it, that he granted the Stewardſhip of the Lordſhips of this Town, and ſeveral others in this County, late belonging to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, to *Simon Digby*, a ſecond Son to Sir *Everard Digby* of *Tilſon* in *Leiceſterſhire*, who, with his Father and Brother, had fought ſtoutly for him in *Boſworth* Field. He was afterward a Commander at the Battle of *Stoke*, where he behaved himſelf ſo well, that the King beſtowed ſeveral Offices and Eſtates upon him, by which his Poſterity grew much in Favour with ſucceeding Kings, that *Robert* his Grandſon, was created Lord *Digby* of *Geaſil*, and his Brother Lord *Digby* of *Shirburne*, and at length Earl of *Briſtol*, *Sept.* 15, 1622, 20 *Jac.* I.

But this Manor and ſome others in this County, as *Preſton*, *Barowden*, *Eſſenden*, &c. (of which the *Digbies* had been Stewards) were divers Ways alienated by the Crown in the following Reigns; for King *Edward* VI. (as appears from the Receivers Books in the Court of Augmentations) granted this Manor and *Preſton* (the Rents and Profits of which did at that Time amount to the Sum of 80 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* ½ *per Ann.*) to his Siſter the Lady *Elizabeth*, (afterwards Queen) to hold from the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, *durante Beneplacito ipſius Domini Regis*. And again, in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, the ſaid Manors of *Uppingham* and *Preſton* were granted out of the Crown to the then Earl of *Exeter*, from which Family it paſſed in Marriage with *Anne*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *William Cecil* Earl of *Exeter*, to *Henry Grey* Earl of *Stamford*; from which Family this Manor hath paſſed to the Family of *Fawkner*, being purchaſed by *Everard Fawkner*, a wealthy Citizen and Mercer of *London*, who being great Uncle to *Edward Fawkner*, Eſq; hath left it to him for his Inheritance, and he or his Heirs are the preſent Lords of it.

Here is alſo another Manor in this Town, tho' but a ſmall one, which belongs to the Parſon of the Church of *Uppingham*, for the Time being in Right of his Parſonage.

The Market here is kept weekly on *Wedneſday*, and Fair on 20 *July* yearly; both of them were eſtabliſhed in this Manner: King *Edward* I. in the ninth Year of his Reign, did grant and confirm to *Peter de Montfort*, then Lord of this Manor, that he and his Heirs for ever ſhould have one Mercate, at their Manor of *Uppingham*, in the County of *Rutland*, weekly on *Wedneſday*; and alſo one Fair yearly for three Days, *viz.* on the Eve, Day and Morrow of the bleſſed Virgin St. *Margaret*, 20 *July*, with this Condition, *Niſi mercatum illud, &c. i. e.* unleſs that Market and Fair ſhould be prejudicial to the neighbouring Markets and Fairs.

About the Year 1584, *Robert Johnſon*, Archdeacon of *Leiceſter*, and Parſon of *North Luffenham* in this County, built a Free-School in this Town, as he did alſo at the ſame Time at *Okeham*. He built them out of certain Collections made for that Purpoſe, and endowed them with certain concealed Lands and Impropriations, which he had begged of Queen *Elizabeth* for that End, and for both appointed the ſame Orders and Government which ſee in *Okeham*, by the Statute of 11 *Hen.* VII. the Standard of Weights and Meaſures for this County of *Rutland*, is appointed to be kept in this Town of *Uppingham*, it not being always appointed to be kept at the County-Town; for by the ſame Statute, the Standard for the County of *Warwick* is to remain at *Coventry*.

The Church of this Town is a Rectory, which was anciently in the Patronage of the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*; for in 42 *Hen.* III. *Benedict de Graveſend*, then Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, (being then alſo Biſhop of *Lincoln*) preſented to the Church of *Uppingham*; but after the Diſſolution of the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, the Temporalties of that Houſe being in the Crown. King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 4. granted, among other Things, the Advowſon of this Church

to

to Dr. *Nicholas Ridley*, then Bishop of *London*, and to his Successors for ever, by his Letters Patents, dated 12 *April*, *Reg.* 4. so that the present Bishop of *London* is Patron of it. This Rectory is valued in the King's Books in the First-fruits Office, at 20 *l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

Dr. *Jeremiah Taylor*, that most learned and excellent Divine, so well known by his Piety and Writings, was Rector of this Parish when the Troubles began. Archbishop *Laud*, whose Chaplain he was, gave him this Living, which he enjoyed but a little Time before he was sequestered, for being a Champion for the Royal Family and Church. He followed his Majesty and his Army for some Time after this in the Condition of a Chaplain; but when the King's Cause failed, he fled into *Wales*, and kept a School for the Maintenance of himself and Family, being patronized by the loyal Earl of *Carbury*. From thence he removed to *London*; but being there in continual Dangers, he was transported to *Ireland*, and settled there by *Edward* Lord *Conway* at *Portmore*, and at length upon King *Charles* IId's Restoration, made Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*.

In the Church here is a Monument for *Everard Fawkner*, Esq; once High Sheriff of the County, who died 2 *May* 1653. in the 75th Year of his Age. His Epitaph, which contains six Distichs of *Latin* Verses, describes him as descended from virtuous Parents; a Lover of Goodness and Piety; a good Lawyer and Soldier; a Benefactor to the Town, in paving the Streets at his own Charge; charitable to the Poor; and Encourager of poor young Men. His Heir *Edward Fawkner*, Esq; set it up in Gratitude to him.

Aiston is not mentioned in Domesday-Book, because, as Mr. *Wright* supposeth, it was one of those seven Berews or Hamlets, which, at the Time of that Survey, passed under the Name of *Ridlestune Cherchesoch*. In the 14th Year of King *Edward* I. Sir *William Murdac*, Knt. gave *Astmeston*, otherwise called *Aiston*, near *Uppingham*, to his Son *Hugh*, who dying not long after without Issue, his Estate came to *Alice* his Sister, the Wife of *Thomas de Beyville*, in whose Posterity it continued, till the 8th of King *Edward* IV. when *John de Beyville*, then Lord of *Aiston* and *Wardly* in this County, and of *Stockerson* and *Cranoe* in *Leicestershire*, died, leaving three Daughters his Coheirs. They were all married; and upon the Partition, this Town and *Wardly* were assigned to *Thomas Restwold*, who had married *Margaret*, one of them; and *Cranoe* and *Stockerson* to *Cockaine* and *Sothill*, who had married the other two. The present Lord of this Town is the Right Honourable *George Brudenal* Earl of *Cardigan*, who hath a Seat here.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books in the First-fruits Office, at 8*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Sir *Henry Murdac*, Knt. presented to it in the 13th Year of King *Henry* III. but we do not find in whom the Patronage is at present.

Ediweston is not mentioned in Domesday-Book, being, as Mr. *Wright* supposeth, one of the seven Berews or Hamlets included in the Survey of *Hameldune Cherchesoch*. *William de Tankervile*, the King's Chamberlain, in Confirmation of his Father *Ralph*'s Donation, did, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. give unto God and the Abbey of St. *George* of *Bauquerville* in *Normandy*, in the Diocese of *Roan*, amongst divers other Lands in *France* and *England*, the Town and Church of *Ediweston* in the County of *Rutland*, and so the Abbot of this House was Lord of this Manor in the Reign of King *Edward* II. Some of the Lands given by the said *William*, lay in the Forest of *Rutland*, which, when the Monks were desirous to convert into Tillage, they were obliged to get Leave of the said King *Henry* to do it, which he not only granted, but at the same Time confirmed all their Estates, as well here as beyond Sea, with a Concession of many other Immunities and Privileges relating to their Tenure. In this State this Town continued, till the Reign of King *Richard* II. who gave Leave to the Abbot and Convent of St. *George* of *Bauquerville*

in *Normandy*, of the Order of St. *Benedict*, to give the Manor, Houſe or Priory of *Edwaſton*, with the Appertinances, in the County of *Rutland*, (which they then poſſeſſed) to the Prior and Convent of *Carthuſians*, adjoining to the City of *Coventry*, and their Succeſſors for ever.

This Eſtate continued in the ſaid Convent till the Diſſolution, which was in the 30th Year of King *Henry* VIII. 1539. At which Time *Francis Coniers*, Eſq; held this Manor with its Appertinances, together with the Advowſon of the Church here, by Leaſe from the ſaid Priory, dated 3 *Octob.* 13 *Hen.* VIII. for the Term of fifty Years, at the yearly Rent of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* payable at *Michaelmas*, paying alſo moreover to the Guardian of the Hoſpital of St. *John* and St. *Anne* of *Okeham*, 20 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* quarterly, according to a Compoſition made between the ſaid Guardian and the above-ſaid Prior and Convent. After the Diſſolution this Eſtate being in the Crown, King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 4. granted this Manor of *Edi-weſton* with the Appertinances and the Advowſon of the Church, to *William* Lord *Par* of *Kendale*, then Marquis of *Northampton*, to hold of the Crown *in Capite* by Knight's Service. He died without Iſſue, and his Eſtate paſſed to *Henry Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke*, his Nephew, by one of his Siſters. The preſent Lord of the Manor is *Charles Halford*, Eſq; whoſe Anceſtors had their Seat here, not long after the Beginning of the laſt Century.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 14 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* and the preſent Patron of it is *Charles Halford*, Eſq; but before the Diſſolution, the Abbot of *Bauquerville* preſented to it, and doubtleſs the Prior of *Coventry* did ſo, after the Houſe here was united to their Priory. In the Church are two handſome Monuments, one for *Richard Halford*, Eſq; a great Lover of Peace, and therefore deſervedly made a Juſtice of Peace for this County. He was buried 5 *Dec. Anno* 1627, the other for his Son *Richard Halford*, Eſq; a Juſtice of the Peace alſo, and twice High Sheriff of the County of *Rutland*. He died 28 *Oct.* 1675, in the 81ſt Year of his Age.

GUNTHORP was anciently a Village, tho' at preſent there is not the leaſt Sign of a Town remaining, yet the Grounds ſtill retain the Name, and Shepherds erect their Tents there. It is not found in Domeſday-Book, but is ſuppoſed to be included in the five Berews or Hamlets belonging to *Okeham Cherchefech*, the other four being *Langham*, *Barleythorp*, *Egleton* and *Brooke*.

It was the Manor and Eſtate of *William de Hocat*, in the Reign of King *Edward* II. He held it of *Margaret* Counteſs of *Cornwall*, Widow of *Piers de Gaveſton*, who at that Time poſſeſſed the Lordſhips of *Okeham*, *Eglaton* and *Langham*, with divers other Revenues in this County. Of later Years, this Manor was the Eſtate of Sir *Hugh Ducy*, Knight of the *Bath*, fourth Son of Sir *Robert Ducy*, Knight and Baronet, who was Lord *Mayor* of *London* in 1639, which Sir *Hugh* died poſſeſſed thereof, about the Beginning of the Year 1663, being then High Sheriff of the County. From his Family it hath ſince paſſed to that of Mr. *John Flavell*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*.

HAMBLETON, or *Hamelden*; of this Manor we have this Account in Domeſday-Book. In *Hameldune Cherchefech*, and the ſeven Berews or Hamlets thereunto belonging. Queen *Editha* held four Carucates of Land, as they were rated to the Tax or Geld. The Arable Land was ſixteen Carucates. The King alſo at the Time of the Survey, had five Carucates in Demeſne here, and one Hundred and forty Villains, and thirteen *Bordarii*, having forty Carucates. Here were alſo at that Time three Prieſts and three Churches, to which did belong one Bovate, and eight Acres of Land. Here was alſo one Mill, valued at one and twenty Shillings and four Pence, and forty Acres of Meadow. A Wood called *Silva Minuta fertilis per loca*, three Miles in Length, and one Mile in Breadth, all which in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, were valued at fifty-two

Pounds. The Dimenſions of the whole Manor, with the ſeven Berews, was compared in that Record to be three Miles and eight Furlongs in Length, and two Miles and eight Furlongs in Breadth.

In the Reign of King *Edward* II. this Manor belonged to *Bartholomew* Lord *Badleſmere*, who having highly merited that King's Favour by his many and great Services, obtained a ſpecial Charter for divers Markets and Fairs in ſundry of his Lordſhips; and among them for a Market on *Monday* weekly in this Town, and a Fair there yearly, on the Eve, Day and Morrow of St. *Bartholomew* the Apoſtle, 24 *Aug.* as alſo for free Warren in all his demeſne Lands here. His Son *Giles de Badleſmere* inherited this Part of his Father's Eſtate (notwithſtanding his Father's Treaſon) and left it to his Coheirs his four Siſters, *Maud*, *Elizabeth*, *Margaret* and *Margery*, among whom, when his Eſtate was divided, this Manor became Part of the Eſtate of *Elizabeth*, who was married to *William de Bohun* Earl of *Northampton*; but it ſeems, as if upon the Forfeiture of *Bartholomew* Lord *Badleſmere*, this Manor had been given to *Robert de Umfravil*, Earl of *Angus* in *Scotland*, and continued in his Poſſeſſion till *Giles de Badleſmere* found ſuch Favour with the King, as to recover his Father's Arms and Eſtate; upon which *Gilbert*, the Son of *Robert de Umfravil*, releaſed all his Right and Title to this Lordſhip to *Giles de Badleſmere*, who left it to his Siſters, as is above-mentioned. How long this Manor continued in the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Northampton*, we don't find; but it ſeems probable to have been ſold ſoon after the Diviſion; becauſe *Elizabeth* died about 3 Years after it, and it is not found among the Lands that ſhe left to her ſurviving Siſters. It is probable it was ſold to *Robert de Holand*, Knt. for his Daughter and Heir *Maud*, marrying to *John* Lord *Lovel*, carried this Eſtate into his Family; and he after her Death held it by Curteſy, and left it to his Son and Heir *John* Lord *Lovell*, 9 *Hen.* IV.

About the ſame Time it was found by Office, that *Edward*, Son and Heir of *Edmund*, late Duke of *York*, and firſt Earl of *Rutland*, held of the King, among other Lands, one Cottage, one Hundred and fifty-three Acres of Land, eleven Acres of Meadow, in *Humbleton Magna*, in the County of *Rutland*; and forty-two Acres of Land, and two Acres of Meadow, in *Ryhall* in this County, called *Pembroke*'s Lands, as Members appertaining to the Caſtle and Manor of *Foderinghay* in *Northamptonſhire*, all which he held by the Service of one Knight's Fee. The Manor ſtill continued in the Family of *Lovel*, till being forfeited by the laſt Lord *Lovel* to King *Henry* VII. againſt whom he had fought in *Boſworth* Field, and was ſlain; it was given by the King, *Reg.* 19. to *Henry Ferrers*, with all its Appertinances, to hold of the King by Fealty only. *Edward Ferrers*, Knt. was his Son and Heir, who demiſed it to *Richard Flowr*, Eſq; with two Hundred Acres of Land, twenty Acres of Meadow, with the Appertinances in *Humbleton* aforeſaid; alſo two Meſſuages, eighty Acres of Land, and twenty Acres of Meadow, in *Great Humbleton*; all which he held of the ſaid *Edward Ferrers*, Knt. as of his Manor of *Great Humbleton*, by Fealty only, and left it to *Roger Flowr*, his Son and Heir.

In the 43d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Henry Ferrers* obtained a Licenſe of that Queen, dated 1 *July*, to alienate this Manor of *Hambleton* in this County of *Rutland*, to Sir *John Harrington*, in whoſe Family it was found to be, 13 *Jac.* I. for then *John* Lord *Harrington* the Elder died ſeized, among other Eſtates, of this Manor of *Hameldine*, or *Humbleton*, with the Appertinances in *Edlweſton*, *Manton*, *Normanton*, *Empingham* and *Egleton*, which he held in *Capite*, by Knight's Service, but by what Part of a Knight's Fee, is not known. This Manor was afterward ſold to *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, who left it to his Son and Heir of the ſame Name, who ſold it (as we conjecture) either to the late or preſent Earl of *Nottingham*, who hath divers other Lordſhips of that Duke's.

The

The Church here is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 10 *l.* 17 *s.* 1 *d.* The Advowſon of it was, 15 *Hen.* III. adjudged to belong to the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, together with the Chapel of *Brandeſton*, and a Penſion of twenty Shillings from the Church of St. *Peter's* at *Stamford*. In the 34th *Hen.* III. *Robert Groſted*, then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, with the Conſent of the Rector of the Church of *Hameldon*, granted to *John Talbothe* of *Fincham*, Son of *Jeffrey Talbothe* and *Martina* his Wife, and to their Heirs for ever, a Licenſe to have a Chapel in their Houſe at *Little Hameldon*, but without any Font or Bells, for himſelf and his Family only, to be officiated in by his own Chaplain, at his own proper Coſts and Charges, which Deed bears Date at *Ludington*, in the 15th Year of the ſaid Biſhop's Conſecration.

In the 2d Year of King *Edward* I. *Robert de Bannebar* was preſented by the Chapter of *Lincoln* to this Vicarage of *Hameldon*, and inſtituted to the ſame at *Bugden* by *Richard Graveſend*, then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, 13 *Kalend. Aug.* in the ſixteenth Year of his Conſecration. This Living was then found to conſiſt not only in the Vicarage-Tithes of *Hameldon* and *Braunſton*, but in certain Profits ariſing from *Normanton*, *Lindon*, *Martinſthorp*, *Weſton* and *Manton*. The Patron we know not, unleſs the Advowſon ſtill continues in the Biſhop and Chapter of the See of *Lincoln*, as is probable.

LYNDEN, or *Lindon*, is not found in the Conqueror's Survey, it being, as is ſuppoſed, included under the Title of *Hameldon-Cherchefock*. King *Edward* II. was Lord of the Manor here, *Reg.* 9. and in the 18th Year of the ſame Reign, *Matthew Bron* did account in the Exchequer for the Sum of fourteen Shillings and four Pence, for the Iſſues of one Yard-land in *Lindon* in this County, then in the King's Hands, on the Death of *Simon de Lindon*. In the Reign of King *Edward* III. this Manor with all its Appertinances was granted by that King, *Reg.* 22. to *Robert de Corby* and *Joan* his Wife, and the Heirs of the ſaid *Robert* for ever, together with the Advowſon of the Church, which had both of them lately fallen to the Crown, by the Death of *Hugh de Montgomery*, who had them for Life. This was granted to them not only in Conſideration of the Service the ſaid *Robert* had performed to the King's Mother *Iſabel* the Queen; but in Exchange for certain Lands, which the ſaid *Robert* held in *Eltha* and *Mandevill*. But this Manor remained not long in the Family of *Corby*; for in the Reign of King *Henry* IV. *Anno* 10. it was found, that *John Daneys*, Son and Heir of *John Daneys*, held of this King *in Capite* this Manor of *Lindon* in the County of *Rutland*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. His Poſterity inherited it after him; for it appears that *Robert Daneys*, Son and Heir of Sir *John Daneys*, Knt. held the ſaid Manor by the Service of a third Part of a Knight's Fee.

How long this Manor continued in this Family of *Daneys* after this, we have no Information, but obſerve it to be in the Family of *Peyton*, in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. for that King, *Reg.* 6. granted a Licenſe to *Francis Payton* to alienate the Manor and Advowſon of *Lindon*, with the Appertinances in this County, to *John Hunt* and his Heirs, whoſe Son *Remigius Hunt*, 39 *Eliz.* mortgaged to *Tobias Loveday* of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, for 110 *l.* certain Farms of 30 *l.* a Year Value, for 21 Years; but how that Matter ended, we know not. In later Times, Sir *Abel Barker*, and *Thomas Barker* his Brother, purchaſed this Manor and Advowſon, and left it to Sir *Thomas Barker*, Bar. Son of Sir *Abel*, and Nephew of *Thomas*, who hath his Seat here.

The Church is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 17 *s.* 1 *d.* and the Patronage was in the 19 *Hen.* III. in *Alanus de Lindon*, who preſented *John de Tyes* to this Church, which was at that Time vacant, by the Reſignation of *Stephen de Sandwich*; but it is at preſent in Sir *Thomas Barker*, Bar. his Heirs or Aſſigns.

MAN-

MANTON, a Town, of which there is no Mention in Domesday-Book, it being (as is supposed) one of the seven Berews or Hamlets there said to belong to *Hamesdune Cherchesoch*. In the 9th Year of King *Edward* II. the Earl of *Warwick*, *Guy de Beauchamp*, and the Abbot of *Clugny*, or *Cluny*, in the Dutchy of *Normandy*, were Lords of *Manton*. That Abbey was of the *Cistertian* Order, and being reputed among those Monasteries, which were called commonly Priories aliens, because, tho' they had a Cell in this Nation, yet their Superiors lived beyond the Seas, and used to send over their Countrymen, *French* and *Normans*, by Means whereof daily Alms were decayed, the Treasure of the Realm transported to their superior Houses, and the Secrets of the Realm discovered. For these Reasons our Kings, as often as they had Wars with *France*, by the Common Law, might and did seize the Possessions of these Priors Aliens into their own Hands, and keep them during the War. Thus we find, that in the 18th Year of King *Edward* II. *Matthew Bron* accounted in the Exchequer for the Issues of certain Lands in *Manton*, Parcel of the Temporalties of the Abbot of *Clugny*, then in the King's Hands; and in the 22d of *Richard* II. that King did grant to Sir *Gilbert Talbot*, Knt. among other Things, the Manors of *Manton* and *Tykesore* in this County, to hold during the War with *France*, with a License to obtain a Grant of the same from the Abbot and Convent of *Clugny*, for the Term of his Life, and one Year longer, but he died the same Year, 6 *Feb.* But these Priories Aliens were thought afterwards intolerable Grievances, and being complained of in Parliament, were totally suppressed, 2 *Hen.* V. and all their Possessions given to the King and his Heirs for ever, to the Number of one Hundred and ten Religious Houses, as Mr. *Speed* tells us; but his Son and Successor King *Henry* VI. being of a more devout Disposition, gave most of their Lands and Revenues to other Monasteries and Houses of Learning, but chiefly to the two Colleges of his Erection, *King*'s College in *Cambridge*, and *Eaton*.

The Manor in the mean Time became Part of the Possessions of the Collegiate Church of *Tatesbale* in *Lincolnshire*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, as it continued to the Suppression of the Monasteries, when it was valued at 7 *l.* 2 *s.* 7 *d.* and being in the King's Hands, was granted by Letters Patents, bearing Date at *Westminster* 13 *March*, 36 *Hen.* VIII. among other Lands belonging to the said College of *Tatesbale*, to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, his Heirs and Assigns, to be held of the King *in Capite*, by the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee. He and his Sons, *Henry* and *Charles*, died soon after, and his Estate descended to his Heirs General, of which two married to *Sidney* and *Lovel*. *Thomas Lovel*, upon a Partition, obtained this Manor and some others, with their Appertinances, Parcel of the Possessions of the Collegiate Church of *Tatesbale*, yet holding them of Queen *Mary* I. *in Capite* by Knight's Service; but it seems that not long after, the whole Interest in those Estates (by Composition, Purchase, or otherwise) became united in the Heir of *Sidney*; for in the 21 *Eliz.* that Queen granted her License to Sir *Henry Sidney*, Knt. Lord President of the Marches of *Wales*, to alienate this Manor with some other Estates in this County, to *Michael Lewis* and his Heirs, of whom *Clement Lewis* his Brother sold it to *William Kirkham*, as he did to *Roger Dale*, whose Grandson, *Charles Dale*, Esq; leaving only Daughters and Coheirs, it was sold, to portion them, to *Abraham Wright*, Clerk, his Heirs and Assigns for ever; but the Chantry or College of *Manton* was given by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 3. to *Gregory* Lord *Cromwell*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife.

The Church here is a Rectory valued in the King's Book at 8 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.* The Patronage was in the 10th Year of King *Edward* I. in *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*; but if Mr. *Wright*, or his Heirs, who have the Manor, be not the present Patron, we can't conjecture who is. In

the North Wall of this Church is a Monument on a Braſs-plate for *William Villars*, Batchelor of Law, and Maſter of the Chantry here, (of which we ſhall treat in our *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*) *Thomas Villers* his Brother, a Citizen and Cloathworker of *London*, and *Robert Newton* his Apprentice, and Maſter of the ſaid Chantry; and a Grave-ſtone with a Braſs-plate on it, for *William Wade*, the Founder of the Chantry.

MARTINSTHORP, a Town, thought to give Name to the Hundred in which it is. There is no Mention of it in Domeſday-Book, tho' it may be reaſonably ſuppoſed to have been a conſiderable Town, when the Hundred was named from it; but it is thought to have been one of the ſeven Berews or Hamlets included in *Hameldon Cherchefoch*. The Manor did anciently belong to the noble Family of St. *Liz*, otherwiſe called *de Seyton*, a Branch of the Family of St. *Liz*, who were ſometimes Earls of *Northampton* and *Huntington*, till about the Reign of King *Henry* VI. when Sir *William Fielding*, Knt. marrying *Agnes*, the Daughter and Heir of *John de St. Liz*, alias *Seton*, obtained this Manor of *Martinſthorp* by that Match, and ennobled his Family thereby with the Blood of thoſe great Families of *Vaux*, *Longvile*, and *Belles*, which they ſtill enjoy. From this *William* deſcended *Everard*, *Baſil*, and *William*, who were only Knights; but this laſt *William* grew ſo much in Favour with King *James* I. that he created him, *Reg.* 18. Lord *Fielding* of *Newham Padox*, and Viſcount *Fielding*, and two Years after, Earl of *Denbigh*. This noble Lord adhering to his Majeſty King *Charles* I. performed the Part of a ſtout Soldier as well as a faithful Subject, in ſeveral Battles, but received his Death's Wound in a ſharp Skirmiſh, near *Bermingham* in *Warwickſhire*, of which he died, 3 *April* 1643. He left two Sons, *Baſil*, who ſucceeded him in his Honours; and *George*, who was created Earl of *Deſmond* in *Ireland*. *Baſil* died without Iſſue, and *William* the Son of *George*, ſucceeded him in the Earldom of *Denbigh*, and after his Father's Death became Earl of *Deſmond*. His Grandſon *William*, the Son of *Baſil* his Son, is now the Earl of *Denbigh* and *Deſmond*, and Lord of this Manor of *Martinſthorp*, where he hath a magnificent Seat.

The Church here was formerly a Rectory Preſentative, and in the Reign of King *Edward* I. (*Benedict de Groveſend* being then Biſhop of *Lincoln*) the Lady *Alice de Monteforti* preſented to it, which *Alice* was Daughter of *Henry Aldithley*, or *Audley*, and Widow of *Peter de Montfort*, who died in the 50th Year of King *Henry* III. but now the Rectory is turned into a *Sine-Cure*, and valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 0 *s.* 4 *d.* and the Earl of *Denbigh* is Patron.

NORMONTON is not mentioned in Domeſday-Book, it being (as is ſuppoſed) one of thoſe ſeven Berews or Hamlets, which, when that Survey was made, belonged to *Hameldune Churchefoch*. Soon after the Conqueſt, the *Normanvilles* were Lords of this Town, a Family of great Account in thoſe elder Times, who had their Seat at *Kenorton* in *Kent*, till Iſſue Male failing, both their Eſtate there and here went by Marriage to the *Baſings*; for in the Reign of King *Edward* II. *William de Baſing* was the Lord of *Normonton*. Some are of Opinion, that this *William de Baſing* was related to *Adam de Baſing*, who was Lord Mayor of *London* in the 36th Year of King *Henry* III. *Anno* 1251, whoſe Habitation then was where *Blackwell-Hall* now ſtands in *London*, and from whom the Street and Ward thereunto adjoining, took the Denomination of *Baſingball* Street and *Baſinghall* Ward; but their Arms being different, there is little Grounds for ſuch a Conjecture: However that be, 'tis reaſonable to believe, that this *William de Baſing* is the ſame Perſon with that *William de Baſing*, who was one of the Sheriffs of *London* in the 2d Year of King *Edward* II. and a great Benefactor to the Priory of Black Nuns, called St. *Helen's* within *Biſhopſgate*, *London*, which Priory was at firſt founded by *William Baſing*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, about the Year 1212, in the Reign of King *John*.

Wil-

William de Baſing before-mentioned, came to be Lord of this Manor and Eſtate, by his Marriage with *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas de Normanville*, Lord of this Town, by whom he had Iſſue *Thomas de Baſing*, whoſe Grandſon Sir *John de Baſing*, Knt. departed this Life, in the 24th Year of King *Henry* VI. without Iſſue. After his Death, this Manor and Eſtate came by Deſcent into the Name and Family of the *Mackworths*, *Thomas Mackworth* of *Mackworth*, in the County of *Derby*, having married the Siſter and Heir of the ſaid Sir *John de Baſing*, named *Alice*. *John Mackworth*, Dean of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. was Brother to the aforeſaid *Thomas Mackworth*. To him did formerly belong the Meſſuage in *Holborn*, called *Bernard's Inn*, being then called *Mackworth's Inn*. From the above-mentioned *Thomas* deſcended *George Mackworth*, Eſq; who, in the Space of forty Years, was five Times High Sheriff of this County, and died the 28th Year of King *Henry* VIII. His great Grandſon, *Thomas Mackworth* of *Normanton*, Eſq; was by Patent dated 4 *June*, 17 *Jac.* I. *Anno* 1619, advanced to the Degree of a Baronet of this Kingdom, being then No. 106 in the Liſt. From him is deſcended Sir *Thomas Mackworth*, Bar. the preſent Lord of this Manor and *Empingham*, the fourteenth in Degree from *Thomas de Normanville*, who departed this Life in the 3d Year of King *Henry* III.

This Church is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 5*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* The Advowſon in the 12th Year of King *Henry* III. was in *Robert de Albaniaco*, who then preſented to it, and again in the 17th of the ſame King; but in the 21ſt Year of King *Henry* III. the Lord *Gilbert de Umfreville* preſented to the ſaid Church, as of his own Right. In the 25th Year of King *Edward* I. the Lady *Euſtachia*, Relict of Sir *Gerrard de Fanecourt*, preſented *John de Schirebourne* to this Church, but not in her own Right, but as ſhe was Guardian of *Edmund*, Son and Heir of Sir *Thomas Normanville*, who was Lord of this Manor of *Normanton*. The preſent Patron is Sir *Thomas Mackworth*, Bar.

PRESTON, a Village about a Mile diſtant from *Uppingham*, and tho' it be a diſtinct Pariſh from it, yet is included in the ſame Manor, and has all along belonged to the ſame Lords. It is not mentioned in Domeſday-Book, no more than *Uppingham*, and therefore is ſuppoſed to be alſo one of the ſeven Berews or Hamlets, which in thoſe Days belonged to *Redlington Cherchefoch*. This Manor with *Uppingham* was, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. Part of the vaſt Eſtate of the great Earl of *Warwick*, *Richard Nevill*, who upon a Diſguſt taken againſt that King, fell in with his Enemies the *Lancaſtrians*, and ſet up King *Henry* VI. but being ſlain in *Barnet-field* by King *Edward*, his Eſtate was ſeized, and ſettled upon his two Daughters, *Iſabel* and *Anne*, whom that King married to his two younger Brethren, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, and *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter* (who was afterward King *Richard* III.) His Widow, and Counteſs *Anne*, the Daughter of *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, who brought the greateſt Part of his Eſtate into his Family, was altogether diſregarded in that Settlement, and had no Part of her Eſtate allotted her for her Subſiſtence, inſomuch that ſhe lived in great Wants and Straits, till King *Henry* VII. came to the Throne. 'Tis probable ſhe ſhewed a more than ordinary Approbation of her Lord's Actions againſt King *Edward*, or otherwiſe ſhe need not have taken Sanctuary in the Abbey of *Beaulieu* in *Hampſhire*, upon her Husband's Death, and abſconded in the North all the Reign of King *Edward*, and his Brother *Richard*, and on that Account had no Allowance out of her Eſtate to ſupport her Perſon and Honour. But however that be, with King *Henry* VII. the *Lancaſtrian* Intereſt revived; and that Prince knowing what a large Eſtate the Counteſs was entitled to by her Birth-right, and conſidering that her Daughters were both dead without Iſſue, cauſed the Act of Parliament,

by which her Eſtate was taken from her, to be repealed, and another to be made, to reſtore her to her Poſſeſſions, in Conſideration of her true Allegiance to the *Lancaſtrians*, and enable her to alienate it, or any Part of it; whereupon ſhe was no ſooner in Poſſeſſion of it, but ſhe conveyed it to the King and his Iſſue Male; and for want of ſuch, to her ſelf and Heirs for ever, as is related in *Uppingham*. Upon this Settlement King *Henry* appointed *Simon Digby*, Son of Sir *Everard Digby*, who had ſignalized himſelf with his five Brothers in *Boſworth* Field for him, Steward over this Manor, *Uppingham*, &c.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* In the Reign of King *Henry* III. *Anno* 23. Sir *Peter de Montfort*, Knt. preſented to it as Patron; and in the Reign of King *Edward* I. *Anno* 4. the Lady *Alice*, Relict of the ſaid Sir *Peter Montfort*, preſented again, as in her Right. The preſent Patron is *Edward Fawkner*, Eſq;

RIDLINGTON is thus deſcribed in Domeſday-Book; in *Ridlintune Cherchefach*, with the ſeven Berews or Hamlets thereunto belonging, Queen *Editha*, at the Conqueſt, held four Carucates of Land, as it was rated to the Tax or Geld. The Land was ſixteen Carucates. At the ſame Time the King himſelf held four Carucates in Demeſne, and an Hundred and ſeven Villains, and twenty-ſix *Bordarii*, having thirty Carucates, and two Sockmen having two Carucates. Here were then two Prieſts and three Churches, and two Seats or Places for Mills, and forty Acres of Meadow, a Wood (*per loca paſtilis*) three Miles in Length, and eight Furlongs in Breadth. All which, in the Time of K. *Edward* the Confeſſor, were valued at forty Pounds. The whole Manor with the ſaid Berews was then accounted three Miles and ſeven Furlongs long, and two Miles and two Furlongs broad. As to the Manor, we have no Account in whom it was, till

The Reign of King *Edward* II. *Anno* 9. when *Robert de Hoyland* and *John de Wynill* are ſaid to be Lords of *Ridlington*. How long they or either of them held it, and when they parted with it, and to whom, we find not; but in the Reign of King *Philip*, and Queen *Mary* I. we obſerve, that *Chriſtopher Smith* obtained a Licenſe, dated 17 *May*, *Reg.* 1 & 2. of their Majeſties, to alienate his Manor of *Ridlington* in *Rutland*, with the Appertinances, late Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of *Henry Fitz-Roy*, the natural Son of King *Henry* VIII. Duke of *Richmond*, to Sir *John Harrington*, Knt. who was found by an Inquiſition taken at *Okeham*, 13 *Jac.* I. to have died ſeized of the ſaid Manor of *Ridlington*, which he held of the King in Socage by Fealty, and the Rent of 12 Shillings, and one Pound of Pepper yearly. In his Family it continued till it was conveyed by the Heirs General of the laſt *John* Lord *Harrington*, to Sir *Edward Noel*, then ſeated at *Brook* in this County. He was created a Baronet at the firſt Erection, No. 34. and was afterward a Perſon of ſo great Merit and Eſteem, that he was by King *James* I. *Reg.* 14. advanced to the Honour and Title of Baron of this Kingdom, by the Title of Lord *Noel* of *Ridlington*, at *Burley Houſe*. He married *Julian*, the eldeſt Daughter of Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, Knt. and Bar. who being afterward created Lord *Hicks* of *Ilmington*, and Viſcount *Cambden*, and dying without Heirs Male, he inherited his Titles, and ſo became Lord *Noel* of *Ridlington* and *Ilmington*, and Viſcount *Cambden*. He approved himſelf moſt loyal to his Majeſty King *Charles* I. in the Time of the grand Rebellion, and raiſed a good Body of Horſe and Foot for him, but died at *Oxford*, then the King's Garriſon, in 1643, before he could give greater Proof of his Courage and Fidelity; but left his Son and Heir *Baptiſt* to compleat what he had begun; and he going in his Father's Steps, raiſed and maintained, at his own Coſts, a Troop of Horſe, and a Company of Foot, for the King's Service, at his then Garriſon of *Belvoir*. He died 29 *Octob.* 1682, leaving *Edward* his Son and [illegible] who at that Time was Warden of [illegible] Foreſt, and

and Governor of *Portſmouth*; and having been ſummoned to Parliament in his Father's Life-time, by the Title of Lord *Noel* of *Tichfield*, was, ſoon after his Father's Death, created Earl of *Gainsborough* in *Lincolnſhire*, as his Poſterity continue, and are yet in Poſſeſſion of this Lordſhip of *Ridlington*; but within this Manor it was found, 23 *Hen.* VIII. that one *John Calcot* held two Meſſuages and three Cottages, with their Appertinances, of the King, as of his Manor of *Preſton*, but by what Services was not known.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 10*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* and in the Patronage, in the 5th of King *Henry* III. of *William de Cantilupo*, who then preſented to it; but in the forty-ſecond Year of the ſame Reign, the Lady *Alice de Montfort* preſented, as in her Right. The preſent Patron is the Right Honourable the Earl of *Gainsborough*. In the Church here is a neat Monument erected on the North Wall of the Chancel, for Sir *James Harrington*, Knt. and Bar. youngeſt Son of Sir *James Harrington* of *Exton*, Knt. and *Frances* his Wife, by whom he had nine Sons and ſeven Daughters. She died *Sept.* 1599, and he 2 *Feb.* 1613.

WINGE, or *Wenge*, is not mentioned in Domeſday-Book, it being (as is ſuppoſed) at the Time of that Survey, included as a Member of ſome other neighbouring Town, but of which it doth not appear. The Manor was in the *Norman* Times the Eſtate of the *Montforts*, whoſe Anceſtor *Hugh de Montfort*, came in with the Conqueror, and was of great Eminency in the Adminiſtration of Civil as well as Military Affairs; for he was an Aſſiſtant of *William Fitz-Osborn*, and *Odo* Biſhop of *Bayeux*, in diſtributing publick Juſtice throughout the whole Kingdom, but at length loſt his Life in a Duel with *Walkeline de Ferrers*. His Poſterity continued in the Poſſeſſion of this Manor for ſeveral Deſcents; but at length *Robert de Montfort*, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. gave to the Monks of *Thorney* in *Cambridgeſhire*, a Moiety of this Church of *Wenge*. But *Thurſtan* his Brother is ſaid to have diſpoſſeſſed the Monks of *Thorney* of the ſaid Gift of his Brother *Robert*; and refuſed not only to make Reſtitution of the ſaid Moiety upon Demand, but to diſcharge a Debt in Money, which his ſaid Brother did owe to the Abbot, and a Legacy by him given to the Abbey, until King *Stephen*, by his ſpecial Precept, threatened to oblige the Earl of *Warwick* and Biſhop of *Lincoln* to compel him; whereupon he ſubmitted, and by his ſpecial Charter, for the Health of his Soul, as alſo of the Souls of his Wife, Sons, Brother, and all his Anceſtors, granted one half of the ſame Town of *Wenge*, with a Moiety of the Church and Mill, excepting the Fees of *Thurſtan*, his Eſq; and *Ralph Fitz-Nigel*, for which Grant the Monks gave him a Mark of Gold (Sir *William Dugdale* ſays, a Mane of Gold. *Bar. p.* 407.)

The Monks of *Thorney* had alſo in this Manor three Bovates of Land, of the Gift of *Ralph Fitz-Nigel*, and one Yardland, of the Gift of *Hugh de Grantmaiſnel*. *John Stutevile* alſo gave and confirmed to God and the Church of *Thorney*, (in like Manner as *John de Montfort* had given) the other Moiety of the Town of *Wenge*, with all the Appertinances lawfully belonging to the ſame, with the whole Church there, to be held in free Alms, for the Health of his own, Wife's, Brethren, Anceſtors and Succeſſors Souls, and of all the Faithful Servants of God departed, and for the Fraternity of the Place. This Grant and Confirmation was made to the ſaid Abbey, when *Giſlebert* was Abbot, *Anno* 1151, 16 *Steph.* all which Gifts and Lands here or elſewhere, at that Time belonging to the ſaid Abbey of *Thorney*, and which hereafter by lawful Means might be acquired, were confirmed to the ſaid Abbot and Convent of *Thorney*, and to the ſaid Church, by the Bull of Pope *Alexander* III. *Anno* 1162.

In the ninth Year of King *Edward* II. there were three Lords of *Wenge*, *viz.* the Abbot of *Thorney*, the Prior of *St. Neot's*, and *Peter de Montfort*; but it ſeems

as if the Abbot of *Thorney* was ſole Lord of this Manor before the Suppreſſion, becauſe, when that Monaſtery was diſſolved, 3 *Edw.* VI. this Manor of *Winge*, with the Appertinances, was in Leaſe to *Henry Lacy*, and his Son *Robert Lacy*, by Indenture under the Seal of the Convent, dated 30 *Sept.* 28 *Hen.* VIII. for the Term of four-ſcore and twelve Years, at the Rent of ten Pounds *per Ann.* to be paid yearly, at the Feaſts of the Purification of the Virgin *Mary* and St. *Martin*, 11 *Nov.* but the ſaid Farmers were to keep the Courts yearly, and to receive for their Fee twenty Shillings, out of the Rents of the ſaid Manor, which at that Time were 4 *l.* 5 *s.* 2 *d.* payable at the Feaſts of St. *Michael* and the Annunciation of our Lady. Who is now the Lord of the Manor, we know not, but conjecture it to be the Crown, becauſe we do not find that it was given away to any Perſon after the Diſſolution, as many others were.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.* The Advowſon in the Reign of King *John*, *Anno* 11. was in Controverſy; but at length a Fine was paſt at *Weſtminſter* between *William Prior* of *St. Neot's*, Plaintiff, and *Robert*, Abbot of *Thorney*, and *Thurſtan de Montfort*, Deforcients; whereby the Right to the Advowſon of this Church of *Wenge* was acknowledged to be in the Prior of *St. Neot's*, to hold of the Lord *Thurſtan* and his Heirs: but for this the ſaid Prior granted to the Abbot of *Thorney*, and his Succeſſors, the Moiety of the Mill at *Wenge*. This was the final Concord of a Suit of Law concerning the Right of Advowſon, begun 4 Years before, *viz.* *Anno* 7 *Joan.* but then adjourned *ſine die*, becauſe *Thurſtan* was then in the King's Service beyond the Seas. The preſent Patron is the King, which confirms our Conjecture, that he is alſo Lord of the Manor; it being uſual for the Patronage of the Church in moſt Places, to go along with the Manor. Our *Villares* mention ſome other Towns in this Hundred, as *Beaumont*, *Creſton*, and *Deepdale*, of which we find nothing recorded in our Hiſtories; and ſo we paſs to

The Hundred of WRANGDIKE.

This Hundred, which with the two former, *Okeham* and *Martinſley*, makes up all the Southern Part of this County, is bounded on the Eaſt and South with Part of *Northamptonſhire*; on the Weſt with the Hundred of *Martinſley*; and on the North with *Eaſt Hundred*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, which governs it by the Sheriff and his Officers. There is no Market-Town in it. The Chief of the Villages are

BARROWDEN, or, as we find it written in ancient Records, *Berebdon*, *Berchedone*, *Bergedone*, and *Berweden*. In Domeſday-Book we have this Deſcription of it: The King (*viz.* *William* the Conqueror) holdeth the Manor of *Berchedone* in *Rutland*, and therein four Hides bating one Yard-land; the Arable Land is ten Carucates. There were at that Time nine Villains, and ten Sockmen, (*i. e.* Tenants in Socage) with three *Bordarii* or Cottagers, all which poſſeſſed ſix Carucates of Land and an half. There were alſo ſix Acres of Meadow, and ſix Acres of Thorns; and to this Manor did appertain at that Time certain Lands in *Seaton*, *Thorpe*, *Morcote*, *Bisbrooke*, *Glaiſton*, and *Luffenham*. Sir *William Dugdale*, Bar. *par.* 1. *pag.* 111. tells us, that, according to *Leland's Itin.* and Domeſday-Book, when the Conqueror rewarded his Followers, who had aſſiſted him in getting the Throne of *England*, (which might be after the Survey taken) he gave to *Robert de Todeni*, among divers other Lands and Manors in other Counties, this Manor of *Berchedone* in *Rutland*.

Henry Duke of *Normandy*, commonly called *Fitz-Empreſſe*, (who was afterward King of *England*, by the Name of King *Henry* II.) gave to *William*, the Son of *William Mauduit*, who had been Chamberlain to his Grandfather King *Henry* I. among other Lands and Honours this Town of *Bergedone*, or *Berwedon*, in the County of *Rutland*, with the whole Soke

or

or Hundred thereunto belonging; and after he came to be King, confirmed his Gift to him. After this, in the 26th Year of King *Henry* II. the ſaid *William Mauduit* was made Sheriff of *Rutland*, and continued in that Office to the thirty-third Year of that King. After him ſucceeded *Robert*, whoſe Son and Heir *William Mauduit*, took Part with the rebellious Barons againſt King *John*; but returning to his Obedience, he enjoyed his Eſtate quietly during his Reign, and died 41 *Hen.* III. in Poſſeſſion of this Manor of *Berwedon* and Hundred of *Wrangdyke*, with certain Lands, of the Value of thirty Pounds *per Ann.* lying in *Coteſmore* and *Gretham*, all in this County of *Rutland*. His Son and Heir *William Mauduit*, became Earl of *Warwick*, in the 47th Year of King *Henry* III. and died without Iſſue, in the 52d Year of the ſame King.

In the Reign of King *Edward* II. *Edmund Colvile*, who married *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Robert de Ufford*, died ſeized of this Manor of *Berghdon*, *Anno* 9. but his Heir *Robert de Colvile*, or ſome others in Truſt for him, did alienate this Manor to *Thomas*, the Son and Heir of the Earl of *Warwick*, at that Time the King's Ward, for he was the ſame Year certified to be Lord of this Manor. This *Thomas de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, Son and Heir of *Guy de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*; and *Iſabel*, Siſter and Heir of the above-mentioned *William Mauduit* Earl of *Warwick*, being of full Age, in the 14th Year of King *Edward* III. paid that King a Relief of an Hundred Marks for this Manor of *Berghdon*, with the Hamlets of *South Luffenham*, *Morcote* and *Manton*, in this County, held of the King *in Capite*, by the Service of being the King's Chamberlain of his Exchequer, *& per Baroniam*. He alſo at the ſame Time paid the ſame King a Relief of an Hundred Shillings for certain Lands in *Gretham* and *Coteſmere* in this County, held of the King by the Service of one Knight's Fee.

This Manor was afterwards forfeited by *Thomas de Beauchamp*, the Son and Heir of the forementioned *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, and being ſeized by King *Richard* II. was granted to *Thomas Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham* and Duke of *Norfolk*; but he was only baniſhed and confined to the *Iſle of Man* for Life; but King *Henry* IV. coming to the Crown, the ſaid Earl of *Warwick* was reſtored to his Liberty and Eſtate. How long it continued in his Poſterity, we can't find, nor any Mention of it till the Reign of King *Henry* VII. when this Manor being in the Crown again, was committed, with other large Eſtates of the Earl of *Warwick*, to the Care of *Simon Digby*, as the King's Steward, to gather the Rents for *Anne* Counteſs of *Warwick*, during her Life. After her Deceaſe, the whole Eſtate, according to the Entail made by the Counteſs, came to the Crown, and continued there till King *Edward* VI. in the Beginning of his Reign, granted this Lordſhip, then valued at 31 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d. ob.* together with ſeveral other Lordſhips, then called *Warwick* Lands, to his Siſter the Lady *Elizabeth*, afterwards Queen of *England*, to hold from *Michaelmas*, in the 38th of King *Henry* VIII. during the King's Pleaſure; but this Demiſe had but a ſhort Continuance, for within five Years after the ſaid King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 5. granted all that the Manor and Hundred of *Barowden*, now called *Wrangedyke*, in the County of *Rutland*, to *William Cecil* (afterwards Lord *Burleigh*) and his Heirs, to hold of the King *in Capite*, by Knight's Service. From this *William* Lord *Burleigh* is lineally deſcended the Right Honourable *John* now Earl of *Exeter*, the preſent Lord of this Manor. Here was anciently a Market kept weekly on *Saturday*, and a Fair yearly, for four Days, *viz.* on the Vigil Feaſt of St. *John Baptiſt*, and two Days after, granted to *Thomas de Beauchamp* and his Heirs, by King *Edward* IIId's Charter, bearing Date at *Weſtminſter*, 12 *March*, *Reg.* 23. *Niſi mercatum illud*, *& feria illa ſint ad nocumentum vicinorum Mercatorum & Vicinarum feriarum*; whether this Clauſe might be any Reaſon of the Diſcontinuance of this Market and Fair, we know not:

but that they have not been uſed of a long Time is plain.

The Church here is a Rectory valued in the King's Books at 14*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* The Patron, in the 30th Year of King *Henry* III. (which was when *Robert Groſted* was Biſhop of *Lincoln*) was Sir *William Mauduit*, Knt. who preſented that Year to it. In the following Reign, *viz.* the 4th Year of King *Edward* I. (when *John Dalderby* was Biſhop of *Lincoln*) *Guy Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, preſented to it. Who the preſent Patron is, we are not certain; but the Earl of *Exeter* being Lord of the Manor, may probably enough be the Patron of the Church, as is uſual.

In our Lady-Chapel in this Church was formerly a Chantry, founded and endowed with Lands, partly by King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 7. and partly by *Richard Smith* and *Thomas Nickols*. The Particulars of which Foundation were certified by certain Commiſſioners ſent on Purpoſe to value them, 2 *Edw.* VI. as followeth: The Chantry in our Lady-Chapel at *Barowden* was founded for the Maintenance of one Prieſt to ſay Maſs there for ever. The Lands and Tenements belonging to it, and lying in *Barowden*, are of the Value of fifty-ſix Shillings and eight Pence *per Ann.* of which in Rents reſolute there are ſeven Shillings; and ſo there remains clear for the Portion of the Chantry-Prieſt, who is named *Raffe Himan*, and is of the Age of 43 Years, being of good Report, and who ſerveth the Cure, forty-nine Shillings and eight Pence, out of which is to be paid yearly to the King eight Shillings for Tenths. Mr. *Robert Ward* was Rector of this Church in the Times of the grand Rebellion, and for his Loyalty and Conſcience turned out of this Living in 1646, being forced to fly in the Midſt of Divine Service, for Fear of ſome Soldiers that purſued him. He was much countenanced and ſupported in the Time of his Ejection by that loyal Knight, Sir *Euſebius Pelſant*. He had fifteen Pounds allowed him out of his Living, (which ought to have been 24) and lived to repoſſeſs his Rectory in 1660.

Bisbrook, or *Pisbrooke*, is thus deſcribed by Domeſday-Book: In *Bisbrooke* and *Glaiſton*, the King holdeth (as Parcel of his Manor of *Cerchedone*) one Hide of Land and an half, four Carucates of Arable, and eight Acres of Meadow. At the ſame Time one *Robertus* held of *Judith* the Counteſs in this Town, (then written *Bitlesbroch*) two Hides, and one Yardland, three Carucates and an half of Arable, one Carucate in Demeſne, two Servants, and twelve Villains, with four *Bordarii* poſſeſſing two Carucates and an half. Here were twenty Acres of Meadow, and a Wood one Furlong and an half long, and as much in Breadth, formerly valued at twenty Shillings, but then at 30 Shillings. *Edwardus tenuit cum Sacâ & Socâ.* Who were the Lords of this Manor after this for many Reigns, we can't diſcover. But it appears, that in the Reign of King *Edw.* II. *Nevile* of *Wymondwold*, and *Thomas de Midleton*, were Lords of *Bisbrook* or *Bitlesbrooke*; and that in the next Reign, *viz.* 36 *Edw.* III. *William de Burton* Lord of *Tolesborp* in this County, granted to *Richard de Bajocis*, Knt. and *Robert de Bajocis* his Son, and to their Heirs, all his Lands and Tenements in *Bitelesbroke* in the ſaid County, late belonging to *John Middleton*, and by him purchaſed of *John Wempton*. It ſeems that this Manor was after this given to the College of *Fotheringay* in *Northamptonſhire*, but by whom, or at what Time, we have no certain Information; for King *Edward* VI. in the firſt Year of his Reign, granted to Sir *Richard Lee*, Knt. among other Lordſhips and Eſtates, this Manor of *Bisbrook*, with all its Appertinances, and all other and ſinglar the Meſſuages, Lands and Tenements in the ſaid Town, formerly belonging to the College of *Foderinghay*, in the County of *Northampton*, to hold of the King *in Capite*, by Knight's Service, reſerving to himſelf and Succeſſors the Sum of three Shillings and two Pence, payable to him in the Right of the late Priory of St. *John's* of *Jeruſalem* in *England*, and three Pence Half-penny, payable to the Manor of *Morecot* in this County. Sir *Richard*

chard was hardly got into Poſſeſſion of theſe Lands, but he obtained a Licenſe from the ſaid King *Edward*, to alienate this Manor to *Anthony Andrews*, Eſq; and his Heirs, which was done, and Mr. *Andrews* died ſeized of it in the firſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, giving it to his Wife for Life; and after her, to *Anthony* his ſecond Son, charged with ten Pounds a Year to his youngeſt Son *Fabian*, if he were alive, when the ſaid Lands came to *Anthony*. and ſo to continue ſo long as *Fabian* lived. *Anthony* died before *Fabian*, and his Heir refuſeth to pay the 10*l. per Ann.* to *Fabian*, ſtill living; whereupon it was brought before the Court of Wards, and debated, whether the Land ſtill ſtood charged with 10 *l. per Ann.* to *Fabian*, or was determined by the Death of *Anthony*? and was at length reſolved, by Advice with the two chief Juſtices *Wray* and *Anderſon*, That the Land did remain ſtill charged with the ſaid Annuity to *Fabian*, as a Rent-ſeck; and that the Heirs and Aſſigns of *Anthony* were obliged to pay it during the Life of *Fabian*. This is ſet down in Serjeant *Moor*'s Reports, *Term. Mich.* 32 & 33 *Eliz.* as a notable Caſe. The Family of *Andrews* were Lords of this Manor, and had their Seat at this Town till almoſt the Middle of the laſt Century, and were ſome of them Men of Note, as *Anthony Andrews*, who was High Sheriff in this County in 1613, 11 *Jac.* I. and *Edward Andrews*, who bore the ſame Office in 1637, and ſold this Manor not long after, we ſuppoſe, to the Earl of *Rutland*, whoſe Deſcendant *John* Earl of *Rutland*, is the preſent Lord of it.

The Church is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 6*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* It did formerly belong to the Monaſtery of *Daventry*, and upon the Diſſolution of that Houſe, it was deſigned to be impropriated to *Cardinal* College (now called *Chriſt-Church*) in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, as appears from the Cardinal's Liſt ſtill extant; but he falling into Diſgrace, all his Meaſures were broken; and tho' King *Henry* VIII. carried on the Cardinal's Platform ſo far as to compleat the College; yet it doth not appear that the Parſonage of this Place was annexed to this Foundation; for King *Edward* VI. by his Letters Patents, dated 8 *May*, *Reg.* 3. granted this Rectory to Sir *Edward Montague*, Knt. Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, and *John Campinet*, their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, to hold in Soccage, as of the Manor of *Geddington* in the County of *Northampton*, by whom it was ſoon after conveyed to *Anthony Andrews* and *Dorothy* his Wife, and to the Heirs and Aſſigns of the ſaid *Anthony* for ever. As to the Patronage of the Vicarage, we ſuppoſe it to be in the Earl of *Rutland*, who is Lord of the Manor.

CALDECOT, a ſmall Village bordering on *Northamptonſhire*, which hath, ever ſince the Conqueſt, had a Dependance upon the Manor of *Lydington*; for it is recorded in Domeſday-Book, that *Walterius* held of the Biſhop of *Lincoln* two Hides in *Lydington*, and that *Caldecote* did appertain to that Manor. The preſent Lord of this Place, as alſo of *Lydington*, is the Right Honourable *John* Earl of *Exeter*. In the third Year of King *Edw.* VI. there were certain Lands in this Town, Parcel of the late diſſolved Monaſtery of *Pipwell* in *Northamptonſhire*, as appears from the Rolls in the Augmentation-Office. Here was in this County anciently a Family of ſome Note, having the Name of *Caldecot*, who took their Name (as we ſuppoſe) from this Place, *viz. John Caldecot*, who was High Sheriff twice in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. and *William Caldecot*, who was High Sheriff twice in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

The Church here is a Chapelry to *Lydington*, the Vicar of which hath all the ſmall Tithes of it, except two Marks, which are yearly to be paid to the Biſhop of *Lincoln* from the Churches of *Caldecote* and *Snelleſton*. The Church ſtands on the Side of the *Welland*.

GLAISTON, a ſmall Village near *Bisbrooke*, of which Domeſday-Book thus records: In *Glaiſton*, *Willielmus* holdeth of Counteſs *Judith* four Hides of Land, of Arable 8 Carucates, in Demeſne

meſne, one Carucate and an half, two Servants, five Villains, and three Sockmen, and two *Bordarii*, having five Carucates. Here were alſo ten Acres of Meadow. The whole valued at 40 Shillings. *Edwardus tenuit cum Saca & Soca.* To this Manor did appertain ſix Sockmen in *Luffenham*: Who were Lords of this Manor after this, we do not find, till the Reign of King *Edward* II. when *John de Harrington* is ſaid to be Lord of this Manor. In his Poſterity it continued till the 28th Year of King *Edward* III. when *John* the Son of *Thomas Harrington*, being then Lord of this Manor, granted the ſame to *William Wade* and *Margaret* his Wife, to hold for the Term of their ſeveral Lives; whether it ever returned to the Family of the *Harringtons* or no, we can't diſcover; but the next Time we meet with it, it was in the Poſſeſſion of the Family of the *Collyes*; for in the Year 1407, *Walter Colly* died Lord of it, with the Advowſon of the Church. In this Family it continued ſeveral Succeſſions; for in the 13th Year of King *Henry* VIII. *John Colly* deceaſed, and is ſaid to hold the Manor and Advowſon of this Place of *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham*, as of his Caſtle of *Okeham*, by Knight's Service, and that *Anthony Colly* was his Son and Heir. This Family of *Collies* were, ſome of them, Men of Note in this County; for this *Anthony Colly*, Eſq; was Sheriff of this County in the firſt and tenth Years of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and either himſelf or his Heir, in the 18th and 25th of the ſame Reign, being of the ſame Name.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 12*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* As to the Advowſon, we find, that in the 10th Year of King *Henry* III. the Prior of *Laund* in *Leiceſterſhire*, preſented to this Church; and ſo again in the 21ſt Year of the ſame Reign. To this Prior, for the Time being, and his Convent, the Incumbent of this Church paid an annual Penſion of 6*s.* 8*d.* at the Feaſt of St. *Michael* yearly; but after the Diſſolution of the Abbies the Advowſon came into Lay Hands; and this Church was in the Patronage of the *Collies* for ſome Succeſſions, till in the 16th of *Car.* I. 1640. Sir *Anthony Colly*, Knt. then Lord of the Manor, and Patron of the Church, who had a little before been High Sheriff of the County, joined with his Son and Heir *William Colly*, Eſq; in a Conveyance of divers Parcels of Land in this Town, together with the Advowſon of the Church here, to *Edward Andrews* of *Biſbrooke*, Eſq; from whoſe Family the Advowſon is ſince paſſed over to *Peter-houſe* College in *Cambridge*, and ſo that Society are Patrons of it. In this Church here are four Monuments worth our Notice; (1.) For *Walter Colly*, Lord and Patron of this Village, and *Agnes* his Wife, who died *Anno Domini* 1407. (2.) For *John de Lindon*, a learned *Oxonian*, and Doctor of *Merton* College, Parſon of this Pariſh, who died in 1418. (3.) For Sir *John Bramſpath*, Knt. who died *Anno Domini* 1443. (4) For *John Baſſet* and *Agnes* his Wife, with no other Inſcription than an *Orate pro Animabus, &c.* Mr. *William Halles*, fifth Prebendary of *Peterborough*, (of whom we have given ſome Account in that Place) was ejected out of this Rectory, and forced to retire with his Wife and ſix Children; for which, tho' the State allowed him a fifth Part to maintain them, he never could get any but of Mr. *Philips*, who, at the Reſtoration, willingly reſigned this Parſonage to him.

KELTHORP, an Hamlet belonging to the Pariſh of *Ketton* in *Eaſt Hundred*. It did anciently belong to the Collegiate Church of the Bleſſed *Trinity* of *Tateſhal*, in the County of *Lincoln*; but after the Diſſolution of that Houſe, King *Henry* VIII. by his Letters Patents, bearing Date at *Weſtminſter* 23 *March*, *Reg* 36. granted this Manor, with many other Eſtates, to *Charles Brandon*, then Duke of *Suffolk*, but it continued not long in his Family; for in the 5th of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *Francis Coleby* obtained a Licenſe of that Princeſs, to alienate this Manor of *Kelthorp* to *John Houghton*, who then had his Seat in this Place, which Licenſe bears Date 30 *Apr.* 5 *Eliz.* 1563.

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LUFFENHAM North and South, were moſt probably heretofore both one Town; for we obſerve no Diſtinction made of them in Domeſday-Book, where it is ſaid, that the King held *Luffenham* and *Sculethorp*. There was at that Time accounted ſeven Hides, and one Yardland of Arable, fourteen Carucates, twelve Sockmen, and ſixteen *Bordarii* with a Prieſt having twelve Carucates; there were alſo two Mills of 40 Pence Rent, and ten Acres of Meadow. All which, in the Time of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, were valued at 30 Shillings; but at the Time of the Survey at 40 Shillings. *Homines operant Opera Regis, quæ Præpoſitus juſſerit, has terras tenuit Regina Edgitha, modo tenet Hugo de Porth ad firmam de Rege.* There was alſo at that Time belonging to the King's Manor of *Berchedone* in *Luffenham*, four Hides, ten Carucates of Arable Land, and ſixteen Acres of Meadow.

Maud the Empreſs beſtowed this Manor, among ſeveral others, upon *William Beauchamp* of *Elmely-Caſtle* in *Worceſterſhire*, who had been Steward to her Father, King *Henry* I. and her faithful Adherent in her Wars againſt King *Stephen*; from him deſcended the famous Earls of *Warwick* of that Name, who flouriſhed in great Honour to King *Edward* IVth's Time, when by the Heir General the Title paſſed into the Family of *Nevills*. This Manor continued in that Family moſt of that Time; for in the 14th Year of King *Edward* III. *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, held the Manor of *South Luffenham* and *Barrowdon*, with other Lands in this County, by the Service of being the King's Chamberlain in the Exchequer.

In later Times the *Harringtons* had a Manor in *North Luffenham*; for *John* Lord *Harrington* the Younger, by Indenture bearing Date 18 *Feb.* 11 *Jac.* I. ſettled this Manor of *North Luffenham*, with other Lands and Lordſhips of this County, in Truſt, to be ſold after his Death, for the Payment of his Debts, which being accordingly done, this Eſtate was bought by that truly noble and loyal Gentleman, *Henry Noel*, Eſq; ſecond Son of *Edward Noel*, Viſcount *Cambden*, who made it his Seat. This Gentleman, in the rebellious Times, reſided here, and refuſing to deliver up his Perſon, Arms and Houſe, to the Lord *Grey* of *Grooby*, who demanded them for the Parliament, was forced at length by Fire and Batteries to capitulate upon theſe Articles. 1. That they ſhould quench their Fire. 2. That all his Family ſhould go whither they would, without Impediments. And, 3. That none ſhould enter his Houſe but Commanders; but contrary to their Agreements, the common Soldiers, as well as Officers, entred his Houſe, plundered and deſtroyed his Goods and Writings, raviſhed his Maids, got into the Church and defaced a goodly Monument, erected for his deceaſed Lady; and when they had done him many Damages amounting to 2000*l.* or more, carried him Priſoner to *London*, where he remained a long Time in *Peter-houſe*, a conſtant Sufferer for his Loyalty. This Eſtate is now, or late was the Seat of *Baptiſt Noel*, Eſq; ſecond Son of the late *Baptiſt*, Viſcount *Cambden*, and Earl of *Gainsborough*. A younger Branch alſo of the Family of the *Digbies* of *Tilton*, have been many Years ſeated at *North Luffenham*, and Lords of a Moiety of that Manor, being firſt ſettled there by *Roger Digby*, who came out of *Leiceſterſhire*.

South Luffenham is famous for nothing but a Suit of Law commenced by *Robert Cawdrey*, Parſon of it, about the Validity of his Deprivation. He not only refuſed to celebrate Divine Service, according to the Book of Common Prayer, but preached againſt it; whereupon Queen *Elizabeth* authorizing divers Commiſſioners to try and examine him, deprived him of his Benefice. He brought his Action againſt one *Atton*, for breaking his Cloſe at *South Luffenham*; and ſo the Validity of his Deprivation came to be tried before the Judges of the Common Law, in an Action of Treſpaſs. *Cawdrey*'s Counſel urged, that the Deprivation was null, being not warrantad by the Statute, 1 *Eliz. Ch.* 1. But the Ob-

jection was over-ruled; and it was resolved by the whole Court, That notwithstanding that Statute, the King and Queen of *England*, for the Time being, may authorize Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by the ancient Prerogative and Law of *England*, and what they do is valid, as Sir *Edward Coke* proves by divers Instances in relating the Case.

The two Rectories of *Luffenham*, South and North, are valued in the King's Books, each of them at 17 *l.* 0 *s.* 5 *d.* The Patronage of the Church of *North Luffenham*, was, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. in *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, who at that Time presented to it *John de Molesworth*, in the 12th Year of his Reign, as *William de Beauchamp* did in the 46th Year of King *Henry* III. to the Church of *South Luffenham*. In the Church of *North Luffenham* is a Monument on the South Side of the Church for *Simon Digby*, Esq; Pensioner to King *Henry* VIII. second Son of Sir *John Digby* of *Eye Kettelby* in *Leicestershire*, Knight-Marshal; as also for *Roger Digby* of this Place, his Son and Heir, erected probably by the Descendant of the later in 1582. This Family of *Digbies* was both ancient and eminent a long Time in this County; for *Everard Digby*, Esq; was Knight of the Shire, and High Sheriff, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. and VII. and *John Digby* twice in the same Reign, and *Everard Digby* again in the same Reigns: *Kenelm Digby* and *Simon*, in the Reigns of King *Edward* VI. and Queen *Mary* I. and the said *Kenelm* was Knt. of the Shire the same Reigns, and Queen *Elizabeth*'s.

Lydington, a much more considerable Town anciently, than now it is. It lies in the most southern Parts of the County, and is thus described by Domesday-Book and *Leland*, who lived in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. In the former, which was a Survey made by the Conqueror, 'tis thus said: *Walterius* holds of the Bishop of *Lincoln* two Hides in *Lidentone*, to which Manor *Stoche*, *Smeliftone* and *Caldicote* belong. In all which there are sixteen Carucates of Arable Land, in Demesne six Carucates, four Servants, twenty-six Villains, and twenty-four *Bordarii* possessing nine Carucates. There were also two Mills of eight Shillings, and twenty-eight Acres of Meadow, with a Wood three Furlongs in Length, and two in Breadth, all then valued at eight Pounds. *Bardi tenet cum Sacâ & Socâ.* *Leland*, in his *Itinerary*, agrees with this Description, tho' so long after, saying, *Liddington* is the ancient Manor-place of the Bishop of *Lincoln*; and accordingly we find many Footsteps of that Bishop's Possession of it, *viz.*

1. The Bishops of *Lincoln* had a Palace here, which is now turned into an Hospital (of which we shall speak more hereafter) in the Hall of which, and a large Chamber, said to be the Bishop's own Lodgings, there are to be seen at this Time, written in great Capital Letters, *DOMINUS EXALTATIO MEA*; and almost in every Quarry, *DELECTARE IN DOMINO*, in the Windows, with the Arms of two of the Bishops, *viz.* *John Russel*, Lord Chancellor, and Chancellor of *Oxford*, who was Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. 1480; and *John Longland*, who was also Chancellor of *Oxford*, and Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. 1521.

2. *Lydington* had anciently a Market belonging to the Bishop of *Lincoln*; and in Judge *Fitz-Herbert*'s *Natura Brevium*, there is yet extant a Form of a Writ of Nusance, directed to the Sheriff of *Rutland* upon that Occasion, in these Words: *Rex Vicecom. &c. Prec. P. quod juste, &c. permittat Episcopum Lincolniensem prosternere quoddam Mercatum in Uppingham quod Pet. de M. Pater predict. P. cujus Hæres ipse est, injuste, &c. levavit ad nocumentum liberi Mercati C. nuper Episcopi Lincoln. Prædeceff. predict. Episcopi in Luddington, ut dicit, & nisi fecer. & predictus Episcopus fec. te secur. &c. tunc sum. prad. P. quod sit, &c. ostens. quare, &c.* This Writ we suppose was granted in the Reign of King *Henry* III. when *Peter de Mumfort* was Lord of the Manor of *Uppingham*, and upheld the Market there

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in Prejudice to the Biſhop of *Lincoln*'s Market at this Town of *Liddington*.

3. King *Edward* III. by his Letters Patents, dated 12 *April*, in the 3d Year of his Reign, granted free Warren to *Henry Burwesh* Lord Treaſurer, then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and his Succeſſors, in all their demeſne Lands in *Liddington*, and other Places therein mentioned, and that none preſume to hunt there without the ſaid biſhop's Licenſe, under the Penalty of ten Pounds for each Offence.

This Manor and Eſtate continued in the Poſſeſſion of the Biſhops of *Lincoln*, till the Reign of King *Edward* VI. in the Beginning of which, *Henry Holbech*, then Biſhop of that See, did give and grant to the ſaid King (but upon what Conſiderations it doth not appear) the Demeſne and Lordſhip of *Liddington*, with all and ſingular its Rights and Appertinances, in the County of *Rutland*, then valued at the yearly Rent of ſixty-three Pounds fourteen Shillings and nine Pence; all which the ſaid King *Edward* VI. did ſoon after give and grant, by his Letters Patents, under the Seal of the Court of Augmentations, dated 24 *May Reg.* 2. to *Gregory* Lord *Cromwell*, and the Lady *Elizabeth* his Wife, for their Lives, *Si tam diu Regi placuerit*, paying for the ſame, and other Lands mentioned in the ſaid Grant, by the Title of a Rent, the Sum of fourteen Pounds three Shillings and five Pence Half penny, at the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, yearly. After which Grant, the ſaid King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 5. paſſed the Reverſion of this Manor to *William Cecil*, afterward Lord *Burleigh*, in Fee, to hold of the King *in Capite*, by Knight's Service. This Grant produced a Suit in Law, which is reported by Sir *James Dyer*, Lord Chief Juſtice, *fol.* 94. *M.* 1. *Mar. N.* 29. *William Cecil* Lord *Burleigh*, had Iſſue *Thomas* Lord *Burleigh*, who was created by King *James* I. *Reg.* 3. Earl of *Exeter*, and in his Family this Lordſhip of *Liddington* remains to this Day.

The Church here is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Book at 8 *l.* 2*s.* In the 32d Year of King *Henry* III. *Nicholas de Eveſham*, Canon of *Lincoln*, preſented to the Vicarage of the Prebendary Church of *Liddington*, *Quæ conſiſtit* (ſays the Endowment) *in alteragio, & in omnibus minutis Decimis de Lidington, exceptis decimis minutis de Curia Domini Epiſcopi, & decimis etiam Molendinorum omnium in parochia de Lidington integre & in duobus marcis ſingulis annis de Eccleſiis de Caldecote & Snelleſton.* The impropriate Tithes of this Pariſh make a Prebend in the Church of *Lincoln*. In this Church are two ancient Marble Monuments, the one near the Communion Table, for *Helyn Hardy*, the Wife of *Robert Hardy*, Gent. who died on *Whitſunday*, *Anno* 1486; and the other for one of the Anceſtors of the Earl of *Rockingham*, *viz.* *Edward Watſon*, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace, and - - - - - to three Biſhops of *Lincoln* ſucceſſively, *viz.* *William Smith* Chancellor of *Oxford*, *William Atwater*, and *John Longland*, who died 10 *Octob. Anno Domini* 1530. The Verſes added to this Inſcription term him, *Scribam & electum ad Officium cauſarum* by the Biſhops of *Lincoln*.

In the Year 1602, *Thomas* Lord *Burleigh*, being then Lord of this Manor of *Lydinton*, converted the old Houſe here, anciently the Biſhop of *Lincoln*'s Palace, into an Hoſpital for a Warden, twelve poor Men and two Women, giving it the Name of *Jeſus-Hoſpital*, and endowed it with a competent Maintenance for them.

MORCOT, of which Domeſday-Book gives this Account: In the Town of *Morcot*, there was formerly belonging to the King's Manor of *Barrowdon*, four Hides of Land, eight Carucates of Arable, and ſix Acres of Meadow. In the Reign of King *Henry* II. *Alice Bidune*, Siſter of *William Mauduit*, (a Minor, who was then at the King's Diſpoſal) held Lands in this Place, which with the Appertinances, were valued at ten Pounds *per Ann.* with one Plough. She had four Daughters, who were married, *viz.* *Amicia* to *Hugh* (or rather *Henry*) *Clinton*; *Amabilis* to *Miles Beauchamp*; *Maud* to *Jeffrey Fitz-Jeffrey*; and *Armegard* to *Adulphus de Gatteſden*, who, in

n the 11th of King *John*, claimed against *Isabel Mauduit*, this Town of *Morcot*, with its Appertinances, as their Right; and called to Warranty *Robert Mauduit*, the Lord thereof, becauſe ſhe claimed nothing of it but her Dower; and accordingly *Thomas de Beauchamp*, the Deſcendant from *Miles*, was the Lord of *Morcot* in the Reign of King *Edward* II.

But this Manor did not continue long after in the *Beauchamps* Family; for in the 11th Year of King *Edward* IV. *Edward Dodingſells* held, at the Time of his Death, among other Lands, the Manor of *Morcot* in *Rutland*, of the King *in Capite*, by the Service of the third Part of a Knight's Fee: While the Manor was in the Family of the *Dodingſels*, or their Aſſigns, *Simon Digby* had, among other Things, certain Lands in this Town of *Morcot*, of the yearly Value of 4 Pounds, which he held of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 3. *in Capite*, by Knight's Service, *viz.* ſix Meſſuages, one Cottage, an Hundred and thirty-four Acres of Land, eight Acres of Meadow, and thirty-four Acres of Paſture, and that *Roger Digby* was his Son and Heir. But the Lord Paramount of this Manor is now, or lately was, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Exeter*, and *Joſeph Herendine*, Eſq; is the mean Lord of this Manor, his Heirs or Aſſigns.

This Church is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 10*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* The Advowſon, in the Reign of King *John*, was claimed by *Ernaldus Fitz-Richard*, againſt *Iſabel Mauduit*, who called to Warranty *Robert Mauduit* her Son, in regard ſhe held it in Dower only. Of late Years the Advowſon of this Church was purchaſed by *William Halls*, Clerk, Rector of *Glaiſton* in this County, but of whom, we know not. He at his Death deviſed it to his Son *William Halls* of *London*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor, who, ſometime ago conveyed the ſame to the then preſent Incumbent, *John Savage*, Clerk, his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, who are, we ſuppoſe, the preſent Patrons. In the South-ſide of this Church on the Wall is an ancient Monument with this Inſcription; *William de Overton giſt icy, Dieu de Salme eyt mercy. Amen*; but with no Date. And in the Middle of the Chancel is another plain Grave-ſtone for *Elizabeth Beeſton*, who was buried 9 *Mar. Anno Domini* 1622. One Mr. *Richard Watts* was ejected from this Rectory, and lived to be reſtored; what he ſuffered in the Interval, we do not find.

PILTON is not mention'd in Domeſday-Book, and therefore is ſuppoſed to be reckoned as a Member or Hamlet to ſome of the neighbouring Towns, probably one of the *Luffenhams*. In the Reign of King *Edward* II. *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, was Lord of *Pilton*, and the preſent Lord is *John Digby* of *North Luffenham*, Eſq;

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 4*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* In the thirty-ſixth Year of King *Edward* I. *William de Offington* preſented to it; but the preſent Patron is *John Digby*, Eſq; Lord of the Manor before-mentioned.

SEYTON was, at the general Survey in the Conqueror's Reign, reckoned a Member or Parcel of the Manor of *Berchedone*, (now called *Barowdon*) then held by the King, who had in this Town belonging to the ſaid Manor one Hide of Land and an half, and one Bovate of Land, ſix Carucates of Arable, and two Acres of Meadow; alſo one Mill of thirty-ſix Pence, a Wood, and *Spinetum*, or Ground over-run with Thorns. At the ſame Time *Robert de Todenei* held in this Town, (of *Segentone* as it was then called) one Hide, and one Bovate of Land, four Carucates of Arable, of which two were held in Demeſne, two Servants, four Villains and two Cottages, with a Prieſt; all which poſſeſſed one Carucate and an half. There were alſo three Acres of Meadow, and a Wood of forty Perches in Length, and as many in Breadth. But the ſaid *Robert* held only a third Part of the Wood and Arable Land. To this Eſtate of the ſaid *Robert* did appertain, at that Time, one Yard-land in *Berchedone*, and four Villains,

lains, with half a Carucate, which had been worth forty Shillings, but was then worth but twenty. This *Robert de Todenei* built *Belvoir-Caſtle*, and ſeated himſelf there, and annexed a Priory of Monks to it, which he made a Cell to St. *Alban's*. The Earls of *Rutland* are lineally deſcended from this Noble *Norman*.

Alice de Belafago, (or *Beaufoe*) Widow of *Thomas Beaufoe*, had Lands in this Town, 31 *Hen.* II. which were then valued at eight Marks *per Ann.* with the following Stock, *viz.* two Ploughs, an hundred Sheep, two Beaſts, five Sows, one Boar, and four Cows; and for the Farm of her Land, ſhe received the firſt Year 36 Shillings Rent, and 10 *d.* and two Pounds of Pepper. She was a Widow at the King's Diſpoſal, and had a Daughter her ſole Heir two Years old. *John de Beaufoe*, a Deſcendant of the ſame Family, together with *John* the Son and Heir of *Nicholas de Seyton*, and *William de Sto. Licio*, were Lords of *Seaton* and *Thorp*, in the ninth of King *Edward* II. This Family of *Bellafago*, or *Beaufo*, flouriſhed long in this County, and was very ancient; for *John de Bellafago* was Knight of the Shire for this County, in the firſt and ſecond of K. *Edward* III. and *William de Beaufo*, in the 37th, 39th, 42d and 43d of the ſame Reign. Another *William de Beaufo* was both Knt. of the Shire, and High Sheriff three, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 20 *l.* 7 *s.* 5 *d.* *Robert de Ciceſter*, and *Ralph de Bellafago*, preſented to it in the 23d Year of King *Henry* III. in the 26th Year of King *Edward* I. *John de Bellafago* preſented *William de Bellafago* to it, it being then vacant, upon the Removal of *Thomas de Bellafago*, becauſe he was infected with the Leproſy. The preſent Patron is *James Tryane* Eſq; who alſo is the Lord of the Manor. In this Church is an ancient Monument erected in an Arch of the South Wall in the Body of the Church, but without any viſible Inſcription; but there are two Coats of Arms cut in the Stone uncoloured; the one of them is quarterly; in the firſt two Lioncells paſſant; the ſecond, Bendy of ten Pieces; the third, two Bars ſurmounted of a Bend; the fourth as the firſt; the other is a Lion paſſant crowned. One Mr. *Luke*, or *Lake*, was Rector here in the late Times of Troubles, but was driven out of it by the Rebels, and reduced to ſuch a poor Condition ever after, that after his Death his Family was forced to petition the Corporation of Miniſters Sons for Relief.

STOKE-DRY, formerly a Parcel of the Biſhop of *Lincoln's* Manor of *Liddington*. *Stoke*, in the *Saxon* Language, ſignifies a Village, and it had the Addition of *Dry*, by reaſon of its Situation on the Side of an Hill. In the Reign of King *Edward* II. *Roger de Morewood* was Lord of this Manor, and he and his Poſterity held it for ſome Succeſſions; for we find ſeveral of that Family, 1. Knights of the Shire for this County, as *Nicholas Morwood*, 2 *Rich.* II. *William Morwood*, 4 *ditto*, and 8 *ditto*; 2. High Sheriffs for this County, as the ſaid *William Morwood*, 4 *Rich.* II. but to whom this Manor paſſed from them, we can't diſcover. Of later Times this Manor was the Property, and on that Account made the Seat, of the ancient and worthy Family of the *Digbies*, which tho' it was formerly much blemiſhed by Sir *Everard Digby*, drawn in (as Mr. *Cambden* ſays) to the Powder Treaſon; yet hath recovered its Reputation, and is rendred famous by that ſingularly learned Perſon, Sir *Kenelm Digby*, who was of the ſame Family, and the eldeſt Son of Sir *Everard*: He, notwithſtanding his Father's Attainder, and Execution for the ſaid Treaſon, inherited this Lordſhip, and tranſmitted it to his Poſterity, becauſe the ſaid *Everard*, long before any Treaſon had been committed by him, had conveyed this and other Manors to the Uſe of himſelf for Life; and after, to the Uſe of his Son and Heir apparent in Tail, with divers Remainders to his other Children; ſo that after his Execution this his Eſtate remained to his eldeſt Son *Kenelm*. He was within Age, and the Lands

Lands descending to him after his Father's Death, being held of the King *in Capite*, it became a Point in Law, Whether the King should have the Wardship of his Body and Lands? And it was resolved by the two Chief Justices, Chief Baron, and whole Court of Wards, that the King could not have his Wardship, because he came to his Estate, not as an Heir Special, his Blood being corrupted, but as a meer Purchaser; and for the same Reason, had he been of Age, the King could not have had the primer Seisin.

The Church of this Place is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 11 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.* In the 4th Year of King *Henry* III. the then Prior of the Hospital of St. *John* of *Jerusalem* in *England*, presented to it, as he did also in the one and twentieth Year of the said King; and 'tis probable that the Prior of the said Hospital enjoyed the Patronage of this Church, till the Dissolution, when the Lands called *Dingly-Lee*, to which the Advowson of this Church was annexed, came into the King's Hands, and were given by him to *Richard Andrews*, who the same Year obtained a License of the King, to alienate the said Lands, containing by Estimation four Acres, in *Stoke-dry*, lately belonging to the Preceptory of *Dingly* in *Northamptonshire*, with the Advowson of the Church, to *Kenelm Digby* and his Heirs. These Preceptories were Cells, or Religious Houses in the Country, belonging to the Knights Templars, or Knights of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, subject to their chief Mansion in *London*, still called the Temples. Of this Sort there were many in *England*, as *Balsell* in *Warwickshire*; *Dalby* in *Leicestershire*; *Temple-Brewer* in *Lincolnshire*; and this of *Dingly*, &c.

Thorp, a small Village in the Parish of *Seyton*. In the Conqueror's Time, it was Parcel of the Manor of *Berchedone*, (or *Barowdon*, as it is now called) then held by the King, who had here belonging to the said Manor one Hide, and one Yard-land, four Carucates of Arable, and three Acres of Meadow. It had the same Lords in the ninth of King *Edward* II. that *Seyton* had, *viz.* *John de Beausoe*, *John*, the Son and Heir of *Nicholas de Seyton*, and *William de Sto. Licio*, as appears above in *Seyton*. In King *Edward* VIth's Time, there was a Parcel of Tithes in *Thorp*, which formerly had belonged to the Monastery of *Tuthury* in *Staffordshire*, then demised by the said Convent to one *Robert Annes*, which paid a reserved Rent of 8 Shillings a Year to the King, and was accounted for in the Court of Augmentations.

Tixover, written in Domesday *Tichesoure*. At the Time of the general Survey, this Town was appendant to the King's Manor of *Chetene*, (now called *Ketton*) and here were then reckoned two Hides, eight Carucates of Arable, sixteen Sockmen, and four *Bordarii* or Cottagers, having six Carucates. Here also was one Mill of five Shillings Rent, eight Acres of Meadow, and three Acres of Thorny Ground.

In the ninth of King *Edward* II. the Abbot of *Clugny* or *Cluny*, in *Burgundy*, was Lord of this Manor of *Tykesore*; but that being a Priory alien, this Estate was often (especially in the Time of Wars with *France*) seized by the King; and the Rents and Profits of the Temporalties of that Abbey, and particularly of this Town, taken by the King's Receivers, and paid into the Exchequer; and we find, that in the 18th Year of King *Edward*, the Rents of this Manor so paid, were 12 *l.* 9 *s.* 5 *d.* In the Reign of King *Henry* V. these Priories Aliens were totally suppressed, and given to that King; but this Manor remaining in the Crown, when King *Henry* VI. came of Age, was settled upon the Collegiate Church of *Tattersal* in *Lincolnshire*, and continued a Part of its Possession till the Suppression of that College with the other religious Houses.

After the Dissolution of *Tattershall* College, this Estate was in the Crown awhile; but in the 36th of King *Henry* VIII. that King granted to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, who married his Sister, all those his Manors of *Tikesore*, *Manton*

Manton and *Kelthorp*, to be held of him *in Capite*, by Knight's Service. He left two Sons, *Henry* and *Charles*, but both of them dying without Iſſue, his Eſtate became divided among many collateral Heirs, as *Sidney*, *Lovel*, *Cavendiſh*, &c. of which *Lovel* died ſeized of the fifth Part of thoſe Manors, and left it to his Siſter and Heir *Margaret*, the Wife of *John Kerſey*; but it ſeems that the whole Eſtate at length became united in *Sidney* and his Heirs; for it appears in the 21ſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, that Queen granted a Licenſe to *Henry Sidney*, Knt. to alienate the Manors of *Tikeſore* and *Manton* in this County, to *Michael Lewis* and his Heirs, who a few Years after, *viz.* 33 *Eliz.* conveyed the ſame Lands to *William Kirkham*, who paſſed them a little Time after to *Roger Dale* of *Colly-Weſton*, Eſq; in whoſe Name and Family it continued for ſome Succeſſions, till *Charles Dale*, Grandſon of the ſaid *Roger*, leaving at his Death four Daughters and Coheirs, two of which were under Age, certain Truſtees were enabled by Act of Parliament, 31 *Car.* II. to ſell this Lordſhip, which accordingly they did, by good and effectual Conveyance in Law, to *Henry Stafford* of *Blatherwick* in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq; whoſe Heirs or Aſſigns are the preſent Owners.

Our *Villares* mention divers other Villages and Hamlets in this Hundred, as *Beeſton*, *Bradgate*, *Eleſhare*, *Fregthorp*, *Geton*, *Kelſton*, *Newbottle*, *Redgate* and *Snowton*; but of them we find nothing memorable, and ſo muſt paſs them over without any further Regard, and proceed to

East Hundred.

This Hundred is called the *Eaſt Hundred*, from its Situation on the Eaſt-ſide of the County, which borders upon Part of *Lincolnſhire* and *Northamptonſhire*; on the South, it is bounded with the Hundred of *Wrangdike*; on the Weſt, with the Hundred of *Alſtoe*, and on the North, with another Part of *Lincolnſhire*. The Fee of this Hundred was in *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, in the 28th Year of King *Edward* I. 1300, and after his Deceaſe, which then happened, it was aſſigned, among other Eſtates, to *Margaret* his Widow, to make good the Settlement of 500 *l.* a Year, allowed her by Parliament for her Subſiſtence. We ſuppoſe it to be at preſent in the Crown. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred; and therefore we ſhall proceed to relate what we have obſerved worthy of Note in the Villages, *viz.*

Belmsthorp. This Village or Manor was given by the Lady *Godiva*, Counteſs of *Northumberland*, to the Abbey of *Peterborough*, with *Ryhall*, before the *Norman* Invaſion; but at the *Norman* Conqueſt was ſeized by the King, with the Manor of *Ryhall*, as a Part thereof, and held of the King by the Counteſs *Judith*; ſhe had here one Hide and an half, two Carucates in Demeſne, and fourteen Villains, and ſix *Bordarii*, who poſſeſſed four Carucates. Here was at that Time one Mill of ten Shillings and eight Pence, and ſixteen Acres of Meadow, all which together were valued at ſix Pounds. *Hugh de Spenſer* was Lord of this Town in the Reign of King *Edward* II. The preſent Lord is the Right Honourable the Earl of *Exeter*, or his Heirs. We have no other Account of it.

Brig-Casterton, ſo called, from the Bridge laid over the River *Gwaſh*, or *Waſh*, in this Town. It is alſo written *Caſterton Magna*, or *Great Caſterton*, to diſtinguiſh it from another Village adjoining, called *Caſterton Parva* or *Little Caſterton*. Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion, that the ancient *Roman* Station, called Gausennæ by *Antoninus*, in his *Itinerary*, was in this Place, which he grounds upon the Nearneſs of the River *Gwaſh*'s Name to that of *Gauſenna*, and the Diſtance of it from *Lindum*, or *Lincoln*; but modeſtly adds, that he ſhall believe it ſo to be, till Time ſhall make more probable Diſcoveries. But what happened ſince in this Reſpect, much confirms Mr. *Cambden*'s Conjecture; for great Number of old *Roman* Coins have

been, and ſtill are found in ploughing and digging in the Fields in and about the Town, which are certain Signs of a *Roman* Station, becauſe it was a Cuſtom of the *Romans* under the Foundations of their Altars, and other Buildings of Note, to lay ſome of their Emperors Coins, who then ruled, to ſignify the Beginning, and preſerve the Memory of the ſaid Work to Poſterity; and for the ſame Reaſon they put their Coins in their Urns among the Aſhes of the Deceaſed. Mr. *Cambden* adds, that 'tis ſuppoſed, that this *Gauſenna* was demoliſhed when the *Picts* and *Scots* ravaged this Part of the Iſland as far as *Stamford*, where *Hengiſt* and his Saxons ſtopt their Progreſs, and forced them to fly home in great Diſorder, leaving many dead, and Priſoners behind them.

Before the Conqueſt, Earl *Morcar* held *Caſterton*; but at the Time of the Domeſday Survey, *Hugh* the Son of *Baldric*, held it in Farm of the King. There were at that Time three Hides and an half, nine Carucates of Arable Land, and one Carucate in Demeſne, twenty-four Villains, two Sockmen, and two *Bordarii*, with a Prieſt, and two Servants, who had ſeven Carucates. There was alſo expreſſed in the ſame Survey a Mill of ſixteen Shillings, and ſixteen Acres of Meadow, with a *Spinetum* (or a Parcel of Grounds over-run with Thorns) of three Furlongs in Length, and two in Breadth, all together formerly valued at ſix Pounds, but then at ten Pounds.

John de la Ware was Lord of this Town of *Brig-caſterton*, in the Reign of King *Edward* II. but it had changed its Lords in *Henry* VIth's Reign; for *Henry* Lord *Scrop* of *Bolton* was ſeized of this Manor of *Brig-caſterton*, and died ſo ſeized, in the ſame King's Reign. In the Reign of K. *Henry* VIII. this Manor was Part of the Eſtate of *John* Lord *Huſſey*, the firſt and laſt Baron of that Name created by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 22. being then greatly in Favour; but being unhappily engaged with the Commons in *Lincolnſhire*, who raiſed a Commotion upon the Account of the Alterations in Religion; he was beheaded for it at *Lincoln*, and his Eſtate being confiſcated, came to the Crown; and accordingly we find, that the King's Bailiff in theſe Parts accounted for the Rents and Profits of *Bridg-Caſterton*, Parcel of the Lands of the Lord *John Huſſey*, attainted of High Treaſon. The preſent Lord of this Manor of *Caſterton Magna* is, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Exeter*.

The Church of this Town is a Rectory valued in the King's Books at 11*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* In the 46th Year of King *Henry* III. *Eleanor*, then Queen of *England*, as Lieutenant or Guardian for the Lord *Edmund* her Son, who was then abſent, and in the Parts beyond the Seas, preſented in his Right to the Church of *Great Caſterton*; and in the following Reign, 40 *Edw.* I. Sir *John de la Ware*, Knt. preſented to the ſaid Church: Who is how the Patron, unleſs it be the Earl of *Exeter*, who is the Lord of the Manor, we can't diſcover.

Woodhead was formerly an Hamlet or Chapelry belonging to this Town; but now is only one Houſe, and that in Ruins. In the 17th Year of King *Edward* I. the Lady *Harriſon*, Widow of *Robert de Greby*, Lord of this Manor, at his Death, by Virtue of her Dower in the Lands of the ſaid *Robert*, preſented to this Chapel of *Woodhead*, the Profits of which were at that Time found to conſiſt in the Tithes of Corn, Hay, Wool, Lamb, Calves and Pigs, ariſing out of the Demeſnes of the Manor of *Woodhead*, and in all the Oblations of the Family of the Lord of *Woodhead*, together with one Bovate of Land. This Manor alſo being the Eſtate of *John* Lord *Huſſey*, at the Time of his Execution, was confiſcated with his other Lands, and being in the King's Hands, his Collector in thoſe Parts accounted for the Farm and Capital Houſe of this Manor of *Woodhead*, Parcel of the Lands of the ſaid Lord *Huſſey*, then in Demiſe to *Richard Norley* for one and twenty Years, by Indenture dated 14 *April*, 34 *Hen.* VIII. in the Sum of fourteen Pounds.

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CASTERTON *Parva* is ſuppoſed, when the great Survey, called Domeſday-Book, was made to be included either in *Great Caſterton*, or *Tolethorp*, becauſe there is no Mention made of it in that Record. The beſt Account that we have of it, ſince it became a ſeparate Pariſh, is, That in the Reign of King *Edward* II. the Prior of *Newſted*, or *de novo loco*, in *Lincolnſhire*, was Lord of it, as the Prior for the Time being was, till the Diſſolution; but Sir *Thomas Burton*, Knt. had then conſiderable Poſſeſſions in this Place about the ſame Time; for in the 50th Year of King *Edward* III. the ſaid Sir *Thomas* did by his Deed, dated on the *Saturday* next after the Feaſt of St. *Martin* the Biſhop, convey unto *John Brown* of *Stamford*, Eſq; all his Lands, Tenements, Rents and Services, in this Village of *Little Caſterton*, with the Reverſion of the Patronage of the Church there; from which *John Brown* is deſcended *Chriſtopher Brown*, Eſq; the preſent Lord of this Manor.

Upon the Diſſolution of the Abbey of *Newſted*, this Manor was lodged in the Crown; and accordingly we find, that in the third Year of the Reign of King *Edward* VI. the King's Bailiff, in theſe Parts, accounted in the Court of Augmentations, for the Sum of forty Shillings, for the yearly Rent or Farm of one Meſſuage, with the Lands thereunto belonging in *Caſterton parva*, then in the Tenure of *Francis Brown*, Eſq; late Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the diſſolved Priory of *Newſted*, and ſixty Shillings more for the Farm of one other Meſſuage, with the Lands thereunto belonging, then in the Tenure of *Robert Johnſon*, Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the ſaid Priory; in all an hundred Shillings.

The Church of this Town is a Rectory valued in the King's Books at 6*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* In the Time of *Oliver Sutton*, Biſhop of *Lincoln* (which was in the Reign of King *Edward* I.) Sir *John Oketon* and *Alice* his Wife, preſented *William de Empingham*, Clerk, to the Church of *Little Caſterton*, having recovered the Preſentation to this Church out of the Hands of the Prior of *Newſted* near *Stamford* in *Lincolnſhire*. The preſent Patron is *Chriſtopher Brown*, Eſq;. In this Church is a Grave-ſtone thus engraved: Here lieth *Thomas Burton*, Knt. heretofore Lord of *Tolethorp*, and Patron of that Church, and *Margaret* his Wife on his left Hand, on whoſe Souls let the Lord have Mercy. *Amen.*

EMPINGHAM, the moſt Weſtern Town in this Hundred. At the Time of the Taking of the General Survey, this Manor was held by *Giſlibert de Gand*. In it then were reckoned four Hides of Land, of which three were held in Demeſne: The Arable contained 8 Carucates, or Ploughlands, and four Carucates in Demeſne, together with eight Servants, and twenty-five Villains, who had four Carucates. There were alſo at the ſame Time five Mills rented at two and forty Shillings and eight Pence, and ten Acres of Meadow. There was alſo at that Time a Wood, containing one Quarantene or Furlong in Length, and ten Perches in Breadth, all which together at that Time, were valued at ten Pounds. The ſame *Giſlibert* held alſo in the Town ſeven Hides and an half, and one Bovate of Land, of the King's Soke of *Rutland*, *& dicit Regem ſuum admonitum eſſe*. The Arable Land was fifteen Carucates, which were held at that Time by fourteen Sockmen, and fifty-one Villains. There were alſo in the ſame Tenure five Mills, yielding the Rent of twenty-four Shillings, as alſo ten Acres of Meadow, and ten Acres of Wood, all then valued at eight Pounds.

At the ſame Time *Salfredus* held of *William Peurel*, two Hides and an half in *Empingham*. The Arable Land was four Carucates, and one was in Demeſne with one Servant and eight Villains and eight *Bordarii* (or Cottagers) who had one Carucate, and a Mill and a half, of the Rent of twelve Shillings, with four Acres of Meadow, and ſix Acres of Wood, all together of the Value of twenty Shillings. *Edwardus &c. Fregis teſtimonium cum Saca & Soca.* By all which it appears that this Town was in that Age, much bigger and more conſiderable than it is now.

Not long after the Conqueſt, the *Normanvilles* became Lords of this Town, and *Normenton* in this County. This Family was of eminent Note in theſe Times for military Service; for our Hiſtories tell us, that about the later End of King *John's* Reign, *Ralph de Normanville*, was ſent by the King with Forces for the Defence of *Kenilworth-Caſtle* in *Warwickſhire*, againſt the rebellious Barons of thoſe Times; and again, in the Reign of the ſame King, the ſaid *Ralph de Normanville* paid ſixty Marks, one *Dextrarium* (*i. e.* an Horſe fit for the great Saddle) and on *Palfrey*, for the Farm of the County of *Rutland*, and for enjoying free Warren in his Lands at *Empingham*. He was High Sheriff of this County, from the fifth Year of the ſaid King to the twelfth. Again, in the fifth Year of King *Henry* III. the King directed his Precept to *Hugh de Nevil*, commanding him forthwith to deliver to *Ralph de Normanville*, out of his *Baylewike* of the Foreſt of *Clive*, ſix Oaks, and ſix *Furchias*, (*i. e.* Forks, or rather Beams) for the Building of a certain Hall at *Amplingham*. *Thomas de Normanville* was the Heir of this *Ralph*, who died 43 *Henry* III. He left only one Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, who became the Wife firſt of *Edmund de Paſſeley*, and then of *William de Baſings*, and carried this Manor into the Family of this laſt; for he died poſſeſſed of it in the ninth of *Edward* II. This *William* was one of thoſe eminent Perſons in this County, who was ſummoned by the King's Writ, 29 *Edw.* I. to attend him at *Berwick upon Tweed*, well fitted with Horſe and Arms, to march from thence with him againſt the *Scots*, then in Arms, and moleſting the Borders.

But in the Reign of King *Edward* I. *Anno* 12. *Edmund de Paſſeley* being then Lord of this Manor, in Right of *Margaret* his Wife, obtained a Grant of that King to hold a Market in this Town, on *Thurſday* weekly, and a Fair every Year upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of St. *Botolph*, *viz.* 17 *May*. *Niſi Mercatum illud & feria illa ſit ad Nocumentum Vicinarum Mercatorum & Vicinarum feriarum*, to be continued for ever in the Heirs of the ſaid *Margaret*, which Grant was dated at *York* 25 *Novemb.* 12 *Edw.* I. How long this Fair and Market was upheld in this Town, we can't find; but there are at preſent no Footſteps of them, they have been ſo long diſuſed.

Sir *Thomas de Normanvile* above-mentioned, who was the laſt Heir Male of that Family, being a Perſon of ſingular Piety, obtained a Grant of *Benedict de Graveſend*, then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, dated 1272, 56 *Hen.* III. to have divine Service celebrated in his own private Chapel here at *Empingham*, which Deed, becauſe it ſhews at large upon what Conditions, and with what Reſtrictions ſuch private Oratories were allowed in ancient Times, we have thought it convenient to recite the chief Heads of it, *viz.*

1. That this Grant was made with the full Aſſent and Conſent of the Incumbens of the Pariſh Church, and that it was intended, and ſhould be for the Uſe only of the ſaid Sir *Thomas Normanville* and his Heirs, their Wives, and their own Family, without the Ringing of a Bell, *cum ſola Panis & Aquæ Benedictione*.

2. That the Chaplain of the ſaid Chapel, before he entreth upon his Office, ſhall make his Corporal Oath to the Incumbent of the Pariſh Church, faithfully and truly to deliver over to the ſaid Incumbent, his Vicar or Subſtitute, all ſuch Oblations and Obventions, and all other Profits that ſhall come to his Hands, within three Days after he has received the ſame.

3. That the ſaid Chaplain ſhall make the like Oath, not to adminiſter the Euchariſt, or any other Sacrament in the ſaid Chapel, to the Prejudice of the Mother-Church, or any other neighbouring Church; but that he ſhall and will ſend all ſuch as deſire the ſame, as well thoſe of the ſaid Knight's Family, as others (except ſuch only as lie at the Point of Death) to their Mother-Church to receive them.

4. That

4. That the ſaid Knight, his Heirs, and Family, during their Reſidence at *Empingham*, ſhall be bound to reſort to the Mother-Church to hear Divine Service, as the reſt of the Pariſhioners do on certain Days, *viz. Chriſtmas-Day, the Purification of the Virgin* Mary, *Aſh-wedneſday, Palm-Sunday, Eaſter-Eve, Eaſter-Day, Aſcenſion-Day, Whitſunday, All Saints*, the *Aſſumption of the Virgin* Mary, and the Dedication of their Church, unleſs hindred by Sickneſs, ill Weather, or other reaſonable Impediment.

5. That if the ſaid Knight, or his Heirs, with their Families, be abſent from his Manor for the Space of one Month, Divine Offices ſhall ceaſe in the ſaid Chapel till his Return; and when they are uſed they ſhall be celebrated ſooner than at the Mother-Church, that this private Service may be as little Impediment as may be to the Publick.

6. That the ſaid Knight, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for themſelves and their Wives, ſhall be ſworn to obſerve theſe Injunctions, ſo long as they enjoy the ſaid Chapel, renouncing all royal Prohibitions and Privileges to the contrary; and that they and their Chaplain ſhall always ſubmit themſelves to the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, and the Prebendary of *Empingham*, for the Time being.

In later Times we find by the Accounts of the King's Receiver, ſtill preſerved in the Office of Augmentations, and given in the third Year of King *Edward* VI. That there is mentioned, among other Rents and Profits, two Shillings and eight Pence, for the Rent of two Acres of Land, called *Coblers-Croft*, or *Le Chapel-Croft*, lying in the South Field of *Empingham*, given for the Maintenance of one Lamp in the Pariſh-Church there, and then in the Tenure of *Anne Mackworth*, Widow. As alſo for two Shillings Rent, iſſuing out of the Tenement of *Francis Mackworth*, Eſq; ſituate in the Middle of the ſaid Town, and then in the Tenure of *Thomas Exton*, which ſaid Tenement, in Times paſt, by Cuſtom, uſed to find at the ſecond Maſs in the Morning on *Chriſtmas-Day*, one Torch and five Pence in Money, which, by the Conſent of the Pariſhioners there, was afterwards changed into the above-ſaid Rent of two Shillings *per Ann.* It alſo further appeareth, that in the ſecond Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *Francis Mackworth*, Eſq; above-mentioned, held certain Lands in *Empingham* and *Hardwick*, of the yearly Value of forty-three Pounds, of the Lord *Berkley*, by Knight's Service; and that *George Mackworth* was his Son and Heir, which *George* was the great Grandfather of Sir *Thomas Mackworth*, Bar. who is, or late was, the Lord of this Manor, which he enjoys by Inheritance, from the before-mentioned *Ralph de Normanville*, who died in the 43d Year of King *Henry* III. ſo that this Eſtate hath continued in the ſame Blood, though not in the ſame Name, above four hundred Years. This Family of *Mackworth* is one of the moſt ancient and conſiderable in this County; for we find them from the Reign of King *Edward* IV. to this Time, either Sheriffs or Knights of the Shire for this County.

The Church here is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 7*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* the great Tithes being appropriated to the Church of *Lincoln*, and conſtituting a Prebend there, called the Prebend of *Empingham*, which is alſo valued in the King's Books at 25*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* which Tithes King *Henry* I. gave and confirmed with certain Lands in this Pariſh, to the Church of *Lincoln*, by the following Charter. *Henricus Rex Anglorum S. Comiti & Hugoni Vice-Comiti, &c. i. e. Henry*, King of *England*, to *S.* the Sheriff, and *Hugh* the Under-Sheriff, and to all his Lords in *Northamptonſhire*, greeting. *Know ye*, that I have given and granted to the Church of St. *Mary* at *Lincoln*, and to *Robert de Chemey* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, the Church of *Empingham*, and thoſe three Bovates of Land, which *Giſlebert de Gand* gave in free Alms; and I will and command, that the ſaid Church

do quietly enjoy them with all their Privileges; and if the Earl of *Oü* ſhall deprive them of the Poſſeſſion, then I command, that the Abbot of *Cambray* do immediately recover the Poſſeſſion. Witneſs *Osbert*, the Under-Sheriff at *Brampton*.

The Preſentation to the Vicarage was in the 29th Year of King *Henry* III. in the Archdeacon of *Northampton*, who then preſented to it, as belonging to the Prebend of *Empingham*, of which the Prebendary, for the Time being, hath preſented to it ever ſince. Mr. *Henry Foſter* of *Thiſtletore*, (who died 30 *Aug.* 1702, *ætat.* 91.) did, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, give and grant a conſiderable Eſtate, lying in *Swinſhead* and *Buckminſter*, in the County of *Lincoln*, for charitable Uſes; and, among others, ten Pounds *per Ann.* for the Augmentation of the Vicarage in this Place, to be paid half yearly, to the Vicar for the Time being, for ever; and moreover hath given ten Pounds *per Ann.* to the School-maſter of *Empingham*, for the Time being, to teach ſuch poor Children of this Pariſh, whoſe Parents are not able to give them an Education in Learning, to read the Bible in *Engliſh*, and repeat the Catechiſm uſed in the Church of *England*, appointing the Juſtices of Peace of the County, and their Succeſſors, Commiſſioners in Truſt, for applying the Rents of the ſaid Eſtates to the Uſes above-mentioned. And there is Reaſon to hope, that when the Taxes are abated, the Portion to the Vicar of this Place, and ſome others in this County, hereafter-mentioned, will amount to twelve Pounds a Year, the Eſtate being capable of Improvement.

Essenden, or *Ezenden*, a Village lying in the moſt Northern Part of the Hundred, of which Domeſday-Book gives this Account: In *Ezenden*, *Walterius* holds of the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, one Hide of Land, ſix Carucates of Arable, and two Carucates in Demeſne, with one Servant, and the *Bordarii* poſſeſſing four Carucates. Here was at that Time a Mill of ſixteen Shillings, and three Acres of Meadow, a Wood ſix Furlongs in Length, and four in Breadth, all together then worth five Pounds. *Bardi tenuit cum Saca & Soca.* How this *Bardi* was related to the old *Saxon* Barons of *Eſſenden*, we can't diſcover; but we read, that when the *Danes* invaded *England*, about the Year 1016, the then Baron of *Eſſenden*, with the Men of *Stamford*, gave them Battle near that Town, and beat them back for a Time.

The Lord of this Manor, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. was *William de Buſſew*, who married *Robeſia*, the Daughter and Coheir of *Baldwin*, Son of *Gilbert de Gant*, Earl of *Lincoln*, and Baron of *Bourn*. He died about the 31ſt Year of King *Henry* II. and it was found by Inquiſition, that *Robeſia* his Widow was at the King's Diſpoſal; that ſhe was ſixty Years of Age; that her Land in *Iſſenden* was of the Value of ten Pounds; that her Stock was three Ploughs, and an hundred Sheep; that within 8 Years ſhe had received from the Profits of her Woods, ten Marks, and of her Courts, ten Shillings; and that ſhe had two Daughters for her Heirs; the one of which was married to *Hugh de Wake*; and the other to *John de Bully*. *Robeſia de Buſſew* the Mother, was a Woman of a devout Diſpoſition, and gave by her Deed, to the Monks of St. *Andrew's* at *Northampton*, eighteen Acres of Land of her Demeſne, with the Tithes of certain Affarts or Incloſures in *Eſſenden*, in perpetual Alms, in the ſame Manner as they hold the Chapel, with all the Tithes of the ſaid Town, quitting and diſcharging by the ſame Deed the ſaid Monks, and all their Men, from all Exactions relating to any Harveſt-Works, or as it is expreſſed in the Deed, *ad Colligendas Meſſes*.

After the Death of *Robeſia* the Mother, the above-mentioned *John de Bully* became Lord of this Manor, in the Right of his Wife, who, at his Death left only one Daughter *Idonea*, who was his ſole Heir. She, about the 13th Year of King *John's* Reign, became the Wife of *Robert de Vetevi Ponte*, or *Vipont*, hereditary

ditary Sheriff of *Weſtmorland*, whoſe Son of the ſame Name had Iſſue two Daughters, who were his Coheirs, *viz. Iſabella*, married to *Robert de Clifford*; and *Idonea*, married to *Roger de Leibourn*; and after his Death, to *John* Lord *Cromwell*; to which laſt Husband and her ſelf, and their Heirs, King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 2. granted Liberty of free Warren in this their Lordſhip, and ſeveral others at that Time in their Poſſeſſion. But this Lady *Idonea* dying about the 8th Year of King *Edward* III. this Manor, upon her Death, paſſed to *Edward de Spenſer*, Grandſon to *Hugh de Spenſer*, Jun. who ſuffered Death the 20th of King *Edward* II.

In the Reign of King *Edward* IV. this Manor of *Ezenden* was in the Poſſeſſion of *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*, in Right of *Anne* his Wife, Daughter, and at length Heir to *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, and *Iſabel* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *de Spenſer*, Grandſon of the above-mentioned *Edward de Spenſer*. By *Richard Nevill's* Oppoſition to King *Edward* IVth's Acceſſion to the Throne, in *Barnet* Field, where he was ſlain, his Eſtate and Lady's were ſeized by that King, and ſettled on his Daughters by Parliament, whom he married to his Brothers, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, and *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*. King *Henry* VII. reſtored her Eſtate to *Anne* Counteſs of *Warwick*, who, after her Deceaſe, ſettled it on the ſame King and his Heirs Male, to whom being come, King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 36. ſold it, as Parcel of the Earl of *Warwick's* Land, to *Richard Cecil*, Yeoman of the Wardrobe to the King, whoſe Son *William* being afterwards a Perſon of great Learning, ſingular Judgment, admirable Moderation, and comely Gravity, came to be the chiefeſt Stateſman of the Age wherein he lived; and was by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 13. advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Burleigh*, and in the ſame Reign inſtalled Knight of the Garter. He died in the 40th Year of Q. *Eliz.* Reign, and left two Sons, *Thomas*, who, after his Death, became Lord *Burleigh*, who was by K. *James* I. *Reg.* 3. created Earl of *Exeter*, as his Poſterity remain; and *Robert*, who was one of the principal Secretaries of State in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, *Anno* 38. and in King *James* Iſt's Reign, *Anno* 1. created Lord *Cecil* of *Eſſenden* in this County, and ſoon after Viſcount *Cranburne* and Earl of *Salisbury*, as his Poſterity ſtill continue to be.

The Church here is a Chapelry, of which we have this Account only: That about the later End of the Reign of K. *Henry* II. *Baldwin Bueloth*, who had married *Roheſia*, the Widow of *William de Buſſey*, or *Buſſew*, with the Conſent of his Wife, and the Heirs of the ſaid *William de Buſſey*, did give and grant in perpetual Alms, to the Monks of St. *Andrew* in *Northampton*, twelve Acres of Land in his Demeſnes in *Eſſenden*, in Conſideration of which, the ſaid Monks obliged themſelves to find a Chaplain to reſide continually in *Eſſenden*, and to ſupply the Cure of the Chapel there.

HARDWICK was formerly a Village, tho' now it is the Name only of certain Grounds adjoining to *Empingham*, with which Town it was, without Doubt, ſurveyed as a Member of the ſame, at the Time when the *Norman* Survey was made; for it is not found in Domeſday-Book.

William de Baſings, who was Lord of *Empingham*, in the ninth Year of King *Edward* II. was Lord of this Village alſo at that Time; and from him both the ſaid Manors are paſſed to the Family of *Mackworths*, who now enjoy them. *John de Baſings* was High Sheriff of this County, in the 3d Year of K. *Richard* II. and his Anceſtor *William de Baſings*, was Knight of the Shire for this County, in the 2d Year of King *Edward* II. His Name is falſly printed, in our Catalogues of the Knights of the Shire for this County, *Baſſegs* for *Baſings*.

HORN, of old, a Town and Pariſh, but now only the Name of certain Grounds, and a *Sine-cure* in this Hundred. When the great Survey, called Domeſday-Book, was made, the Biſhop of *Durham* held two Hides of the King

in this Place, four Curates of Arable, and one in Demeſne, to which belonged one Sockman, a Prieſt, twelve Villains, ſeven *Bordarii*, and one Servant, who had four Carucates. Here were alſo at that Time three Mills of twenty Shillings, and a Wood of one Furlong and twelve Perches in Length, and ſeventeen Perches broad, all together valued at four Pounds. *Langfer tenuit de Rege E. cum Saca & Soca.* At the ſame Time *Grimbaldus* held of the Counteſs *Judith* one Hide in *Horn*, two Carucates of Arable, and one in Demeſne, two Servants, *& duæ ancillæ*, nine Villains, and four *Bordarii*, who had two Carucates. Here was alſo in this Tenure a Mill of four Shillings and eight Pence, all anciently valued at twenty Shillings, but at that Time at thirty Shillings.

In the ninth Year of King *Edward* II. *Allanus Frankton* and *William de Baſings* were Lords of *Horn*; but in the Reign of Queen *Mary* I. Sir *John Harrington*, Knt. was in Poſſeſſion of two Parts of this Manor, and divers other Lands in *Horn*, which he held of that Queen *in Capite*, by Knight's Service, together with ſeveral other Eſtates in this County, and *James Harrington* was his Son and Heir. In this honourable Family of the *Harringtons* this Manor of *Horn* continued, till in the Reign of King *James* I. the Siſters and Coheirs of *John*, the laſt Lord *Harrington* of *Exton*, conveyed the ſame to Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, whoſe Daughter and Coheir *Julian* married to *Edward* Lord *Noel*, and brought this and other Eſtates into that honourable Family, where it remains at this Day.

Hornfield, in the King's Books, is deſcribed, *Eccleſia modo devaſtata*, *i. e.* a Church lately deſtroyed, but valued there at 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sir *John Hamby*, Knt. preſented *William de Dembleby*, his Clerk, to it, in the 19th Year of King *Henry* III. but in the following Reign, *viz.* 33d Year of King *Edward* I. *Richard de Seyton*, Son of *Richard*, preſented to this Church of *Horn Roger Bovile* of *Seyton*, but it proved a conteſtable Preſentation; for *Allanus de Frankton* preſented *William de Hotoſt* to the ſame Church by another Title, but upon the Inquiry into it, it was not found valid; for the ſaid *Richard* recovered the Preſentation, and had his Clerk admitted. The Patron of this *Sine-cure*, at this Time, is the Right Honourable the Earl of *Gainsborough*.

INTHORPE, or *Ingthorp*, is a ſmall Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Tinwell*. The Abbot of *Peterborough* was Lord of *Tinwell* and *Ingthorp*, in the ninth Year of King *Edward* II.

KETTON is a ſmall Village, ſituate upon a Rivulet that runs into the *Welland* near *Tinewell*. It was, at the Time of the Survey made by the Conqueror, held by the King, who at that Time had in it ſeven Hides, thirteen Carucates of Arable Land, and two Carucates in Demeſne, three Servants, twelve Sockmen, twenty-five Villains, and five *Bordarii*, with a Prieſt, who together had eleven Carucates. Here was alſo one Mill of ſix Shillings and eight Pence, forty Acres of Meadows, and a Wood containing ſixteen Acres. To this Manor *Tixover* belonged at that Time, both which Towns were then valued at ten Pounds; but formerly in the Time of *Edward* the Confeſſor, at an hundred Shillings, or five Pounds only.

Richard de Humet, who was one of the Witneſſes to the Accord made between King *Stephen* and King *Henry* II. as ſoon as this later came to the Crown, was in Conſideration of his many good Services done for that Prince, firſt made Conſtable of *Normandy*, and then had a Grant of the Lordſhip of *Stamford*, (both Caſtle and Borough) excepting the Services to be paid to the Abbot of *Peterborough*, and *William Lanvallei*. He alſo had a Grant about the ſame Time of this Manor, and ſome others in other Counties, all which Eſtates, together with the Office of the Conſtable of *Normandy*, the ſaid King confirmed to his Son *William de Humet*, ſoon after the Death of the ſaid *Richard* his Father; and 'tis ſaid, that King *John* made him Juſtice of *England*. This *Richard de Humet* was Sheriff or *Cuſtos* of this County, from the tenth Year of King *Henry* II. to the 26th Year of the ſame King, being the firſt,

first, so far as we observe, that bore that Office for this County.

Ralph de Greneham was Lord of this Manor, in the ninth of King *Edward* II. but in the 18th Year of the same Reign, *Thomas*, the Son of the said *Ralph*, had Livery of a certain Manor in *Ketton*, which the said *Ralph* deceased did hold of *John L'Estrange*, late under Age, and in the King's Custody, by the Service of the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. Here is a certain Rent still paid annually, and collected by the Sheriff, of two Shillings a Year, *pro Ocreis Reginæ*, of the Inhabitants of this Town. What is meant by *Ocreis Reginæ*, which in our modern *English* is, *The Queen's Boots*, we do not determine, because Antiquity hath made them unintelligible to us.

The Manor of this Town was in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. in the Crown, and was by that Prince given to *James Gunter*, Gent. and his Heirs, with a Reservation of a yearly Rent or Tenth of 11 *s.* 1 *d.* out of the same, to be paid yearly at *Michaelmas*; but the said *James* kept it not long; for in the 37th Year of the same King, he obtained a License to alienate all that his Manor of *Ketton*, with the Appertinances, and all that his Grange, called *Kitlethorp-Grange* in *Rutland*, to Sir *James Harrington* and his Heirs, who, for ought we know, are still in Possession of it.

The Church here is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 8 Pounds; and the great Tithes are appropriated to the Church of *Lincoln*, in which they constitute a Prebend, called the Prebend of *Ketton*, valued in the King's Books at 29 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.* As to the Supply of this Church, with a suitable Minister to perform the Service of God in it, it was ordained by *Oliver Sutton*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, 7 *Edw.* I. That the Vicar of the Church of *Ketton* should provide fit and proper Ministers in the said Church of *Ketton* and Chapel of *Tichesouere*, for which he should recover of the Prebendary of *Ketton* the Sum of twenty Marks Sterling, yearly; but this not being a sufficient Maintenance for a Minister, Mr. *Henry Foster* of *Thisleton*, by his last Will and Testament, gave an annual Rent of ten Pounds a Year to this Vicarage, out of his Estate at *Swinshed* and *Buckminster* in *Lincolnshire*, so settled for that End, as is above-mentioned in *Empingham*.

The Buildings of this Church happening to be very ruinous in the Reign of King *Henry* III. *Hugh de Wells* being then Bishop of *Lincoln*, granted by his Deed, dated 5 *Aug.* in the 23d Year of his Consecration, a Release of twenty Days Penance to all those that should contribute any Thing to the Building or Reparation of this Church of the Blessed *Mary* of *Ketton*; which had so good an Effect, that by the Contributions of the pious Christians of that Age, the Church was new built, and is doubtless the same that is now standing, the neatest Parish-Church in all these Parts for Design and Structure, having the Form of a little Cathedral, as if it were intended an Epitome of the Mother-Church of *Lincoln*, being little less beautiful than that. In the Church-Wall near the Chancel is a Monument dated 1594, for *Ferdinando Caldecote*, who left 12 Children, Sons and Daughters of equal Number; and in the Chancel an ancient Monument for *Robert Whitbye*, once a Prebendary of *Ketton*, without Date.

Pickworth was formerly a Town and Parish, but there remains nothing of it at this Time but a Steeple, called by the Name of *Mock-Beggar*. There is no Mention of it in Domesday-Book, because it was then (as is thought) an Hamlet belonging to some of the adjoining Parishes, but to which of them we do not particularly know. Nor do we find any Mention of it in our Histories or Records, till the ninth Year of King *Edward* II. when *Roger de Geneye* is said to have been Lord of *Pickworth*, and being such, was summoned by King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 29. to attend him at *Barwick*, well fitted with Horse and Arms to march against the *Scots*. In his Family this Manor continued, till the Reign of King *Henry* VI. when *John Ge-*

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ney, or *de Gyneto*, Knt. then Lord of this Manor, did by his Teſtament, dated on the Feaſt of St. *Hilary* the Confeſſor, *Anno Domini* 1422, bequeath his Body to be buried among the Friars *Auguſtines* at *Norwich*, near the Sepulchre of *Roger* his Son; and by the ſame Will deviſed his Manor of *Pickworth* in this County, to be ſold by his Executors preſently after his Death, to Sir *Henry Ingloſe*, Knt. for a thouſand Marks of Silver, which Will was proved 5 *Novemb. Anno Domini* 1433.

Sir *Henry Ingloſe* being accordingly poſſeſſed of this Lordſhip, made his Will 20 *Jan. Anno* 1451, and by the ſame ordered his Body to be buried in the Presbytery of the Priory of St. *Faith's* at *Horſham* in *Norfolk*, near *Amicia* his Wife; and to the Prior and Canons of *Ingham* in the ſaid County of *Norfolk*, he bequeathed 20 Shillings; to his Son *Henry*, all his Sheep at *Aſhby* in *Suffolk*; to his Son *Robert*, one Baſon and Ewre of Silver, &c. but as to this Manor of *Pickworth*, he ordered it to be ſold; which Will was proved 14th *July* 1451, 29 *Hen.* VI. but to whom it was ſold, and what Owners it had in the following Reigns, we can't diſcover, till the Time of King *Henry* VIII. when this Lordſhip came into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *John Huſſey*, the firſt and laſt Baron of that Name, created by that King, *Reg.* 22 and having been concerned in the Commotion in *Lincolnſhire*, occaſioned by the Aſſeſſment of a Subſidy, was executed at *Lincoln* for High Treaſon, *Reg.* 28. 1537. He had built himſelf a fair Seat at *Sleford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, and had been very much enriched by the King's Favours, but upon his Death his whole Eſtate eſcheated into the King's Hands, and there remained ſome Time; for in the 3d Year of King *Edward* VI. that King's Bailiff accounted in the Augmentation-Office for the Rents of *Pickworth Infield* and *Pickworth Outfield*, then in the King's Poſſeſſion, by reaſon of the Attainder of *John* Lord *Huſſey*, the Sum of 38 Pounds 7 Shillings and 4 Pence; but his Manor of *Sleford*, where his chief Reſidence was, was granted by Archbiſhop *Cranmer's* Means to *Richard Goodrick* of *London*, Eſq; and *Mary* his Wife, in Fee.

There were anciently in this Manor certain Lands belonging to the Monaſtery of *Oſweſtow* in *Leiceſterſhire*, as appears from the Accounts of the King's Receiver for this County in 28 *Hen.* VIII. wherein it is ſaid, that the ſaid Accountant, among other Parcels of Land belonging to the ſaid Monaſtery, did receive the Sum of 13 Shillings and 4 Pence, for the Farm of one Paſture, called *Abbots-Stocking*, in the Fields of *Pickworth* in this County; and alſo of certain other Lands, called *Withaw-Pitts*, with fifteen Acres of Land and Paſture, lately demiſed to Sir *John Huſſey*, Knt. for fifty Years, by Indenture under the Seal of the Covent, dated the eleventh of *January*, *Anno Domini* 1524, 15 *Hen.* VIII.

As to the Manor of this Town, we have no certain Account how it was alienated from the Crown, till the Reign of King *James* I. *Reg.* 13. when it was found by an Inquiſition taken at *Okeham* 22. *March*, in that Year, upon the Death of *John* Lord *Harrington* the Elder, that the ſaid Lord, among other Eſtates, died poſſeſſed of this Manor of *Pickworth*, alias *Pickworth-Stocking*, but dying without Heirs, his great Eſtate paſſed to his Siſter *Lucy*, who was married to *Edward* Earl of *Bedford*, but proved ſo profuſe, that ſhe ſold all her own Eſtate, and Part of his, by which Means this Manor is now come into the Hands of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Exeter*.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 4 Pounds. The Advowſon was in the eleventh Year of King *Henry* III. in *William de Gyneto*, who in that Year preſented to the Church of *Pilkeworth*, and again in the nineteenth Year of the ſame King; but in the Reign of King *Edward* I. *William* the Son of *Thomas Deggeville*, Clerk, was preſented to this Church of *Pilkeworth*, by *Thomas*, then Lord of the Manor, moſt probably of the Family *de Gyneto*, becauſe in the nineteenth Year of the ſame King, *Roger de Gyneto* preſented to the ſaid Church of

Pickworth. There is a Sine-cure belonging to this Church, of which the Earl of *Exeter* is Patron.

RYHAL, or *Ryal*, a Village almoſt encompaſſed by the River *Guaſh*, of which we find this Account in the Regiſter of *Peterborough Abbey*. *Godiva*, or *Godgive*, a Widow, who was the ſecond Wife of *Siward* Earl of *Northumberland*, gave for the Health of her Soul (by the Conſent of King *Edward* the Confeſſor) the Manors of *Righale* and *Belmeſthorp*, in the County of *Rutland*, to the Abbey of *Peterborough*; but after her Death, the ſaid *Siward* obtained the Lordſhip of *Righale*, by an Agreement with the ſaid Monks, to hold for his Life, and then to return to the Abbey. *Siward* died before the *Norman* Invaſion, and this Manor became Part of the Poſſeſſions of the Abbey of *Peterborough*; but when the Conqueror's Survey was taken, *Judith*, Counteſs of *Huntington*, (who had married *Waltheof*, the Son of the abovementioned *Siward* Earl of *Northumberland*) held of the King one Hide and an half in *Righale*, eight Carucates of Arable Land, with the Appertinances, and one Carucate in Demeſne, four Servants, ten Villains, and four Sockmen, poſſeſſing four Carucates. Here alſo at that Time were two Mills, rented at 26 Shillings, and a Wood of four Furlongs in Length, and two in Breadth. To this Manor did *Belmeſthorp* then appertain, both being then valued at ſix Pounds *per Ann.*

This Lordſhip did once belong to *Reginald* Earl of *Bollen*, but falling into the King's Hands by his Death, King *Henry* III. by his Charter dated at *Abingdon*, 22 *Aug. Reg.* 11. gave this Manor of *Riall* (this Clauſe being inſerted, *Donec illud Heredi ipſius Reginaldi reddiderimus*) to *Hugh Deſpenſer*, an eminent Baron in thoſe Days. His Grandſon, another *Hugh*, held this Lordſhip of the ſame King in Fee-farm. He was the Father to *Hugh Deſpenſer* Senior, who with his Son *Hugh*, were the two great Favourites of King *Edward* II. and for ill uſing their Intereſts with him, were baniſhed by Parliament, 15 *Edw.* II. But notwithſtanding this, the younger *Spenſer* obtained a formal Revocation of the former Sentence; and being more in Favour than ever, obtained the Grants of many new Honours and Eſtates, and among them, of this Manor of *Ryhal*, but was ſoon after put to Death with his Father as Traitors; ſo fatal was his Oppoſition to the Authority of Parliament.

This Eſtate being thus eſcheated to the Crown, *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, ſurnamed *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*, ſecond Son to King *Edward* I. obtained a Grant of this Manor of his Nephew King *Edward* III. and died ſeized of it; but being found guilty of endeavouring to reſtore his depoſed Brother *Edward* II. to his Throne, he was beheaded for Treaſon at *Wincheſter*, in the 4th Year of King *Edward* III. leaving Iſſue *Edward* and *John* his Sons; but both of them dying without Iſſue, *Joan* their Siſter, and then Wife of Sir *Thomas Holland*, was found their next Heir, and carried it into his Family. He died ſeized of this Manor, but *Joan* ſurviving him, married the Black Prince, who enjoyed it during his Life; but after her Deceaſe, *Thomas Holland*, her Son by her former Husband Sir *Thomas Holland*, who had in her Right aſſumed the Title of Earl of *Kent*, obtained a ſpecial Livery of all the Lands of his Mother's Inheritance, among which this of *Ryhal* was. This *Thomas* loſt his Life in a Rebellion againſt K. *Henry* IV. but his Brother *Edmund*, by Reaſon of an ancient Entail, ſucceeded to his Honour, and the greateſt Part of his Eſtate, in which this Manor was. He was ſlain at the Siege of *Briack* in *Normandy*, and his Eſtate was divided among ſeveral Heirs general; but to which of them upon the Partition this Manor fell, we can't diſcover. The preſent Lord of this Manor is *John* Earl of *Exeter*.

Mr. *Cambden* obſerves, that at this Place, when Superſtition had ſo far bewitched our Anceſtors, that Saint-Worſhip had almoſt crowded out the Worſhip of the true God; One *Tibba*, a Saint of the leſſer Rank, was worſhipped here.

by Falconers as a ſecond *Diana*, and reputed the Patroneſs of Hawking. Mr. *Wright* wonders upon what Authority Mr. *Cambden* reports this, ſince he ſays, 'tis certain that this St. *Tibba* was a Virgin Anchoreſs at *Godman-Cheſter* in *Huntingtonſhire*, a Kinſwoman of *Penda* King of *Mercia*, and lived about the Year 696, being of ſo great Reputation for her Piety, that *Michael Drayton*, our hiſtorical Poet, enumerating the holy Women in the *Saxon* Times; thus ſpeaks of her:

——————And to the Saint *Tibba* let us call
In Solitude to Chriſt, that paſt her whole Delight
In *Godmancheſter* made a conſtant Anchorite;
Amongſt which of that Houſe for Saints that reckon'd be,
Yet never any one more graced the ſame than ſhe.

How this Character (adds Mr. *Wright*) agrees to *Diana*, and how St. *Tibba* came from *Godmancheſter* to be worſhipped in *Rutland*, I know not. The Author of the Additions to *Cambden* taking Notice of this Reflection, thus far vindicates Mr. *Cambden*, as to St. *Tibba*'s being worſhipped here, ſaying. We have the Authority of the *Saxon* Annals, which expreſly tell us, that ſhe was buried at *Ribala*, now the ſame as *Rybal*. And that thoſe Times had a great Veneration for her, may be gathered from the Circumſtances there delivered; for after *Ælfs* came to be Abbot of *Peterborough*, he took up the Body of the St. *Kyneburge* and *Cyneſwythe*, and at the ſame Time the Body of St. *Tibba*, and carried them all three to his Monaſtery, where, in one Day, he dedicated them to St. *Peter*, the Saint of his Monaſtery. The Family of the *Bodenhams* have, for ſeveral Deſcents enjoyed a fair Freehold Eſtate in this Town of *Rybal*, and are, or lately were in Poſſeſſion of it. Of this Family of *Bodenham* we find Sir *Francis Bodenham*, Knight of this Shire in the firſt Year of King *Charles* I. and *Beaumont Bodenham*, High Sheriff in the 19th Year of King *Charles* II.

The Church here is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Book at 13 *l.* 17 *s.* 0 *d.* The Advowſon was in the 5th Year of King *Edward* III. in the Gift of the Abbey of St. *Andrew* at *Northampton*, and the Monks there, as we conjecture; for *John* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, did then certify, that the Vicarage of the Church of *Rybal*, (which was at that Time appropriated to the Priory of St. *Andrew*'s at *Northampton*) did conſiſt in the Tithes of Wool, Milk, Lambs, Poultrey, Swine, Geeſe, Calves, Sheep, *&c.* two Yardlands, Tithes of Hay, and Mills, and in a Penſion of two Marks; but to whom it now belongs, we can't be informed.

TIKENCOTE, a ſmall Village, of which the Conqueror's Survey gives this Deſcription: *Grimbaldus* held of the Counteſs *Judith* three Hides, bating one Bovate in *Tichecote*, the Arable Land was ſix Carucates, and one in Demeſne, eight Sockmen, twelve Villains, and one Cottager, all of them poſſeſſing five Carucates. Here was one rented at 24 Shillings, and twelve Acres of Meadow, formerly valued at thirty Shillings, and then at fifty.

Britius Daneys, in the Reign of King *Edward* II. was Lord of this Manor, and was in the preceding Reign, one of thoſe eminent Perſons in this County, who had that King's Writ of Summons, 29 *Edw.* I. to attend him at *Berwick upon Tweed*, well fitted with Horſe and Arms, from thence to march againſt the *Scots*. *Roger Daneys* was his Heir, and upon ſome Conſiderations did releaſe to *Roland Daneys* his Brother, and to his Heirs, all his Right to this Manor of *Tikencote*, and all ſuch Lands and Tenements as at any Time did belong to his Father *Bricius Daneys* in *Empingham*. This *Roland Daneys* was a Perſon of Eminency in his Times, for he was Knight of the Shire for this County in the 26th and 28th Year of King *Edward* III. as

was

was his Son Sir *John Daneys*, in the 12th of King *Richard* II. This Manor was the Eſtate of *Roland Daneys*'s Poſterity for ſome Succeſſions; for 10 *Hen.* 4. it was found that *John Daneys*, Son of *John Daneys*, held of the King the Manor of *Tikencote* in *Rutlandſhire*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee, and two Carucates of Land, with the Appertinances in *Horun* or *Hirn* in the ſame County, by the Service of one ſixth Part of a Knight's Fee; but in After-times it was alienated from this Family; for

In the 5th Year of King *Edward* VI. *John Champynet* and his Wife obtained a Licence to alienate the Manor of *Tikencote* in this County, to *John Bevercots* and *John Fixſon*, and their Heirs, to the Uſe of the ſaid *John Campynet*, &c. which Manor was held of the King *in Capite*, by Knight's Service. But of later Time, a younger Branch of the *Wingfields* of *Upton* in *Northamptonſhire*, have become Lords of this Manor, and have for ſome Succeſſions had their Seat here.

The Church of this Town is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at ſix Pounds five Shillings and eight Pence. The Advowſon was anciently in the Abbot and Convent of *Oſwefton* in *Leiceſterſhire*; for in the 28th of *Edw.* I. they preſented to it, and Sir *Bricius Daneys* pretending a Right to it, preſented *William* his Son, he being then Lord of the Manor; but he after revoked his Preſentation. Who hath the Advowſon at preſent, we are not informed.

TINWELL, a Village, the Lordſhip of which did anciently belong to the Church of St. *Peter's de Burgh*, or *Peterborough*; for at the Conqueror's Survey it was found, that St. *Peter de Burgh* held *Tedinivelle*, in which are five Hides, and one Yardland, eight Carucates of Arable, and two of Demeſne, twenty-four Villains, and eleven *Bordarii*, poſſeſſing ſeven Carucates. Here were alſo two Mills rented at 24 Shillings, and twenty Acres of Meadow, formerly valued at 10 Shillings, but at the Time of that Survey at ſeven Pounds. This Town continued in the Poſſeſſion of that Abbey till the Diſſolution; after which, being veſted in the Crown, King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 7. granted his Letters Patents of Confirmation of this Manor of *Tinwell*, and that of *Worthorp* in *Northamptonſhire*, (which had been formerly granted to *Richard Cecil* and his Heirs) to *William Cecil*, Knt. afterwards Lord *Burleigh*, to hold of the King *in Capite*, by Knight's Service, at the yearly reſerved Rent of three Pounds five Shillings and ſeven Pence for a Tenth, payable at the Feaſt of St. *Michael*. It is now by ſeveral lineal Deſcents paſſed to the Earl of *Exeter*, who is now Lord of this Manor and *Intherp*, which is a Village in this Pariſh.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 12 *l.* 10 *s.* 5 *d.* In the Reign of King *Henry* IV. the Advowſon was in the Abbot of *Peterborough*; for he, in the fourth Year of that King's Reign, preſented *Roger de Wells* to the Church of *Tinwell*. After the Diſſolution of the Abbies, it came with the Manor into the Poſſeſſion of the *Cecils*, and is now in the Patronage of the Earl of *Exeter*.

In the Chancel of this Church there are ſeveral Monuments, but none of Antiquity, *viz.* near the Weſt End of the Chancel there is a plain Graveſtone for *William Robinſon*, Eſq; who is there deſcribed to be a Perſon of Learning, Prudence, Piety, Wiſdom, Gravity, and great Reading, much in Favour with the Nobility, who died *Anno* 1640, *ætat.* 48. Another in the South Eaſt Angle of the Chancel for *Elizabeth Cecil*, Daughter of *David* Earl of *Exeter*, who was buried 13 *Novemb. Anno* 1638; and near it one for *Thomas Cecil* her Brother, fixth Son of the ſaid *David* Earl of *Exeter*, who was buried 28 *May* 1641. In the South of the Chancel is alſo an handſome Monument erected (but without Date) to the Memory of *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Richard Cecil*, Eſq; and Siſter to *William* Lord *Burleigh*, with three Eſcutcheons on it, one for her ſelf, and over it her Name *ELIZABETH*;

the other for her two Husbands, having over the one *R. W.* and over the other *H. A.*

TOLETHORP, a Town, which had formerly a Chapel. In Domeſday-Book it is thus deſcribed: *William*, the Son of *Anſculfus*, held half an Hide in *Tolethorp*, and four Carucates of Arable Land. *Rex inde habet Soca*, and one Carucate in Demeſne, twelve Villains, and fifteen *Bordarii*, having three Carucates. Here were four Mills of forty Shillings, and twenty Acres of Meadow held by eight Sockmen, altogether formerly valued at but 40 Shillings, but at the Time of the Survey at five Pounds. In whoſe Poſſeſſion this Manor was from this Time to King *Edward* IId's Reign, we have no certain Knowledge; but then, *Reg.* 9. we find that *Nicholas Burton* was Lord of *Tolethorp*; and in the ſucceeding Reign it was the Seat of Sir *William Burton*, Knt. one of the Juſtices of the King's Bench, from the 17th Year of King *Edward* IIId's Reign, to the 36th Year of the ſame King. He died in the 49th Year of the ſame King, and left Iſſue by *Eleanor* his Wife, Sir *Thomas Burton*, Knt. who departed this Life in the 8th Year of King *Richard* II. from him are deſcended the *Burtons* of *Stockerton* in *Leiceſterſhire*; *Okeham* and *Braunſton* in *Rutlandſhire*, as is more diſtinctly ſhewn by Mr. *Wright* in the Pedigree of that Family. *Addit. p.* 11. and confirmed by their Arms, which are S. a Cheveron Argent between three Owls membred and crowned Or.

But this Manor did not continue long to be the Seat of the *Burtons*; for the above-mentioned Sir *Thomas Burton*, did by his Deed dated at *Tolethorp*, on *Saturday* next after the Feaſt of St. *Martin* the Biſhop, 11 *Nov.* in the 50th Year of K. *Edward* III. convey to *John Brown* of *Stamford*, Eſq; this Manor of *Tolethorp*, with all the Appertinances, and the perpetual Advowſon of the Chapel of the ſame; as alſo his Lands, Tenements, Rents and Services in the Village of *Little Caſtleton*, with the Reverſion of the Patronage of the Church there.

Of this Family of *Browns* have been ſeveral Men of good Note in their Generations; as, 1. *John Brown*, Eſq; who lived in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. and was a Commiſſioner, returned to that King, if not a Knight of the Shire for the County. His Widow *Agnes* was a great Benefactreſs, according to the Cuſtom of the Age ſhe lived in, to *All-hallows* Church in *Stamford*, where ſhe lies buried by her Husband. Her Charities, as they were called, were theſe:

To the Mother Church of *Lincoln*	0	6	8
To the Church of *Allhallows* at *Stamford*, a Veſtment worth an	100 Marks.		
To the Grey, Black, and *Auguſtine* Friars there, each of them	1	0	0
To the White Friars and Nuns, each of them	0	13	4
To a Prieſt to ſing for her 15 Years continually	75	0	0
To the Church of *Amptell* in *Bedfordſhire*	2	0	0
To every God-child that ſhe had	0	3	4
For a Veſtment and Chalice to the Chapel, where her Husband and ſhe lies	8	0	0
For a Cloth of Silk and Gold to be carried over the Sacrament on *Palm-Sunday*, in the Worſhip of it	4 Marks.		
For the Painting of the Tabernacle in *Corpus Chriſti* Chapel, in St. *Mary's* Church at *Stamford*	2	0	0

2. *Chriſtopher Brown*, the Son of this *John* and *Agnes*. He came over with King *Henry* VII. and aſſiſted him againſt King *Richard* III. and for his good Service in ſo doing, King *Henry* VIII. granted to *Francis Brown*, Son and Heir of the ſaid *Chriſtopher*, a Charter of Exemption from ſerving upon any Jury whatſoever, or in the Office of a Sheriff or Eſcheator, granting alſo by the ſame Deed to the

the ſaid *Francis Brown*, the Liberty and Privilege to be covered in the Preſence of him the ſaid King *Henry* VIII. his Heirs, and all other great Perſons both Spiritual and Temporal of this Kingdom; all which Immunities were granted to him for the whole Term of his Life. 3. *William Brown*, Brother of the abovementioned *John Brown*, and Uncle to *Chriſtopher*, who was a Merchant of the Staple. He built in the Year 1493, (8 *Hen.* VII.) the Old *Beadehouſe* in *Stamford*, for a Warden, Confrater, twelve poor old Men, and a Nurſe; and endowed the ſame with the Manor of *Swayfield* in *Lincolnſhire*, and with divers Lands and Tenements elſewhere. He alſo built at his own proper Coſts and Charges the beautiful Steeple, with a great Part of the Church of *Allhallows* at *Stamford*, in which Church he lieth buried, after he had been twice Alderman of the Town, *viz.* in the Years 1466, and in 1470. This Family of the *Browns* ſtill are, or late were poſſeſſed of this Manor, and had their Seat here. Theſe are all the Towns and Villages of which we have met with any remarkable Matter in this Hundred. Our *Villares* mention two or three Villages, *viz.* St. *Botolph's*, *Eaſtwood* and *Frithwood*, as belonging to this Hundred; but we obſerve nothing more of them, and ſo proceed to

The Hundred of Alstoe.

This Hundred of *Alſtoe* is by much the largeſt Hundred of this County, taking up all the Northern Parts of it, and being bounded on the Eaſt, with Part of *Lincolnſhire*; on the North, partly with *Lincolnſhire* and *Leiceſterſhire*; on the Weſt, with *Leiceſterſhire* only, and on the South with the Hundreds of *Okeham*, *Martinſley* and *Eaſt Hundred*. In the Reign of King *Edward* I. the Fee of this Hundred was in *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, the Son of *Richard* King of the *Romans*, a younger Son of King *John*; but in whom it is now, unleſs it be veſted in the Crown, we know not. There is really no Market-Towns in this Hundred, but becauſe we uſe to treat of the Market-Towns before the other Villages, and here is one that bears the Name of a Market-Town, tho' it is not; We ſhall begin with that.

Market-Overton, ſo called, becauſe it was anciently a Market-Town, and *Overton* for its Situation upon an hilly Ground, as all Towns ſo ſituate are obſerved to derive their Name; the Word *Over* ſignifying *Supra* above. Mr. *Cambden* will have the *Roman* Station, called by *Antoninus*, *Margidunum*, to have been here; but then he ſays, that *Market* is corrupted from *Marged-Overton*, which ſeems to be the whole Ground of his Conjecture; and therefore thinking his Reaſon too weak, he left it out in ſome other Editions of the *Britannia*, and in that of 1607, removed it to *Belvoir Caſtle*, invited thereto by the Height of the Hill, which anſwers well to the Termination *dunum*. But the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* having aſſerted, that there was no Occaſion to have removed the Station from this Place to *Belvoir Caſtle*, upon the Account of the Hill, becauſe *Market-Overton* ſtands upon one, the higheſt Hill hereabouts, goes on and juſtifies Mr. *Cambden's* firſt Conjecture, from theſe Reaſons, 1. That in this Town have been found ſuch Plenty of *Roman* Coins, as but few Places in theſe Parts afford; for within a few Years there have been gathered between 2 and 3 Hundred on a little Furlong, about half a Mile from this Town. 2. Becauſe the Diſtances from other Stations hereabout anſwer ſo exceedingly well, as from *Gauſenna*, *i. e. Brig-caſterton*, 6 Miles; from *Veronetum*, i. e. *Burgh-hill*, 7 Miles; and from *ad Pontem*, i. e. *Great Paunton*, 7 Miles. 3. Becauſe here is *Marga* found, which ſeems to have been the Ground for the *Latin* Name *Margidunum*. We call it Limeſtone, becauſe Lime is made of it; but it is uſed by the Inhabitants to improve their Grounds, which agrees well with the Uſe of the *Britiſh Marga*.

But there is an Objection which appears ſo ſtrong againſt what has been ſaid, to juſtify the Name *Marged*, *viz.*

that

that it was ſo called from the Market, and not from *Marga*, that we muſt take Notice of it, becauſe it has, no Doubt, paſſed for the true Reaſon of the Name, even among the Learned, as well as the Inhabitants, Time out of Mind; but we ſhall eaſily anſwer this Objection, by ſhewing firſt, that it was called *Marged-Overton*, before *Bartholomew* Lord *Badleſmere* procured a Market to be kept here, as Sir *William Dugdale* proves by reciting the Charter for it. 2dly. That there was no Cauſe to call it *Market-Overton* for Diſtinction, (as is uſual in all Places) becauſe there is no Place in this County, or elſewhere near it, of the ſame Name. So that it is altogether probable that it was called *Market-Overton* for *Madged-Overton*, from Likeneſs of Sound, and a popular Way of turning Names leſs underſtood into others like them, and better known. And ſo we may not ſcruple to ſay, that here is the *Roman* Station, *Margidunum*; and thoſe that ſeek it elſewhere will loſe their Labour, tho' they will take Mr. *Cambden* for their Guide.

At the Time of the *Norman* Conqueſt, Earl *Wolſef* held in *Overton* and *Stratons*, which laſt was then eſteemed as a Berew belonging to this Town, three Carucates of Land and an half, as it was rated to the Geld or Tax. The Arable Land was twelve Carucates. At the Time of Domeſday-Survey, the Counteſs *Judith* held three Carucates, and here were nine Villains, and eight *Bordarii*, having nine Carucates, and forty Acres of Meadow. Here was alſo a Wood, (*paſtilis per loca*) being one Mile in Length, and half a Mile in Breadth. In the Confeſſor's Time it was valued at 12 Pounds, but at the Time of the Survey it was valued at twenty Pounds.

What Owners this Manor had for ſeveral Reigns after the Conqueror's Death, till the Reign of King *Edward* II. we do not find; but in that Reign it appears that *Bartholomew* Lord *Badleſmere* died ſeized of it, and that in the ninth Year of that King, he obtained a Charter for the Eſtabliſhing of divers Markets and Fairs in ſeveral of his Lordſhips; and in particular for a Marſtet every Week, upon *Tueſday*, at *Market-Overton* in *Rutlandſhire*; (*N. B.* It was ſo called before the Market was granted) and two Fairs yearly, one on the Eve, Day and Morrow of *John Port-latin*, (*i. e.* 6 *May*) and the other on the Eve, Day and Morrow of St. *Luke* the Evangeliſt; (*i. e.* 18 *Octob.*) as alſo for free Warren in all his demeſne Lands, and in particular in all his demeſne Lands of *Overton* and *Hameldon* in this County. This Lord taking Part with the rebellious Barons of that Reign, was taken at *Burrow-brigg*, and being carried to *Canterbury*, was there hanged and quartered, leaving *Giles* his Son and Heir, who found ſuch Favour with that King, notwithſtanding his Nonage, that doing his Homage, he had Livery of his Father's Lands, in the 7th Year of King *Edward* III. and died ſeized of the ſaid Eſtate, 12 *Edw.* III. without Iſſue.

In the twentieth Year of King *Edw.* III. *John* Lord *Molins* held one Meſſuage, fifty-one Acres of Land, and one Acre of Meadow, in this Lordſhip, by Grant from that King; and it appears in the ſame Reign, *viz.* in the 33d Year of K. *Edward* III. *John Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, died ſeized of this Manor, which came to him by his Marriage with *Maud*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Giles* Lord *Badleſmere*, and Widow of *Robert* the Son of *Robert Fitz-Pain*; but *John* Lord *Tibitot*, who had married *Margaret* her Siſter, and Coheir with her, had certain Tenements in this Manor. The above-mentioned Earl of *Oxford* was zealous for the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, and ſtoutly ſupported King *Henry* VI. upon the Throne, till *Edward* IV. having vanquiſhed all Oppoſition, obtained the Crown, and calling a Parliament, diſinherited all King *Henry*'s Race and Family, and cauſed this Earl of *Oxford* and his Son *Aubrie* to be attainted, and fly into *Flanders* to *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, who was then the ſole *Lancaſtrian* Heir. In his Baniſhment his whole Eſtate was ſeized, and this Manor, with other Eſtates,

ſtates, given by King *Edward* and the Parliament to Richard Duke of *Gloceſter*; (afterwards King *Richard* III.) but the Scene at length changed, and the Earl of *Richmond* obtaining the Throne, this Earl not only recovered his Eſtate, in which was this Manor, but ſtood ever after very high in his Favour, after he was made King by the Name of King *Henry* VII.

In the firſt Year of King *Henry* VI. *Robert Suſſex*, Son and Heir of *Robert Suſſex*, held of the King *in Capite*, one Meſſuage, fifty-one Acres of Land, and one Acre of Meadow in this Town of *Market-Overton* in *Rutland*, by the fiftieth Part of a Knight's Fee; and afterward in the 24th Year of the ſame King, *Thomas Suſſex*, Brother and Heir of *Robert Suſſex*, held the ſame Eſtate there by the ſame Services. It formerly belonged to the *Beresfords*, and being forfeited to King *Edward* III. by the Rebellion of *Simon de Beresford*, it was by that King granted firſt to *Robert Suſſex* for Life, only to be farmed at the yearly Rent of ſixteen Shillings and four Pence; but was afterward granted to his Succeſſor, to hold of the Crown in Fee by the Tenure before mentioned.

In the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. this Manor was Part of the Poſſeſſions of *Henry Courtney* Marquis of *Exeter*, who had been much in the King's Favour for a Time; but diſapproving the Suppreſſion of the Religious Houſes, and being accuſed of holding a Correſpondence with Cardinal *Pool*, which was interpreted to be a Deſign to compaſs the King's Deſtruction, he was accuſed and condemned for High Treaſon, with *Gertrude* his Wife; all his Eſtate, upon his Execution, was ſeized, and remaining a while in the King's Hands, the King's Receiver for theſe Parts, in the third Year of King *Edward* VI. did then account in the Court of Augmentations for the Rents and Profits of this Manor, the Sum of 19 Pounds 14 Shillings and 6 Pence.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 14*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* The Advowſon of it was in the 38th Year of King *Edward* I. in Sir *Bartholomew de Badleſmere*, Knt. who then preſented to it under the Name of *Overton-Mercat*; but of later Years, *viz.* 14 *Jac.* I. *John* Lord *Harrington*, Sen. died ſeized of the Advowſon of this Church. In whom the Patronage of it now is, we are not informed. Mr. *Flower Green*, Rector here, in the Times of the Rebellion, was ejected by the Parliament for his Conſtancy to his King and the Church eſtabliſhed. He had then a Wife and Family. We now proceed to the Villages of this Hundred.

Ashwell, or *Aſſewell*, a ſmall Village, lying near the Weſtern Border of the County. It was called *Exwell* at the Time of the *Norman* Invaſion; ſoon after which, it appears by Domeſday-Book, that Earl *Haroldus* held here two Carucates of Land, as it was then rated (*ad Geldam. i. e.*) to the Tax. The Arable Land was ſix Carucates at that Time; but when the grand Survey was made, one *Gozelinus* (whom that Record calls *Homo Hugonis Comitis*) held there two Carucates, on which were thirteen Villains, and three *Bordarii*, (or Cottagers) all which had among them five Carucates, and ſixteen Acres of Meadow. In the Time of *Edward* the Confeſſor, this Town was valued at an Hundred Shillings; but at the Time of Taking the ſaid Survey, it was worth ſix Pounds. In what Hands this Manor was for ſeveral Reigns after this, we have no Account; but

In the Reign of King *Edward* II. it was in the Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Tuchets*, *John Tuchet*, Lord *Audley*, in Right of his Mother *Joan*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Nicholas* Lord *Audleigh* of *Heleigh*, from whom are deſcended the Earls of *Caſtlehaven* in *Ireland*. The firſt of this Family, that poſſeſſed this Eſtate, was *Thomas Tuchet*, who lived in the Reign of King *Edward* I. and dying in the Reign of King *Edw.* II. *Anno* 8. left Sir *Robert Tuchet* for his Son and Heir, who then doing his Homage, had Livery of his Lands, and left

Iſſue *Thomas*, who marrying the above-mentioned *Joan*, Daughter of *Nicholas* Lord *Audley*, left his Eſtate, with his Wife's Honour, to their Son Sir *John Tuchet*, knighted in the 33d Year of King *Edward* III. in which Year he acknowledged himſelf to hold of *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, commonly called the *Black Prince*, this Manor of *Aſhwell*, with all its Appertinances in *Rutland*, being Parcel of the Lands of *Robert de Brus*, attainted of High Treaſon, by the Service of the third Part of a Knight's Fee. But Sir *John* did not obtain his Title of Lord *Audley*, till the 15th Year of King *Richard* II. when being found to be one of the Heirs of the above-mentioned Lord *Audley*, he was allowed to aſſume that Title, and his Deſcendants have ever ſince been ſummoned to Parliament under that Name. This Lord *John* departed this Life 19 *Decemb.* 10 *Hen.* IV. being then ſeized, among divers other Lordſhips in other Counties, of two Parts of this Manor of *Aſhwell*, leaving his Son and Heir *James Tuchet* Lord *Audley*, then about ten Years old.

From this Family of *Tuchet*, this Manor was, about the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. paſſed to the King, under whom it appears, that *Brian Palmes* held it, with its Appertinances, of our Lord the King, but by what Services, is not ſaid in the Inquiſition. He fixed his Habitation in this Place, which his Poſterity continued for ſome Succeſſions; for his Son and Heir *Francis Palmes*, had his Seat here, as had alſo his Son of the ſame Name, and ſeveral other Deſcendants from him, as *Guido Palmes*, who was High Sheriff of this County, 5 *Jac.* I. and again 15, when he was a Knight; as alſo 1 *Car.* I. and others. *William Palmes*, the preſent Lord of this Manor, is deſcended from the above-mentioned *Brian*. In this Pariſh there were, before the Diſſolution of the Abbies, certain Lands belonging to the Hoſpital of *Burton St. Lazarus* in *Leiceſterſhire*, which were given by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 36. to *John Dudley*, then Viſcount *Liſle*; but afterwards Earl firſt of *Warwick*, and then of *Northumberland*, upon a reſerved Rent of 49 *s. per Ann.* but the Names we can't learn.

The Church of this Town is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 20 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *d.* The Advowſon of it ſeems all along to have gone with the Manor; for in the 27th Year of King *Henry* III. (which was the Time when *Robert Groſſhead* was Biſhop of *Lincoln*) the Lady *Elizabeth Tuchet* preſented to the Church of *Aſhwell*; and the preſent Patron is *William Palmes*, Eſq, who is Lord of the Manor, to whoſe Anceſtors it came from the *Tuchets*, as is above obſerved. In the Chancel of this Church is an ancient Tomb for *John Vernam*, and *Roſe* his Wife, the Parents of *John Vernam*, Prebendary of the Cathedral Churches of *Salisbury* and *Hereford*, which *John* died 20 *Jan.* 1480; and *Roſe*, 17 *Decemb.* 1479.

In this Church is ſet up a Braſs-plate, with this Inſcription, *in perpetuam Rei memoriam*, *viz.*

> *Elizabeth Wilcocks*, born in this Town, but living in *Darbyſhire*, in the Condition of a Servant, did in the Year 1648, give and bequeath the Rent of a Tenement, ſituate in the Pariſh of St. *Peter* at *Darby*, of the Value of Seven Pounds *per Ann.* to the Poor for ever, *viz.* One Moiety thereof to the Poor of this Town, the other to be equally divided between the Poor of St. *Peter*'s Pariſh in *Darby*, and the Poor of *Elvereſton* in that County, yearly.

Mr.

Mr. *Thomas Maſon* was Rector of this Pariſh in the Times of the Rebellion, and being a ſteddy Royaliſt, was impriſoned, plundered, and many other ways barbarouſly uſed. Two of his Impriſonments were at *Nottingham*, for reading the Common Prayer in private Families. He at length took up Arms for his Majeſty, commanded an independant Company at *Belvoire-Caſtle*, and conducted his Majeſty from *Newark* to *Banbury*. He had no Fifths paid him.

BARROW, or *Berk*, a ſmall Village, Part of it in the Pariſh and Manor of *Coteſmore*. We find no Mention of it in Domeſday-Book, nor for many Ages after; but in the ninth Year of King *Edward* II. *Edmund de Colvile* is found to have died poſſeſſed of this Manor called *Berghden*, leaving it to his Son and Heir *Robert de Colvile*, then within Age, who thereupon became Lord of *Berks* and *Wenton*; but his Grandſon *Robert* dying without Iſſue, this Manor, with his other Eſtate, paſſed to *Elizabeth* and *Alice*, and their Heirs, the Siſters of *Edmund de Colvile*, then married to *Ralph de Baſſet*, and *John de Gournon*, but to which it came upon the Diviſion is not known.

In the 7th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *John Wyſtan* paſſed a Fine of the Grange and ſome Tenements in *Barrow*, in the Pariſh of *Coteſmore*, then in the Occupation of one *John Nicholas*, to Sir *James Harrington*, to hold of the King *in Capite*. In this Family of *Harrington* thoſe Eſtates continued, till the Reign of King *James* I. in whoſe 13th Year it was found by Inquiſition taken at *Okeham* 22 *March*, That *John* Lord *Harrington* the Elder died ſeized, among other Eſtates, of the above-mentioned *Barrow-Grange*, and of this Lordſhip of *Barrow*, which he held of *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter* in Socage, as of the Earl's Manor of *Bourne*, by Suit of Court, and the yearly Rent of three Shillings and four Pence for all Services.

BURLEY, commonly called *Burley on the Hill*, a Village moſt pleaſantly ſeated, and over-looking the fruitful Vale of *Catemeſſe*, about a Mile diſtant from *Okeham*. In the *Saxon* Times it was the Poſſeſſions of one *Ulf* a *Saxon*, who held it under the Name of *Burgelai*, and it was rated to the Geld or Tax at two Carucates, tho' it was indeed at that Time ſeven Carucates. After the Conqueſt, *Giſlibert de Gand* obtained it, and under him one *Goisfrid* his Man held it, or farmed it for two Carucates, on which there were thirty Villains, and eighty *Bordarii*, who had four Carucates, and 30 Acres of Meadow. Here was alſo a Wood (*per loca paſtilis*) of one Mile in Length, and three Furlongs in Breadth. In the Time of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, the whole was valued at four Pounds, but at the Time of the Survey at five Pounds.

We can't diſcover who were the Lords of this Manor from the Conqueror, till the Reign of King *Edward* II. when *Nicholas de Segrave* appears to have been the Lord of this Village, and *Aleſthorp*, another Village, of which there is nothing remaining but a Place in our Maps; yet in the Conqueror's Survey it was valued at 40 Shillings, and held of the King by one *Ogerus*, Son of *Unguemar*. Here were then inhabiting eleven Villains, and four *Bordarii*, who poſſeſſed 4 Carucates, and ſixteen Acres of Meadow. Here was alſo a Wood three Furlongs in Length, and two in Breadth. In the following Reign, *viz.* 27 *Edw.* III. *Waren de Inſula* was Lord of this Manor, but not long after conveyed it to *Anne* the Wife of Sir *Edward de Spenſer*, Knt. and her Heirs; but it ſeems, that at the ſame Time a Moiety of it was in the King's Hands, and was releaſed to *Thomas de Spenſer* her Heir, by the King in Exchange for other Lands, ſo that *Thomas* became Lord of the whole Manor. The *Spenſers* now living here, it happened that *Henry Spenſer* the Martial Biſhop of *Norwich*, was in this Town when he firſt heard of the Commotion raiſed by *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*; and from hence he marched directly with ſuch Forces as he could get together on a ſudden, and ſuppreſſed

the Rebels of his Dioceſe, led by one *John Lyſter*, a Dyer of *Norwich*. He enjoyed this Manor then, not as belonging to his Biſhoprick, but as his paternal Inheritance, or Lay-fee, yet paid a Rent of 12 Shillings and 4 Pence to the Crown for a Leet, as it is charged upon the Sheriff to this Day.

But the Manor was ſoon after alienated to the Family of the *Pleſſingtons*; for in the 18th Year of King *Edward* II. *Robert de Pleſſington*, Knt. held this Manor of *Burleigh*, with the Appertinances, and one Yard-land in *Aleſford*, Parcel of the ſaid Manor of the King *in Capite*, by the Service of half a Knight's Fee. Sir *Henry Pleſſington* of this Family, Knt. who was High Sheriff of this County thrice, and Knight of the Shire twice in King *Henry* VIth's Reign, was Lord of this Manor, and had his Seat here. In this Family it remained, till Iſſue Male failing in *William Pleſſington*, this Manor deſcended to the Heir General *Iſabel* his Coſin and Heir, who was married to *John Franceis*, Eſq; who held this Manor upon the former Tenure. This Family of *Franceis* held it but a ſmall Time before Iſſue Male failing, it paſſed to the *Sapcotes*, *Thomas Sapcote*, the Son of Sir *Richard Sapcote* of *Elton* in *Huntingtonſhire*, marrying the Daughter and Coheir of the ſaid *John Francis*, named *Jane*, who brought it into his Family, where it continued till the third Year of King *Edward* VI. when it was found that *Edward Sapcotes* died ſeized of the Manor of *Burley*, which he held, as it was before by the *Pleſſingtons*; and that *Dorothy Durant*, the Wife of *John Durant*, *Thomas Wake* and *Robert Brookesby*, were his Heirs, who all ſold their Parts diſtinctly; in a few Years, to the *Harringtons*, *viz.* one to Sir *James* by *Wake*, and another to Sir *John* by *Brookesby*; ſo that *John* Lord *Harrington* the Elder obtained the whole Manor, and died ſeized of it, with *Aleſthorp* Lands, which he held by the 4th Part of a Knight's Fee; but *Richard Flower* of *Whitwell*, had in this Manor, about the ſame Time, one Hundred Acres of Wood, with the Appertinances, which he held of the King *in Capite*, but by what Services is not known. The Family of *Sapcotes* made a conſiderable Figure for ſome Reigns in this County, ſome being High Sheriffs, as Sir *Richard Sapcote*, in *Edward* IVth's Reign; *Tho. Sapcote*, twice in *Hen.* VIIth's Reign, *Edward Sapcote*, 6 times in King *Henry* VIIIth's Reign; and tho' the Male Iſſue of the elder Line failed in King *Edward* VIth's Days, yet Mr. *Robert Sapcote*, of a younger Branch, was High Sheriff in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days twice.

In the Family of the *Harringtons* this Manor continued till it was purchaſed of the Heir general of that Family, by Sir *George Villars*, that eminent Favourite of two Kings, King *James* I. and King *Charles* I. the former of which created him Lord *Whaddon* in *Bucks*, Viſcount *Villers*, and at length Earl, Marqueſs and Duke of *Buckingham*, heaping on him ſo many gainful Places and Preferments, that he ſeemed to deſire that all the Wealth of the Nation almoſt might center in him. After this great Duke had gotten this Lordſhip, he made it one of the fineſt Seats of *England*, improving the Houſe to that Advantage, that it looked like a ſecond *Belvoir*, and in ſome Reſpects was ſuperior to that famous Seat of the (then Earls, but now) Dukes of *Rutland*, ſituated on an Hill, having a Princely Park, and Woods adjoining, and over-looking the little but rich Vale of *Catmus*, and divers other Manors belonging to his Eſtate.

Here it was that that Duke entertained King *James* I. and all his Court, in a Manner worthy of the Gratitude of ſo great a Favourite; and while they remained here, the famous Biſhop *Andrews*, the moſt celebrated Court-Preacher of his Time, preached ſeveral Sermons before the King and Court, which are ſtill extant in the large Volumes of his Sermons. Here it was alſo that the King, Prince *Charles*, and the Court, were firſt preſented with *Ben. Johnſon*'s Mask of the Gypſies, acted by the Nobility only, which was an Entertainment ſo pleaſing to the King, that he cauſed it

to be acted again and again in his Progress, first at *Beaver*, and afterward at *Windsor*. Lastly, Here it was that *Jeffrey Hudson* the Dwarf (of whom we have already spoken at *Oakham*) being then about 7 Years old, and but 18 Inches high, was presented as a Rarity in Nature, to the Dutchess of *Buckingham*, then residing at *Burley House*. It happened that the Court came to *Burley*, not long after, King *Charles* I. being then on the Throne, and attended with his Queen *Henrietta Maria* of *France*. In treating the Court, *Jeffrey* was served up to the Table in a Pye, to divert the Royal Guests, and the Queen being presented with him by the Dutchess, took him into her Service, and made Use of him in many important Matters, *viz.* sent him for her Midwife into *France*, and employed him in many other Affairs, of which I have spoken in *Oakham*.

This stately and noble Fabrick in the late Rebellion, was entred upon by the Parliament Party, and made a Garrison in 1645; but the Parliament Army being in these Parts, there were placed in it no more Soldiers than were sufficient, as was thought, to guard the Committee from any Attempts of the loyal Party, and harrass the Countrey, where it was supposed they were disaffected; but the Parliament Army removing from these Parts, and the Garrison being surrounded with the Royalists in Arms, against whom they found themselves not able to defend it, the Soldiers set Fire to the House and rich Furniture in it, and departed; but the Stables being at some Distance from the House, escaped the Burning, and remain to this Day, one of the noblest Buildings of the Kind in *England*, if not the finest.

The House, after the Restoration, lay in its Ruins many Years, the last Duke of *Buckingham*, tho' he lived some Years after, not minding to rebuild it, but dying very much in Debt, this Lordship, with several others adjoining, were sold a little after to the Right Honourable *Daniel* Earl of *Nottingham*, who in the Place of the old House hath erected a most beautiful noble Edifice, adorned with all such Embellishments as are suitable to so magnificent a Building, which is rendred more admirable as well as delightful, by its Situation on an Hill, in the Midst of a walled Park of five or six Miles in Compass, and therein no less pleasant than large and spacious Woods, rich Pastures, and Store of Game, which together have made this Seat of so extraordinary and singular Regard, that there are not many Seats in *England* that can equal it, and few or none surpass *Burley on the Hill*, the great Grace of this little County of *Rutland*. This was the third Edition of this Seat, which being first erected by *John* Lord *Harrington*, was much improved, if not new built, by the Duke of *Buckingham*, and is now restored by the Earl of *Nottingham*, to a more superlative Degree of Beauty and Exquisiteness of Structure and Contrivance, as well as Convenience.

The Church here is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at ten Pounds and thirteen Shillings. The Rectory of it being impropriated and settled upon the Nunnery of *Eaton* in *Warwickshire*, together with the Patronage of the Vicarage; and accordingly we find, that in the 2d Year of King *Edward* I. the Prioress of *Nun-Eaton*, (as that House was called) presented to the Vicarage of the Church of *Burghley*, as it was found to belong at the Suppression of that House. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, both of them were in the Possession of *John* Lord *Harrington*, 14 *Jacc.* I. and as they passed with the Manor to the Duke of *Buckingham*, so we suppose they continue in the Possession and Patronage of the Right Honourable *Daniel* Earl of *Nottingham*.

Here was formerly, *viz.* in the Days of our Popish Ancestors, a Chantry, founded by the Lady *Elizabeth Sapcotes*, in the Chapel of the Virgin *Mary* in this Church, the Particulars of which Foundation were thus given in by certain Commissioners appointed for that

Purpoſe, in the ſecond Year of King *Edward* VI. viz.

That it was founded for one Prieſt to ſing Maſs there for ever, who was allowed a Penſion of an Hundred and ten Shillings out of the Lands belonging to the Monaſtery of *Pipwell* in *Northamptonſhire*. Out of which is to be diſtributed in Alms to poor People, at the Day of the Obit of the ſaid Lady *Sapcotes*, yearly, three Shillings and four Pence; ſo that there remains for the Suſtentation of the Chantry-Prieſt, (who then was Sir *Thomas Watſon*, aged forty-two Years, and a Perſon of a good Reputation among the Neighbours there) an Hundred and Six Shillings and eight Pence *per Ann.* but out of it he is to pay for Tenths to the King, yearly, nine Shillings and four Pence. They alſo found in Plate belonging to this Chantry, one Chalice of eleven Ounces, which they took and carried to the King's Jewel-houſe, and other Ornaments, valued at nine Shillings and eight Pence.

COTESMORE, a Village, of which we have this Deſcription in Domeſday-Book, where it is recorded, That one *Goda* a *Saxon*, did formerly hold here three Carucates of Land, as they were taxed to the Geld. The Land was twelve Carucates. But then the King, who was *William* the Conqueror, held three Carucates in Demeſne, and had three Sockmen, with forty Villains, and ſix *Bordarii*, having twenty Carucates. Here was alſo then forty Acres of Meadow, and a Wood one Mile in Length, and ſeven Furlongs broad, all together valued, in the Time of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, at ſeven Pounds *per Ann.* but at the Time of this Survey, at ten Pounds *per Ann.* Of the Land of this Manor, one *Goiſridus* held half a Carucate, on which he had one Plough, and eight Villains, valued at the Time of the Survey at twenty Shillings; the Manor was in the King's Hands with the other Carucates.

In the Reign of King *John*, this Manor was Part of the Poſſeſſions of *Walerus* Earl of *Warwick*, ſecond Son of *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*, by *Gundred*, Siſter of *Waleran* Earl of *Mallent*, who dying, 6 *John*, gave this Manor to his younger Son of his own Name, *Waleran* and his Heirs, but he died without Iſſue, and ſo this Manor returned to his elder Brother *Henry* Earl of *Warwick*; how long it remained in his Family, we cannot diſcover, but find, that in King *Edward* IId's Days, *Thomas de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, who was deſcended by ſome Female Branch from the aforeſaid *Waleran*, was Lord of *Coteſmore*, and in his Family it continued many Succeſſions, but was at length alienated; for in the ſecond Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *John Durant* had two Parts of the Manor of *Coteſmore*, with the Appertinances in his Poſſeſſion, but held of the Queen, with ſome Parts of *Gretham*, *Wempton*, and *Barrow*, by Fealty, and the Rent of one Pair of Spurs. This Family of the *Durants* had their Seat here a long Time, and was both ancient and honourable, but is now quite worn out in this County of *Rutland*, tho' there are ſome of the Name in other Counties.

From the *Durants* this Manor paſſed, but whether by Purchaſe or Deſcent, we do not know, to the Family of the *Harringtons*; for it was found by an Inquiſition taken at *Oakham* in this County, 22d *March*, 13 *Jac.* I. after the Death of *John* Lord *Harrington* the Elder, that the ſaid Lord *Harrington* died ſeized, among other Eſtates, of this Manor of *Coteſmore*, which he held of *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*, as of his Manor of *Preſton*, by Fealty, and the Rent of one Pair of gilt Spurs, or ſix Pence for the ſame, to be paid at the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, yearly: But that which hath rendred both the Place and Name of *Harrington* moſt famous and memorable here, is the ſignal Charity of *Anne* Lady *Harrington*, Governeſs of the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, who, after her Lord's Deceaſe, in the Year 1616, purchaſed a Rent-Charge of one Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* out of this Manor, and apportioned it out to charitable Uſes in this Manner, viz.

To

	l.	s.	d.
To the Poor of *Exton*	25	0	0
For Repairing Mr. *Kelwey's*, and other Tombs in *Exton* Church,	2	0	0
To the Poor of *Burley*	10	0	0
To the Poor of *Oakham*	32	0	0
To the Poor of *Hamelton*	10	0	0
To the Poor of *Cotesmore*	16	0	0
To the Poor of *Market-Overton*	5	0	0

Making these Persons, and their Heirs and Successors, the Trustees of this her Charity, *viz.* Sir *Edward Noel*, Sir *Edward Harrington*, Sir *William Bulstrode*, Sir *Francis Bodenham*, *Thomas Mackworth*, *John Wingfield*, and *Richard Coney*, Esqs; desiring their Care in the annual Distribution of the said Sums, according to her Intention, *viz.* That the said Rents shall be paid upon the four usual Quarter-Days, in the South Porch of the Parish Church of *Okeham*, by even and equal Portions to the Trustees aforesaid, who shall, within ten Days after the Receipt, pay the said Sums to the Ministers of the said Towns and Overseers, to be distributed to the Poor of the said Parishes respectively.

In later Times the Manor of this Town, and *Barrow* the adjoining Village, came by Purchase to *Ambrose Crooke*, Esq; (a younger Brother of Sir *George Crooke*, Knt. and Judge) by whose Daughter and Heir it passed in Marriage to Sir *Edward Heath*, Knight of the Bath, (eldest Son and Heir of Sir *Robert Heath*, Attorney General, and afterward Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the Reign of *Charles* I.) which Sir *Edward* at his Death left Issue *Margaret* his only Daughter and Heir, who being married to Sir *Thomas Fanshaw*, Knt. left Issue *Susanna* her Daughter and Heir, who married the Honourable *Baptista Noel*, Esq; second Son of the Right Honourable *Baptist* Viscount *Cambden*, in whose Family we suppose this Manor remains. In this Manor, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 15. *Richard Flowter* of *Whitwell* in this County, died possessed of one Messuage, ten Acres of Land, and ten Acres of Meadow, with the Appurtenances, which he held of *John Harrington*, Esq; as of his Manor of *Exton*, but by what Services we know not.

The Church of this Town is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 25*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* The Advowson of it belonged, in the 13th Year of King *Henry* III. to *William Mauduit* the Chamberlain of that King, who had married *Alice* the Daughter of *Waleran* Earl of *Warwick*; for he gave his Consent to the Presentation of the Vicarage of this Church, which then consisted in all the Altarage, which was valued at five Marks, in the Corn Tithes of the Demesne of the Parson, in the small Tithes of the Parish, and foddering the Vicar's Cattle, and certain Tithes of Hay in *Wenton*, and one Virgate of Land in *Cotesmore*, assigned to the Vicar out of certain Lands belonging to the Church. The same *William Mauduit* and *Alice* his Wife presented again to this Church, in the 23d Year of the said King *Henry* III. but it was after some Contest with the Prior of the Holy Sepulchre of *Warwick*, from whom they recover'd it by an Assize of Darrain Presentment. In the following Reign, *viz.* 40 *Edw.* I. *Guy de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, presented to this Church, as Heir to *Waleran*; but in later Times, *viz.* in the 11th Year of K. *James* I. *John* Lord *Harrington* the Elder died seized of the Advowson as appendent to the Manor, which being passed to Mr. *Noel* by the Marriage of the Heiress of Sir *Edward Heath*, we conclude that the Patronage of the Church is in him or his Heirs.

Dr. *Peter Gunning*, that resolute Defender of his Majesty King *Charles* II's Cause and Right, and the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*, against all Sorts of Sectaries, with whom he had almost daily publick Disputes in their Congregations, for which he underwent all Sorts of Obloquy, Hardships and Imprisonments, obtained yet, during the Troubles, a Right to the Rectory of this Place, but was kept out of it by the prevailing Powers till the Restora-

tion,

... procured him ſo ... that he neglected this ... was by his Majeſty King ... favour made firſt Preben... Sarum, Maſter of *Bennet*, ... after of St. *John*'s College in ..., then *Regius* Profeſſor, Biſhop ..., and laſtly of *Ely*, in Poſ... which See he died, *Anno* ...

EXTON, a Village chiefly famous for giving the Title of Baron to the Family of *Harringtons*, but otherwiſe celebrated for its Antiquity; for at the Time of the *Norman* Conqueſt, Earl *Walleſ* held in *Exentune* (as it was then called) two Carucates of Land, as it was rated to the Tax or Geld. The Arable Land then was twelve Carucates. Afterwards when the Domeſday-Book Survey was made, Counteſs *Judith* held here three Carucates, with thirty-ſeven Villains, having eight Carucates, and two Mills, of the Value of thirteen Shillings. She had alſo a Meadow of ſix Furlongs in Length, and a Wood (*ſilva per loca paſtilis*) of five Furlongs in Length, and five in Breadth. All which were valued in the Time of *Edward* the Confeſſor, at eight Pounds *per Ann.* but at the Time of the Survey at ten Pounds.

From *Walleſ* (or *Waltheof*) above-mentioned, who was Earl of *Northumberland*, and married the ſaid *Judith*, the Conqueror's Niece, this Manor deſcended by *Maud*, their Daughter and Heir, to *David* the King of *Scots*, who by Marriage with her, became alſo in her Right, Earl of *Huntington*. From them it again paſſed by the Female Iſſue to the noble Family of the *Bruſes*, and from them to the *Greems*, and from them to the *Culpeppers*, and from them to the *Harringtons*, who held it near ſix Hundred Years in a direct Line, till it was ſold in the fifteenth Century by the Heirs general, to Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, in Truſt, to pay the Debts of the two laſt Lord *Harringtons*; and the Overplus to be divided between them, *viz.* *Lucy*, Counteſs of *Bedford*, who ſold and ſpent all her Part; and *Frances*, Wife to Sir *Robert Chichester*, whoſe only Daughter *Anne* marrying to *Thomas* Lord *Brus*, the Anceſtor of the Earl of *Aylesbury*, brought him the fair Lordſhip of *Ouſton*, with its Members of *Newbold*, *Marfield* and *Marſton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, which formerly belonged to the *Harringtons*; by which Means the Eſtate which was derived from the *Bruces* to the *Harringtons*, after a long Deſcent, paſſed from the *Harringtons* to the *Bruces*, Earls of *Aylesbury*, where all that is left of it remains. This Manor is now the Eſtate of the Earl of *Gainsborough*, who married the Heireſs of Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, and often reſides in this Place, as one of his Country Seats.

The Church here is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* and in the Patronage of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Gainsborough*. The Rectory was, in the 11th Year of King *Edward* I. given and releaſed by *Bernard de Brus*, the Son of *Bernard de Brus* of *Exton*, to God and the Church of St. *Andrew* at *Northampton*, and the Monks there, with the Tithes of his own Lands, and all other Liberties to the ſaid Church belonging, within and without the ſaid Town of *Exton*; and all the Tithes of Hay, which in his Park of *Bernardiſhill*, or elſe where they have been accuſtomed to receive; alſo the Paſture of eight Cattle, which they had of the Alms of *Iſabel* his Grandmother; granting further, that the ſaid Monks and their Men, in the ſaid Town of *Exton*, ſhall be free and quit of all Suit of Court, and other ſecular Demands and Exactions whatſoever. Which Deed bears Date the *Wedneſday* next before the Feaſt of St. *Mark* the Evangeliſt, *Anno Domini* 1283.

After this, a Controverſy ariſing between the Prior of St. *Andrew's* at *Northampton*, and the Vicar of *Exton*, a Compoſition was made and certified by *John D'Alderby*, then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, of which the Contents were, That the Vicar of the Church of *Exton* ſhall have, in the Name of a perpetual Vicarage, all the Altarage of the ſaid Church, and the Tithes of *Bernardiſhill*, with a competent

petent Houſe, the ſaid Vicar paying to the ſaid Monaſtery two Marks, and alſo paying the Synodals, but that the Monks ſhall entertain the Archdeacon in his Viſitation with Proviſion and Lodging, which Entertaiment was in Proceſs of Time changed to a certain Sum of Money, called *Procurations*, which are continued to this Day, to be paid to the Archdeacon for Viſiting. This Deed of Certificate bears Date at *Lydington* the ſecond of the Kal. of *March*, *Anno Domini* 1310.

In the 11th Year of King *Edward* I. *Oliver Sutton* being then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Anno Conſ.* 4°. the above-mentioned *Bernard de Brus*, did preſent *Robert de Tiſbo* his Chaplain, to the Chapel built in his Lordſhip of *Exton*; and in the tenth Year of King *Edward* II. *John D'Alderby* being then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Anno Conſ.* 18. *Bernard de Brus*, Son of the aforeſaid *Bernard*, and at that Time Lord of the Manor of *Exton*, did preſent to the Chantry of the Chapel of the Manor of *Exton*; of which Chantry certain Commiſſioners appointed for that Purpoſe, to enquire and ſurvey all Colleges, Chantries, *&c.* certified the State and Condition, after this Manner.

Memorandum, Of late there was in *Exton* one Stipendary, or Chantry, of ſix Pounds, going out of the Poſſeſſions of the late Monaſtery of St. *Andrew* at *Northampton*, which Sir *John Harvington*, Knt. alledgeth, that he had purchaſed about three Years paſt, of the late famous King of bleſſed Memory, King *Henry* VIII.

Mr. *Henry Foſter* of *Thiſſleton*, *Anno* 1702, did, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, give ten Pounds a Year to a School-maſter in this Pariſh, to teach ſuch poor Children, whoſe Parents are not able to give them that Education, to read the *Engliſh* Bible, and ſay the Catechiſm uſed in the Church of *England*, appointing the Juſtices of Peace of this County, and their Succeſſors, to be Truſtees for the Payment of it, as is ſaid in *Empingham*.

In this Church and Chancel are many noble Monuments for the eminent Perſons anciently Lords of this Manor; as, 1. An Alabaſter Tomb in the Chancel for *Nicholas Green*, the Inſcription in *French*, but without Date, but certainly old. 2. For *John Harrington*, Eſq; and *Alice* his Wife, who died, *John*, 5 *Nov.* 1524, and *Alice* in 1500, which ſtands in the Body of the Church. 3. For Sir *James Harrington*, Knt. and *Lucy* his Wife, who lived in Wedlock together 50 Years, and had 18 Children, of whom they ſaw many married, and in a flouriſhing Condition; ſhe died in her ſeventy-ſecond Year, and he in his 80th, and both *Anno Domini* 1591. This curious Monument is erected in the North Wall of the Chancel. 4. For *Robert Kelwey*, a famous Lawyer, the Father of *Anne* Lady *Harrington*, who was his only Daughter and Heir. He died 21 *Febr. Anno Domini* 1580. *etat.* 84. This Monument is a very ſumptuous one, and ſtands in the South Iſle of the Church, erected by Sir *John Harrington* and his Lady *Anne*, which laſt left to the Vicar and Overſeers of this Pariſh, forty Shillings a Year, to be employed by them on ſome poor Man (to be named by the Lord of the Manor for the Time being) for the Keeping of the Tomb called *Kelway's* Tomb, and all other Tombs, that are already, or ſhall hereafter be erected in *Exton* Church. 5. For *Anne* the Wife of *Thomas* Lord *Bruce*, and Daughter of Sir *Robert Chicheſter*, who died 20 *Mar.* 1627, *etat.* 22. This Monument made of black and white Marble, ſtands in the North Iſle near the Pulpit. 6. For *James Noel*, fifth Son of *Baptiſt Noel* Viſcount *Cambden*, a Youth of great Hopes, who died 24 *Jun.* 1681, *etat.* 18. On the ſame Monument are the Effigies of two other Sons of the ſaid Viſcount, who died in their Infancy, one in 1656, and the other in 1662. 7. For *Baptiſt Noel* Viſcount *Cambden*, erected by his third Son *John Noel*, Eſq; at the Expence of a thouſand Pounds, who died 29 *Oct.* 1683. *etat.* 71. This Monument is 22 Foot high, and 14 broad, the exquiſite

Work of the incomparable Artist Mr. *Grinlin Gibbon*, the King's Carver.

GRETHAM, a Village, of which we have this Account in Domesday-Book. At the Time of the *Norman* Conquest, one *Goda* held in *Gretham* 8 Carucates of Land, as they were rated to the Geld or Tax. The whole Land was 8 Carucates. Afterwards King *William* held two Carucates in Demesne, and had thirty-three Villains, and four *Bordarii*, who had eight Carucates, one Mill, and seven Acres of Meadow. Here was also a Wood (*silva per leca pastilis*) sixteen Furlongs in Length, and seven in Breadth. All which were valued in the Time of King *Edward* the Confessor, at seven Pounds, but at the Time of the Survey at ten Pounds *per Ann.*

In the Reign of King *Stephen*, *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*, Son of *Henry de Newburgh*, the first Earl of *Warwick* after the Conquest, gave to the Knights Templars eleven Shillings, yearly Rent, out of his Mill at *Greetham* in the County of *Rutland*; as also four Oxgangs of Land in that Lordship. *Waleran* Earl of *Warwick*, second Son of the said *Roger*, by *Gundred*, the Daughter of *Waleran* Earl of *Mallent*, and Successor of his Brother *William*, who died without Issue, in his Earldom had this Town and *Cotesmore* for Part of his Possessions; he died in the 6th Year of King *John*, and gave the said Manors to his younger Son, named also *Waleran*, who having no Issue, these Manors, with the Earldom, and divers other Lordships, fell to *Alice* his Aunt, the Sister of Earl *Waleran*, who marrying to *William Mauduit* of *Hanslape* in the County of *Bucks*, transferred these Manors to his Family, and left them to *William Mauduit* her Son, who from that Time enjoyed the Honour of Earl of *Warwick*; but having no Issue, his Honour and Estate passed to *William Beauchamp* of *Elmley-Castle* in *Worcestershire*, the Son of *Isabel* his Sister, in whose Family it continued, till *Thomas de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, who having forfeited his Estate by his treasonable Practices, King *Richard* II. granted this Manor and divers other Estates to him belonging in this and other Counties, to *Thomas Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, who was thereupon advanced to the Title of Duke of *Norfolk*, from which Time, to the Reign of King *Henry* VII. this Manor had the same Possessors as *Uppingham*, *viz.* the *Nevills*, from whom it passed to the Crown, *as is* there more largely related, to which we refer our Reader.

This Manor being thus in the Crown, was at length granted by King *Edward* VI. (then valued at 26 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.* ½ *per Ann.*) with several other Lordships, then called *Warwick* Lands, to his Sister the Princess *Elizabeth*, (afterwards Queen) *durante beneplacito*, which was a short Time; for within a Year or two after the same King granted this Manor, with other Estates, to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, Knt. to hold of the King *in Capite*, by Knight's Service. He seems to have alienated it soon; for in the third Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, was in Possession of this Manor, which he held of the Queen by Knight's Service, and obtained a License to alienate it to Sir *James Harrington*, Knt. whose Son and Heir, *John* Lord *Harrington*, died seized of this Manor of *Gretham*, which he held *in Capite*, by the 40th Part of a Knight's Fee, 13 *Jac.* I. From the *Harringtons* it passed, within a few Years, by Purchase, to the *Noels*, *viz.* 21 *Jac.* I. who had a License soon after to sell it to the Duke of *Buckingham*, of whose Son and Heir the late Duke of *Buckingham*, *George Villers*, the Right Honourable *Daniel* Earl of *Nottingham*, purchased it with *Burley* on the Hill, and other Estates, and is the present Lord.

Besides what relates to this Manor of *Gretham*, it appears by an Inquisition taken 20 *Eliz.* that *Jane*, the Wife of *Thomas Lyons*, was the Daughter and next Heir of *Jane Troughton* deceased, and, as such, held two Messuages, two Closes, of which the one was called *Temple-Barns*, and the other *Temple-Fields*, lying in *Stretton* and *Gretham*,

ham, and one Wood, called *Thickmore* in *Gretham*, by Eſtimation nine Acres of Land, and another Wood in *Gretham* called *Fulwood*, containing by Eſtimation the like nine Acres, all which were held of the Queen *in Capite*, by Knight's Service.

The Church of this Place is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 5*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* The preſent Patron is the Right Honourable the Earl of *Nottingham*, who purchaſed the Manor, with all its Appertinances, of the late Duke of *Bucks* Truſtees. This right worthy Nobleman hath, out of his pious Generoſity, by his Indenture made 11 *Sept.* 1702, freely demiſed to the Vicar of this Church and his Succeſſors for ever, all the Tithes of Corn, Grain, Hay and Wood, ariſing, iſſuing and growing in *Woolfox*, being the Inheritance of *Anthony Palmer*, Eſq; for an Augmentation of at leaſt eight Pounds *per Ann.* to the Vicarage of *Gretham*. *Henry Foſter* alſo of *Thiſleton* in this County, Gent. did by another Indenture, much about the ſame Time, give unto the ſame Vicar of *Gretham*, and his Succeſſors for ever, all the Tithes of Corn, Grain, Hay and Wood, happening, growing and ariſing from the Lands of ſeveral Freeholders, in the ſaid Pariſh of *Gretham*, which are reputed worth annually 15*l.* *per Annum*. He alſo gave ten Pounds a Year to a Schoolmaſter, to teach ſuch poor Children as their Parents were not able to give them that Education, to read in the *Engliſh* Bible, and learn them the Catechiſm uſed in the Church of *England*, which Sum he ordered by his laſt Will and Teſtament, to be paid out of an Eſtate in *Swineſhead* and *Buckminſter* in *Lincolnſhire*, of which he made the Juſtices of Peace for this County Truſtees, as is before ſaid in *Empingham*. The Rectory belonged of old to the Priory of the Holy Sepulchre of *Warwick*; for though we do not find when this Rectory with the Vicarage appendant was given to that Priory, nor by whom, (tho' it is probable it was given by *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*) yet we obſerve from ancient Records, that in the 2nd Year of King *Henry* III. the Prior of the Holy Sepulchre at *Warwick*, preſented to the Vicarage of the Church of *Gretham*, which conſiſted (as it was then ſet out) in all the Altarage, and a competent Manſion-houſe, which was allowed the Vicar upon Condition, that he ſhould pay annually to the Canons of that Houſe one Mark; and further, when that Houſe was ſurveyed by Commiſſioners appointed for that Purpoſe, 26 *Hen.* VIII. the Rectory of this Church was found, and returned to be Part of their Poſſeſſions; but the Houſe was there made a Priory of Canons regular.

In the third Year of King *Edward* VI. the Rectory here, which had lately belonged to the Priory of St. *Sepulchres* at *Warwick*, then ſuppreſſed, was farmed at the yearly Rent of four Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence, but being eſcheated to the Crown, was given to ---------- from whom it paſſed to *John* Lord *Harrington*, who in the eleventh Year of King *James* I. died ſeized of it, which he had held in Socage of the Honour of *Hampton-Court*, by Fealty only. From the Heirs of this Lord it paſſed to the Duke of *Bucks*, and from him to the Earl of *Nottingham*.

STRETTON, in Domeſday-Book called *Stratone*, and thus deſcribed: *Stratone* at the Conqueſt was a Berew or Hamlet belonging to *Overton*, and had the ſame Owner, *viz.* *Judith* the Counteſs of *Huntington*, the Conqueror's Niece, which ſhe firſt obtained by her Marriage with *Waltheof* of *Northumberland*; yet one *Alureda*, a *Saxon*, claimed a fourth Part of it at that Time, but we believe did not obtain his Right at that Juncture, being forced to give Place to Power. In whoſe Poſſeſſion this Manor continued in the Reigns after the Conqueror, we have no Memoirs to inform us, till the Reign of King *Edward* II. when it appears that the King was the immediate Lord of this Manor, and that the King's Eſcheator on the South-ſide of *Trent*, gave an Account of certain Tenements in *Stratton*, formerly belonging to *Nicholas Segnave*, which he held of *John de Segrave*,

grave, by the Service of one Clove-Gilliflower. He left this Manor and other Eſtates to his only Daughter and Heir *Maud*, who marrying *Edmund de Bohun*, carried them all into his Family, in which it continued ſome Time, but how long, we know not.

In the Reign of King *Henry* VI. this Town and Lordſhip of *Stretton* belonged to *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloceſter*, that King's Uncle, at whoſe earneſt Requeſt, the ſaid King by his Letters Patents, dated at *Windſor* 24 *July Reg.* 16. granted to the Tenants of his ſaid Uncle in this Manor, their Heirs and Succeſſors, to be for ever free and exonerated from all Tenths and Quota's of Tenths of Goods and Chattels, which may or ſhall hereafter be granted in Parliament from the Laity; and that they ſhall be taxed to the fifteenth after the ſame Manner as the Boroughs and ancient Villages are and have been, which are Demeſnes of the Crown. At the ſame Time pardoning to the ſame Men of *Stretton* all Debts, Actions and Demands, then due to the ſaid King. In After-times this Manor came into the Family of the *Harringtons*; for by an Inquiſition taken at *Okeham* 22 *Mar.* 14 *Jac.* I. it appears, that after the Death of *John* Lord *Harrington* the Elder, the ſaid Lord died ſeized, among other Things, of the Manor of *Stretton*, which he held in Socage of the Manor of *Eaſt Greenwich*, and by the Rent of ten Shillings *per Ann.*

The Church of this Place is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 7 Pounds 17 Shillings, and unleſs the Advowſon be in the Earl of *Gainsborough*, whoſe Anceſtors bought the *Harrington's* Eſtate, we can't conjecture to whom it belongs.

Within this Pariſh of *Stretton*, tho' near a Mile from the Town it ſelf, and on the very Edge of *Lincolnſhire*, lies a fair Seat called *Stocking-Hall*, the Habitation of *Samuel Brown*, Eſq; who ſerved for this County as a Member of the Parliament which ſat at *Weſtminſter*, 12 *Car.* II. 1660, and was afterward High Sheriff of *Rutland* in the Year 1677, 19 *Car.* II. in which Office his Anceſtors had ſerved their Country in many former Reigns, as *William Brown*, 7 and 15 of King *Edward* IV. the 1ſt of King *Richard* III. and 2d of King *Henry* VII. *Chriſtopher Brown*, the 8th and 16th of *Henry* VII. and 1ſt of *Henry* VIII. *Francis Brown*, the 16th of King *Henry* VIII. and *Anthony Brown*, the 37th of King *Henry* VIII. 5th of K. *Philip* and Q. *Mary*, and 13th of Queen *Elizabeth*.

THISSLETON, a Village, of which we have this Account in Domeſday-Book: At the Conqueſt, one *Erich* a *Saxon*, had Half a Carucate of Land in this Manor, as it was rated to the Geld or Tax. But afterward when the Domeſday-Survey was made, one *Hugo* the Farmer of Counteſs *Judith*, held in this Town, then called *Tiſterton*, one Carucate, and had ſix Villains, having one Carucate, which Eſtate, in the Time of King *Edward*, was valued at 20 Shillings, but at the ſaid Survey at 40. Here was alſo another Manor poſſeſſed at the Conqueſt by one *Siward*, containing half a Carucate of Land, as it was taxed at the Geld; but at the Time of the Survey, *Alfred de Lincoln* held here one Carucate, and had three Villains, and two *Bordarii*, who had Half a Carucate; all which were valued at 20 Shillings in the Time of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, but when the Survey was taken, at ſixty Shillings. Who were Lords after this we find not, till

The 29th of *Edward* I. when *Hugo de Baſſey*, Knt. being then Lord of this Manor, received the King's Writ of Summons to attend him, well fitted with Horſe and Arms, at *Berwick upon Tweed*, from thence to march againſt the *Scots*. His Son or next Heir, *John de Baſſey*, then Lord of *Thiſſleton*, divided the Manor into two Parts, giving one of them to *Nicholas Baſſey* his eldeſt Son, and the other with the Advowſon of the Church to his younger Son *John*, who was Lord of this Manor in the ninth Year of King *Edward* II.

In this Name and Family of *Baſſey*, this Lordſhip of *Thiſſleton* continued, till the 28th Year of King *Henry* VIII. when another

another *John Busſey* dying without Iſſue Male, left only one Daughter, *Agnes*, for his ſole Heir, who became the Wife of Sir *Edmund Brudnell* of *Dean* in *Northamptonſhire*, Knt. but ſhe dying without Iſſue, her Eſtate deſcended to *Anthony Meers*, her next Kinſman and Heir at Law, who, in the twenty-fourth Year of Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſold and conveyed this Manor, together with other Lands in other Places, which he had by Inheritance from the ſaid *Agnes*, to the ſaid Sir *Edmund Brudnell* and his Heirs for ever, who now being made Earls of *Cardigan*, enjoy this Manor and Eſtate. This Family of *Brudnells* were Men of Note after they came into this County, by the Marriage of *Agnes Buſſey*, and the Purchaſe Sir *Edmund* made of her Heir, Mr. *Ant. Meers*; for *Thomas Brudnell*, Eſq; was High Sheriff of this County the 29th of King *Henry* VIII. and *Edward Brudnell*, Eſq; held the ſame Office 6 *Phil.* and *Mary* I. They have a Seat in this County at *Aſton* near *Uppingham*.

Beſides the Manor aforeſaid, it was found by an Inquiſition taken at *Okeham* in this County, 22 *March* 13 *Jac.* I. that *John* Lord *Harrington* the Elder died ſeized, among other Eſtates, of two Meſſuages, and fifty Acres of Land in this Town of *Thiſleton*, which he held of the King *in Capite*, by the hundredth Part of a Knight's Fee.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 3 Pounds 11 Shillings. The Advowſon was in the Family of the *Buſſeys*, when they were Lords of this Manor, as appears from three ſeveral Preſentations made by them, the one in the 3d Year of King *Henry* III. by *Lambert de Buſſey*, who then preſented to the Church of *Thiſleton*; another made in the 33d Year of the ſame King, by Sir *Hugh de Buſſey*, Knt. and another in the 7th Year of King *Edward* II. by Sir *John de Buſſey*, Knt. Son and Heir of Sir *Hugh*, who then preſented *Thomas de Betham* his Chaplain, to the Church of *Thiſleton*, by his Deed dated at *Oxham*, on *Chriſtmas-day*, *Anno Domini* 1313; but it appears by the Accounts in the Court of Augmentations, 3 *Edw.* VI. that the King's Receiver then accounted for the Sum of twenty Shillings, paid by the Rector of *Thiſleton*, to the late Preceptory of *Temple-Bruer*, in *Lincolnſhire*; and the Sum of one Shilling paid out of the ſaid Rectory to the Preceptory of *Dingley* in *Northamptonſhire*. We do not doubt but the Advowſon of this Rectory is at preſent in the Right Honourable the Earl of *Cardigan*, as Lord of the Manor.

Mr. *Henry Foſter* of this Town, did by his laſt Will and Teſtament, dated 30 *Aug.* 1702, give ten Pounds a Year to a School-maſter, for the Time being, to teach ſuch poor Children, whoſe Parents are not able to give them that Education, to read in the *Engliſh* Bible, and to learn them the Catechiſm uſed in the Church of *England*, making the Juſtices of this County, and their Succeſſors, Truſtees, as is mentioned in *Empingham* above.

TIGHE, or *Tye*, a Village bordering upon *Leiceſterſhire*, of which we have this Deſcription in Domeſday-Book: At the Conqueſt, one *Godwin* a *Saxon*, held this Manor, being then taxed at one Carucate of Land and an half, tho' the whole Land was five Carucates. But afterward when the Conqueror's Survey was made, *Robert Mellet* held here two Carucates, which had on it fifteen Villains having four Carucates. Here was alſo a Meadow of four Furlongs in Length, and as many in Breadth, with a Mill of two Shillings; all which together were valued at that Time at four Pounds.

In the 29th Year of King *Edward* I. *John de Folvile*, then Lord of this Manor, received the King's Writ, then commanding him to attend him, well fitted with Horſe and Arms, on the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*, at *Berwick upon Tweed*, from thence to march againſt the *Scots*. This *John* was one of the Knights of the Shire for this County in ſeveral Parliaments, during the Reign of this King. This Manor continued ſome Succeſſions in this Family; for in the 16th Year of King *Edward* III. *John Folvile* Lord of

Ashby-Folvile in *Leicestershire*, granted to *William Kaythorp*, Parson of the Church of that Place, the Manor of *Tye* in the County of *Rutland*, and all other Lands and Tenements, which *Alice de Folvile* his Mother held in Dower, after the Death of *Eustachius de Folvile* his Father, which Grant was certainly in Trust; (Clergymen appearing in those Days most proper Trustees in divers Respects) and accordingly that in the 37th Year of the same King *Edward* III. the said *William Kaythorp* did convey over the said Manor of *Tye*, &c. which he had of the Gift of *John Folvile*, Knt. to *Jeffrey Folvile*, Knt. and *Isabel* his Wife; which *Jeffrey* was the second Son of Sir *John Folvile* abovementioned, and at length his Heir, his elder Brother dying without Issue.

In later Times the Family of *Helwells* became Lords of this Manor, as also of Part of *Whitsundine* in this County, and *Stamsby* and *Gunby* in *Lincolnshire*; all which Lordships came by the Heirs general into the Family of the *Sherards*, *Thomas Sherard* of *Stapleford* in the said County of *Leicester*, having, about the Reign of King *Henry* VII. married *Margaret*, the sole Heir of *John de Helwell*, Esq; This *Thomas* was great Grandfather to Sir *William Sherard*, Knt. whom his late Majesty King *Charles* I. of blessed Memory, by his Letters Patents, dated 10 *July Reg.* 3. created Lord *Sherard*, and Baron of *Trim* in *Ireland*, whose Son and Heir the Right Honourable *Bennet* Lord *Sherard*, or his Descendants, are the present Lords of this Manor. This Family of *Sherards* are descended from *Shirard*, who lived in *England* in the Conqueror's Reign, and had great Possessions in the Counties of *Chester* and *Lancaster*. This Family of the *Sherards* have been long noted Gentlemen in this County; for we find *Lawrence Sherard*, 16 *Hen.* VI. *Robert Sherard*, 31 ditto, *Jeffrey Sherard*, 8 *Edw.* IV. and 20 ditto; as also 2 *Rich.* III. *Thomas Sherard* 10 and 21 *Hen.* VII. and *George Sherard* 36 *Hen.* VIII. and 4 *Eliz.* to have been High Sheriffs of this County.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 14*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* The Advowson was in the 33d Year of King *Henry* III. in *William Folvile*, Knt. who then presented to the Church of *Tye* as Patron of the same; but in the 50th Year of King *Edward* I. *Oliver Sutton* being then Bishop of *Lincoln*, the Lord *Edmund*, the King's Brother, (who then bore the Title of King of *Sicily*) presented to this Church of *Tye*. The Lady *Joan de Folvile*, by Reason of the Guardianship and Custody of *Alice* her Daughter, the sole Heir of *William Folvile*, deceased, did contest with the said Lord *Edmund*, about his Right of Presentation to this Church, but soon withdrew her Pretensions. The present Patron is the Right Honourable *Bennet* Lord *Sherard*, or his Heirs.

In this Church are two ancient Monuments, known to be such, by the Character, for the Date is not legible, *viz.* for *William Sboile*, Batchelor of Law, and *John Blonfield*. There is also a Gravestone in the Middle of the Chancel, for Mr. *James Adamson*, a *Scotchman*, who was Rector of this Church, and in the Times of the late Rebellion, approved himself a sound Royalist, as well in Sufferings as obeying his King. He was one and thirty Years Rector of this Church, and died 8 *March* 1661.

WHISSENDINE, *Wichingedene*, *Whissendone*, *Wyssenden*, or *Whissundine*, as it is variously written in our Records. At the Coming of *William* the *Norman*, Earl *Wallef* (or *Waltheof*) held *Wichedene*, which was rated to the Tax or Geld at four Carucates. The whole Land was twelve Carucates; but afterwards, when the Survey, called Domesday-Book, was made, *Hugo de Hotot*, who was the Farmer under *Judith* Countess of *Huntington*, held here five Carucates, and had twenty seven Villains, and six *Bordarii*, or Cottagers, who had eight *Carucates*. In the Time of King *Edward* the Confessor, the whole Manor was valued at 8 Pounds *per Ann.* but when the Survey was made at 13 Pounds a Year.

In the following Reigns, from the Conqueror to King *Edward* II. we have no Account in whose Hands this Manor was, but in the Time of the later, *Reg.* 9. we find

find the Manor divided among several Lords, viz. *Thomas Wakes*, who held one Moiety of *Whessindon* with *Robert de Helewelle*, and *Richard de Harington*, and *John de Wittelebirye*, who were Lords of the other Moiety. The Family of *Wake* were in Possession of their Moiety, in the 23d Year of King *Edward* III. when *Thomas* Lord *Wake* dying seized of this Estate without Issue, left it to his Sister and Heir *Margaret*, then Countess of *Kent*, and Widow of *Edmund* of *Woodstock* Earl of *Kent*, second Son of King *Edward* I. Her Sons, *Edmund* and *John*, both of them successively Earls of *Kent*, inherited this Estate, and died seized of it; but leaving no Issue, *Joan* their Sister, then Wife of Sir *Thomas Holland*, Knt. became their Heir, and left it to her Son *Thomas Holland*, who in her Right became Lord *Wake* and Earl of *Kent*. His Sons *Thomas* and *Edmund* inherited successively this Estate after their Father's Death, and the Honour that came by their Grandmother, but both dying without Issue, their large Estate became dividable among their five Sisters and Heirs, of whom *Eleanor* the Eldest obtained this Manor upon the Partition. She married twice, to wit, *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, and *Edward Charlton* Lord *Powis*; but by them had only Daughters, of which *Joan* her third Daughter, left *Henry Grey* her Son and Heir, the Inheritance of this Manor of *Wissenden*, with its Appertinances, which he held of the King *in Capite*, by the Service of the hundredth Part of a Knight's Fee. His Son *Richard*, and Grandson *John*, succeeded him in this Manor, and held it by the same Tenure, till the Death of the later, which happened in the tenth Year of King *Henry* VII. The *Helewells* Estate remained in that Name also, till about the same King's Reign, when by an Heir Female it passed to the *Sherards*, who at present enjoy it; the Right Honourable the Heir of *Bennet* Lord *Sherard*, being now, or lately, Lord of it. *William de Helewell*, of this Family, was Knight of the Shire for this County, 6 *Edw.* II.

The Estate of *Richard de Harrington* in this Town, (called *Morehall*) was passed in the Reign of King *Edward* II. to the Earl of *Richmond*, of whom *Matthew Bron* held it by the Rent of four Pounds *per Ann.* The *Whittleburies* (which were a Family of great Antiquity in this Town) held their Part of this Town divers Successions; for *Alberick de Wittlebury*, Son of the fore-mentioned *John*, paid to King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 12. 12 Shillings and 6 Pence, as a Relief for one Messuage, 22 Yard-lands and an half, and 20 Acres of Meadow in *Wissenden*, held of that King *in Capite*, by the 8th Part of a Knight's Fee, and his Son *Thomas* in the same Reign, *Anno* 25. paid the like Sum for a Relief for the same Estate. In the third Year of King *Henry* IV. it was found, that *Alfred* the Son and Heir of *John Wittlebury*, held the same Estate of the King *in Capite*, as of his Manor of *Huntington*, by the same Service. This Estate, with two other Manors in this Town, are now all united by the Name of the Manors of *Morehall*, *Whittlebury* and *Powis*, and are in the Possession of a younger Son of the Lord *Sherard* or his Heirs. The Family of *Whittlebury*, as it was one of the most ancient, so it was for a Time one of the most eminent Families of Gentry in this County; for *Alberick de Whittlebury*, 9 *Edw.* I. *John de Whittlebury*, (who was also Knight of the Shire, 1 and 2 *Edw.* III.) 47 *Edw.* III. and 1. 5. and 11 *Rich.* II. were High Sheriffs of this County, and we suppose another *John* was Knight of the Shire for this County, 5 and 7 *Rich.* II.

The Church of *Whissundine* is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 7 Pounds, and one Shilling, which being too small a Maintenance for a Minister, Mr. *Henry Foster* of *Thistleton*, by his last Will, gave and granted ten Pounds *per Ann.* out of his Estate in *Swinshead* and *Buckminster* in *Lincolnshire* above-mentioned, to augment the Vicarage for ever, settled as is above related in *Empingham*. The Advowson of the Church was in the 17th Year of King *Edward* I. in

the Monaſtery of *Lundors*, or *Lindores*, in the County of *Fife* in *Scotland*; for Sir *John Sepinbourne*, Knt. and Friar, *John de Lundors*, as Procurators of the Abbot and Convent of the ſaid Monaſtery, did preſent to this Church of *Wiſſenden*; but in the next Reign it ſeems, as if the Patronage of it was ſome way or other alienated from that Monaſtery, becauſe, in the 14th Year of King *Edward* II. the Regiſter of *Lincoln* ſhews that *John Prieſt* of *Stynclington* was preſented to the Vicarage of this Church of *Whiſſonden*, by the Prior and Convent of *Sempringham* in *Lincolnſhire*, and admitted to the ſame at *Newark* by *Henry Bergherſh*, then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, 28 *May* 1321.

The Rectory all this while was appropriated to the ſaid Monaſteries, who had the Preſentation to the Vicarage, as is made probable by this. That at the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, the Priory of *Sempringham* above-ſaid was in Poſſeſſion of the Rectory of *Whiſſundene*, which was in Leaſe to *Michael Raine*, at the yearly Rent of twenty-two Pounds, demiſed to him by an Indenture under the Seal of that Convent, dated 20 *June* 1537, 26 *Hen.* VIII. The preſent Patron of the Vicarage (if not the Impropriator) is the Right Honourable the Lord *Sheward*. In the Chancel of this Church is an Alabaſter Tomb for *Bartholomew Villers*, ſecond Son of *William Villers* of *Brokesby* in *Leiceſterſhire*, and *Margaret* his Wife. It is ancient, but ſo much defaced, that the Date and Pedigree of the Wife, an Heireſs, doth not appear; but we judge her to have been one of the Daughters of *Thomas Holland* the Elder, Lord *Wake*, and Earl of *Kent*, Siſter and one of the Heirs of the laſt Lord, *Edmund*.

WHITWELL, a ſmall Village, ſituate on the Banks of the River *Guaſh*, of which we have this Deſcription in Domeſday-Book. At the Entrance of the *Norman* Conqueror, one *Boſy* a *Saxon*, was Lord of this Manor of *Witewelle*, which was then taxed to the Geld at one Carucate, but the Land was three Carucates. Afterwards at the Time of the Survey, when Domeſday-Book was drawn up, one *Herbertus* held here in Farm of Counteſs *Judith*, the Conqueror's Niece, one Carucate of Land, with ſix Villains and four *Bordarii*, who had two Carucates. There were alſo here at that Time a Church, and a Prieſt, twenty Acres of Meadow, and one Mill, of the Value of twelve Pence; as alſo a Paſture-Wood (*ſilva per loca paſtilis*) of ſix Furlongs, and ſix Perches in Length, and three Furlongs and thirteen Perches in Breadth; all which were then valued at forty Shillings.

Judith the Counteſs diſpleaſing her Uncle the Conqueror, was ſtript of the vaſt Eſtate he had given her, and it was ſettled on her Daughters, *Maud*, *Alice* and *Judith*, but to which of them this Manor fell, we know not, and ſo are at no Certainty in whoſe Hands it was, till the Reign of King *Edward* II. when the Prior of the Hoſpital of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem* is ſaid to be Lord of this Manor of *Whitwell*, but who gave it that Order, we are not fully informed. Theſe Hoſpitalers were alſo called Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, and are now called Knights of *Malta*. Their Order was diſſolved in *England*, by a Statute made in the 32d Year of King *Hen.* VIII. when it ſeems that this Eſtate was granted to the *Harringtons* of *Exton*, in which Family it continued ſeveral Succeſſions; for in the Reign of Q. *Mary*, *Anno* 1. Sir *John Harrington*, Knt. died ſeized of it, which he held of that Queen in *Capite*, by Knight's Service, and ſo in like Manner, 13 *Jac.* I. *John* Lord *Harrington* the Elder died ſeized of it, and left it to his Son *John* Lord *Harrington*, who dying without Iſſue, his Siſter *Lucy*, married to *Edward* Earl of *Bedford*, was his Heir; but being a very profuſe Lady, ſold it to Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, Knt. by whoſe Heireſs and Daughter *Julian*, it paſſed by Marriage to the Family of *Noels*, afterwards Viſcounts *Cambden*, and now Earls of *Gainſborough*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it is now, as we ſuppoſe, but in a younger Branch.

The Family *Flore*, or *Flower* (a Name of great Note anciently in this County) had a Seat in this Town, with an Eſtate of

of Freehold thereunto belonging, *viz.* two Meſſuages, twenty Acres of Meadow, and one Water-Mill, which they held of the Prior of *John* of *Jeruſalem* in *England*, as of his Manor of *Whitwell*, by the Rent of 7 Shillings *per Ann.* and Suit of Court, as was found by an Inquiſition taken at *Ketton* in this County, 15 *Hen.* VIII. after the Death of *Richard Flower*, Eſq; who left it, with other Eſtates, to *Roger Flower* his Son. This Family of *Flore*, or, as they wrote their Name, *Floure* and *Flower*, was of ſo great Antiquity, Eminency, and Continuance in this County, that we can't but take a particular Notice of it, as Knight's of the Shire, who were *William Flore*, 6 *Rich.* II. *Roger Flore*, 20 ditto, and 1 and 4 *Hen.* IV. *John Flore*, 6 *Hen.* IV. the former, or another *Roger Flore*, 2 *Hen.* V. who was alſo Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in the 4th, 5th and 7th Years of that King, and 1 K. *Hen.* VI. but they officiated much longer in the Office of High Sheriff for this County; for *William Flore*, 6 *Rich.* II. *Thomas Flore*, 9 *Hen.* VI. as alſo the 20th and 29th *ditto*, and the 5th and 10th of *Edward* IV. *Richard Floure*, 22 *Hen.* VII. and *John Floure*, 11 and 19 of Q. *Eliz.* bore that Office. There were alſo certain Lands in this Town, formerly belonging to the Hoſpital of *Burton St. Lazarus* in *Leiceſterſhire*, which were given by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 36. to *John Dudley*, then Viſcount *Liſle*, and afterwards Earl firſt of *Warwick*, and then of *Northumberland*, upon a reſerved Rent of forty-nine Shillings *per Annum*.

The Rectory of this Church is valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* and the Patron is, or lately was Mr. *Noel*, a younger Branch of the *Gainsborough* Family, who is Lord of the Manor. In the 32d Year of the Reign of King *Edward* I. Friar *William de Tolehall*, Prior of the Hoſpital of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, preſented to this Church of *Whitwell*; and 'tis probable, that after the Manor came to the Family of *Harringtons*, the Advowſon paſſed along with it, and ſo came into the Family of *Noel*, who now have it.

In this Church was, before the Suppreſſion, a Chantry in our Lady's Chapel, founded by *Richard Wightwell*, Prieſt, one of the Canons of the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*; and the Particulars of it being ſurveyed by certain Commiſſioners appointed for that Purpoſe, by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 2. were thus certified by them, *viz.*

'That this Chantry was founded for 'the Maintenance of one Prieſt, to ſing 'there for ever, and that it hath be- 'longing to it of Lands and Tenements, 'lying in divers Places in the Counties 'of *Rutland* and *Lincoln*, to the yearly 'Value of 107 Shillings and a Penny, 'of which there is in Rent reſolute '3 *s.* 4 *d.* ſo that there remaineth to the 'Chantry Prieſt clear 103 Shillings and 'nine Pence, out of which he payeth 'Tenths to the King 9 *s.* 11 *d.* yearly. 'He is named Sir *Robert Suckling*, aged '46 Years, of honeſt Converſation, and 'hath always heretofore been exerciſed 'in the Education of Youth in Learning, 'but is unable to ſerve a Cure, becauſe 'he is purblind. At the Suppreſſion in 'the ſaid ſecond Year of King *Edward* 'VI. there was found in it, and belong- 'ing to it one Chalice weighing 20 'Ounces of Silver, which was delivered 'into the Jewel-houſe, and the Orna- 'ments, Goods and Chattles were valu- 'ed at 13 *s.* 11 *d.*

The Lands and Tenements belonging to this Chantry, and mentioned in our Books, are, 1. One Tenement, ſituated at the Eaſt End of the Town of *Normanton*, towards *Empingham*, with one little Croft or Pightel at the North End of the ſame, and divers Lands in the Fields of *Normanton*, then in the Tenure of *John Sherwood*, at the Rent of eleven Shillings *per Ann.* 2. One Tenement in *Great Hambleton*, ſituate over againſt the Church-yard, called the Chantry houſe, with a ſmall Parcel of Land on the North-ſide of the ſame. 3. A Cloſe in *Nether Hambleton*, with certain Lands thereunto belonging, demiſed to *William Fowler*, at the yearly Rent of twenty-two Shillings and eight Pence; all which Lands and Tenements King *Edward* VI. by his Let-

ters Patents, bearing Date 16 *Feb. Reg.* 3. granted to *Edward Warner* and *John Goſſwike*, who by their Deed dated 20 *Feb.* of the ſame Year, conveyed over the ſame to *Robert Harlottle*, his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever.

This County hath given the Titles of Earl and Duke to divers Families, and the firſt was to ſome of the Royal. viz.

Edward the eldeſt Son of *Edmund* of *Langley*, the fifth Son of King *Edward* III. who was created Earl of *Rutland*, 25 *Feb.* 13 *Rich.* II. but to enjoy that Title no longer than his Father's Life, being, after his Death, Duke of *York*. With his Honour he obtained a Grant of the Caſtle, Town and Lordſhip of *Okeham*, with the Shrievalty of this County, and many other Preferments and Eſtates. He was after made Duke of *Aumarle* by the ſaid King *Richard*; but *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter* aſſuming the Title of King ſoon after, he was ſtript of that Honour, and reduced to his Earldom of *Rutland* and *Corke*; but afterward ſo far recovered King *Henry*'s Favour, that he was reſtored to his hereditary Title of Duke of *York*. He left no Iſſue; ſo that his Nephew, the Son of *Richard* Earl of *Cambridge*, *viz.*

Richard Plantagenet was found to be his next Heir. He was Heir alſo by his Mother to *Edmund Mortimer* Earl of *March*, being the Son of ANNE, the Daughter of *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, and Siſter of *Edmund*, the laſt Earl of *March* of that Name, who died without Iſſue, 5 *Hen.* V. He was deſcended by his Mother from *Cicely*, the only Daughter of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, and as of the elder Family claimed the Throne againſt *Henry* VI. in which Quarrel he loſt his Life at the Battle of *Wakefield*, but leaving many Children, *Edward* his eldeſt Son carried on the Conteſt for the Throne, and became King, and then

Edmund his next Son was created Earl of *Rutland*, but enjoyed the Honour but a little while, being barbarouſly ſtabbed by the Lord *Clifford* preſently after the Battle of *Wakefield*, being then but 12 Years old, *Anno Domini* 1460. Thus this Title expired in the Males of the Royal Family, but after ſome Time revived in the Deſcendants from the Female Branch; for *Anne*, the eldeſt Daughter of *Richard* Duke of *York* above-mentioned, marrying Sir *Thomas St. Leger*, had by him one ſole Daughter and Heir *Anne*, who became the Wife of *George Manners* Lord *Roos*, who dying in the fifth Year of K. *Henry* VIII. left Iſſue by the ſaid *Anne*

Thomas Manners Lord *Roos*, who, in Conſideration of his high Deſcent, was, on 28 *June* 17 *Hen.* VIII. advanced to the Title and Dignity of the Earl of *Rutland*, with an Entail to himſelf, and the Heirs Males of his Body, and an Augmentation of two Flower *de Luce's*, and a Lion paſſant-gardant to his Arms. He being forward in promoting the Divorce of Queen *Catharine* from that King, was much in his Favour, and got thereby a large Share of the Lands and Lordſhips of divers diſſolved Monaſteries in ſeveral Counties. He died 20 *Sept.* 1543. and was buried in the Chancel of the Church of *Boſton* (near *Belvoir Caſtle* his Seat) in *Leiceſterſhire*, where a Monument for himſelf and his Counteſs *Eleanor* is ſtill remaining. He left a numerous Iſſue, *viz.* five Sons, and ſix Daughters, of which

Henry

Henry his eldeſt Son inherited his Honour and the Bulk of his Eſtate. He having behaved himſelf well in the *Scotch* Expedition, 1 *Edw.* VI. was made Conſtable of *Nottingham* Caſtle, and Chief Juſtice of *Shirwood Foreſt*, 2 *Edw.* VI. Warden of the Eaſt and Middle Marches towards *Scotland*, 3 *Edw.* VI. and Captain General of all the Forces then about to paſs the Seas into *France*, 3 & 4 *Phil.* & *Mary*, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Nottingham* and *Rutland*, 1 *Eliz.* and laſtly, Lord Preſident of the Council for the Northern Parts of the Realm, and Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter. He died 17 *Sept.* 1563. 5 *Eliz.* and left

Edward his eldeſt Son and Heir his Succeſſor. What was moſt memorable of him in his Life is graved on his Tombſtone at *Botsford*, *viz.* That he was Captain in the Expedition into the North againſt the Earls of *Weſtmorland* and *Northumberland*, who were in Rebellion, 11 *Eliz.* That he was Lieutenant, and of the Counſel to *Thomas* Earl of *Suſſex*, at that Time *Generaliſſimo* of that Queen's Forces; that he was Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Lincoln*, and Knight of the Garter. He departed this Life, 14 *April* 1587, without Iſſue Male, which conſidering, that his Title of Lord *Ros* after his Death, would paſs to his Heir General, becauſe it came to his Family by the Mother Side, but the Earldom was entailed on the Male Iſſue, he ſettled his Eſtate ſo, as both Honours might be ſupported; *Elizabeth* his Daughter, who married Sir *William Cecil* Lord *Burghleigh*, carrying the Barony into that Family; and *John* his Brother obtaining the Earldom of *Rutland*, as the next Heir Male. He was a Traveller in his younger Years, but coming to an Age fit for Action. He was a Colonel of Foot in the *Iriſh* Wars, Conſtable of *Nottingham* Caſtle, and Lord Lieutenant of *Nottinghamſhire*; and laſtly, was ſent an Ambaſſador into *Denmark* to the Chriſtening of that King's Son. He died 15 *Feb.* 1587. To him ſucceeded

Roger his Son and Heir. He was Lord Lieutenant of *Lincolnſhire*, Conſtable of *Nottingham* Caſtle, and Chief Juſtice of *Shirwood-Foreſt*; he was ſent with the Order of the Garter to the King of *Denmark*. He died without Iſſue 26 *June* 1612, leaving

Francis his Brother the Heir of his Honour and Eſtate. He travelled young, and had great Favours ſhewed him in all the Courts of *Europe*. Returning home, he was knighted at the Coronation of King *James* I. and after his Brother's Death made Lord Lieutenant of *Lincolnſhire*, Juſtice in Eire of all the King's Foreſts, and Chaſes on the North Side of *Trent*, Knt. of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. He was one of the Lords who were ſpecially appointed to attend his Majeſty in his Journey to *Scotland*, and had the Command of his Majeſty's great Ships and Pinnaces, which were ſent to fetch Prince *Charles* out of *Spain*. And becauſe he was concerned that the Title of Lord *Ros* was gone out of his Family by the Marriage of the Heir general into that of the *Cecils*, and was made uſe of by them; he procured a Patent bearing Date 22 *July* 14 *Jac.* I. whereby it was declared, That in Conſideration that he was poſſeſſed of the Land and Barony of *Hamlake*, he ſhould thenceforth be accepted and called Lord *Roos* of *Hamlake*, and that his Son and Heir ſhould enjoy the ſame Name, and Title, but he died without Iſſue Male, 17 *Decemb.* 1632, 8 *Car.* I. His Brother

Sir *George Maners* obtained the Earldom, as the next Heir, which he enjoyed near ten Years, but died without Iſſue, 29 *Mar.* 1641, and ſo the Title of Earl fell to

John Maners, Eſq; who was then ſeated at *Haddon* in the County of *Derby*, as next Heir Male, deſcended from *Thomas Maners*, the firſt Earl of *Rutland*, by *John Maners* his ſecond Son, who by *Dorothy* the Daughter of Sir *George Vernon* of *Haddon* had Sir *George Maners*, who was the Father of this *John*, to whom the Earldom now came. His Son *John*, who was called Lord *Ros* in his Father's Life-time, was ſummoned to Parliament 31 *Car.* II. by the Title of *John* Lord *Maners* of *Haddon*, but his Father dying

the ſame Year, he became Earl of *Rutland* in 1703, by the Name of

John Manners, the ſecond Earl of that Name. He was farther advanced by her Majeſty Queen *ANNE*, to the Titles of Marqueſs of *Granby*, and Duke of *Rutland*, which Titles his Succeſſors enjoy. He was married thrice, *viz.* 1. to the Lady ANNE *Pierpoint*, eldeſt Daughter to *Henry* Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter*, by whom he had two Sons, but their Mother dying, divorced by the Court Chriſtian, her Children were diſabled from inheriting, and the Earl was allowed again to marry, which he accordingly did. 2. To *Diana*, Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Aylesbury*, Widow of Sir *Seymour Shirley*, Bart. whom he ſurvived, and having no Children by her, married, 3. *Catharine* the Daughter of *Baptiſt* Viſcount *Camden*, by whom he had two Sons, *John* who inherited the Earldom, and Lord *Thomas Baptiſt Manners*. He died in an advanced Age in 1711, leaving this fair Character behind, *viz.* That he was a Man of unblemiſhed Morals, generous and hoſpitable, without the leaſt Appearance of Vanity; a loyal Subject, a worthy Patriot of his Country, a Lover of the Church, and a liberal Patron to its Clergy. He was courteous to his neighbouring Gentry, an indulgent Father to his Children and Grand-children, generous and kind to his Servants, and very bountiful to the Poor, of which, beſides his daily Alms, he gave a laſting Proof, by enlarging, a little before his Death, the Hoſpital firſt founded by his Anceſtors, and endowing it with a ſufficient Maintenance for more poor Brethren, and being full of good Works, died in a good old Age.

John his Son ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate, and is the preſent Duke of *Rutland*. He took for his firſt Wife *Catharine*, the ſecond Daughter of *William* Lord *Ruſſel*, and Siſter to the late Duke of *Bedford*, by whom he had four Sons, and as many Daughters, *viz. John* Lord *Ros*, and after his Grandfather's Death Marqueſs of *Granby*, *William*, *Edward* and *Thomas*. She died in Childbed in the Year 1711, and in the next Year this Duke married *Lucinda*, Siſter of *Bennet* Lord *Sherard*, but by her has no Child as yet.

BARONETS *of this County are*

SIR *Edward Noel* of *Brooke*, Knt. created 22 *May* 1611, ſince become Viſcount *Camden*, — N° 34.

Sir *James Harrington* of *Ridlington*, Knt. *Ditto*, — N° 43

Thomas Muckworth of *Normanton*, Eſq; 4 *June* 1619, — N° 107

Abel Barker of *Hambleton*, Eſq; 9 *Sept.* 1663, — N° 768

The

The Natural Hiſtory of this County.

NAture hath been bountiful to this ſmall Shire, becauſe what is Plenty here, would be Scarcity in other Shires of larger Extent. Here are no waſte Commons, quaggy Marſhes, or barren Places, but all fruitful and profitable; every Element affords Man as much Benefit almoſt as can be expected from it; for,

1. The Air is ſweet, pleaſant and healthful, the Country being free almoſt from all the unwholeſome Fogs and Miſts, which ariſe from Ditches, Moors, and large Rivers, there being in the whole County but one Stream that deſerves the Name of a River, and that is the *Guaſh*, or *Waſh*, as it is commonly called, tho' there be diverſe Rivulets and Brooks, which run from moſt Parts of the County into it, by which the Inhabitants are ſupplied with as wholeſome Waters as Air.

2. The Water here is as plentiful as good. The River *Guaſh* with a full Stream croſſeth the County from Weſt to Eaſt, almoſt in the Middle, ſupplying many of the Towns with excellent Water for their Family Uſes, and affording good Plenty of Fiſh. Moſt of the other Towns and Villages, upon which the *Guaſh* touches not, have pretty Rivulets and Brooks which paſs by them. *Okeham* is almoſt compaſſed with them, and *Uppingham* on two Sides is waſhed with them. The *Welland*, tho' it be not in the County, yet with a circling Courſe ſo parts it from *Northamptonſhire* and *Leiceſterſhire*, that almoſt all the Southern and Eaſtern Parts have good Supplies of Fiſh as well as Waters from it. Here are no Mineral Waters as far as we can find.

3. The Soil of this County is very fruitful both for Corn and Paſture, on which are fed many Cattle, but eſpecially Sheep. The Vale of *Catmos*, in which *Okeham* ſtands, being ſo fruitful in both Corn-ground and Paſture, that were not it for its ſmall Extent, it might vie with the Vales of *Whiteboſe* or *Belvoir*. As to the Nature of the Soil, namely that it is ſo red, that it tinges the Fleeces of the Sheep that lie upon it, we have rejected it as a Miſtake from the Authority of Mr. *Wright*, who we ſuppoſe made a particular Inquiry into it; but ſince Dr. *Fuller* tells us, that there were a Sort of poor Men called *Raddlemen*, or *Reddlemen*, peculiar to this County, who went up and down the neighbouring Parts, carrying Packs of Red-ſtones, or Oker, which they ſold to the Country Farmers and Jobbers for the Marking their Sheep; and it would be well nigh, as diſcernable and laſting as Pitch-brands, and leſs hurtful to the Fleeces; it is more than probable, that the Red-lands in this County, at leaſt in ſome Parts of it, were of a clear different Nature from thoſe in other Counties, partaking ſomething of the Oker-redneſs, and ſo might make the Sheeps Fleeces reddiſh, eſpecially in folding upon Lands broken up by the Plough, which might touch the Oker-mines. Upon *Witchley-heath*, between *Ketton* and *Tinewell* in *Eaſt Hundred*, we find ſome Marks or Pits in our Maps, called the Quarries, which we ſuppoſe were Holes in the Earth, out of which formerly ſome Sort of Building-ſtone hath been dug; but the Vein being long ſince exhauſted, we have no Account of any ſuch Quarries here either by Mr. *Wright* or any other Hiſtorians, who treat of this County.

4. Fire is as neceſſary for human Life, as Water, or Corn and Cattle, and therefore it ought to be reckoned as a great Part of the Plenty of this County, that

it produces an Abundance of Wood for Firing, which is a great Convenience to the Inland Counties. It is very probable that Wood was more plentiful in ancient Times here, than now it is, becauſe we have Reaſon to think that *Oakham* is now ſeated where Oaks once grew, and the Valley of *Catmus* (if Mr. *Cambden*'s Derivation be true, that it comes from *Coet-Maes*, *i. e.* a Field full of Woods) was but a large Wood, but however that be, (for ſuch Derivations are not much to be depended upon) we may juſtly believe, that that Extent of Land called *The Foreſt of Rutland*, or *Leyfield*, and *Old Foreſt*, which took up the greateſt Part of *Okeham* Hundred, and Part of *Martinſley* Hundred, was once all Wood, tho' now they are in a great Meaſure deſtroyed, and ſome Towns built within the Purlein of that Foreſt. On which Account, becauſe ſome Towns enjoy divers Privileges, and others adjacent may falſly pretend to the ſame, we have thought it convenient to ſet down the Bounds and Limits of *Lefield* and *Beaumont* Foreſt, according to a Survey late in the Poſſeſſion of *Baptiſt* Viſcount *Cambden* deceaſed, and tranſcribed by Mr. *Wright* in his Hiſtory of *Rutlandſhire*, *viz.*

Beginning at *Flitteresſe* Corner in the Field of *Oakham*, it goes Weſtward, taking in all *Braunſton* high Meadows, the *Wiſh*, and *Withcot* Sail, and ſo proceeds taking in *Bittlewell* Sail, and *Cockly* Sail, and ſo to *Steerwood*, and then taking in *Tinford-Bridge*, it takes in *Belton* and *Wardly* Towns, and ſo proceeds to *Beaumont* Sail and *Preſton-Underwoods*, and ſo about to *Long-Bridge* by *Caldecot*, taking in *Caldecot* and *Snelſton* Fields, and ſo up to *Liddington*, taking in all *Uppingham-Brand*, and the Eaſt-Field, and ſo taking in all *Ayſton* common Fields, it proceeds by *Ridlington* to *Brooke*, and then up to *Brook-Mill*, and ſo to *Fliteriſh*, where the Circuit or Perambulation began, containing within the ſaid Limits theſe following Towns, *viz.* *Brook*, *Braunſton*, *Belton*, *Wardly*, the Manor of *Leigh*, *Ridlington*, *Uppingham*, *Ayſton*, *Stoke*, *Liddington*, *Snelſton* and *Caldecot*.

Having finiſhed the *Natural Hiſtory* of this County, we ſhall add *Draiton*'s Encomium of it to grace our Deſcription, in which his Muſe thus ſpeaks to *Rutland*:

Leve not thy ſelf the leſs, althe' the leaſt thou art,
What thou in Greatneſs want'ſt, wiſe Nature doth impart,
In Goodneſs of thy Soil, and more delicious Mould,
Surveying of the Iſle, the Sun did ne'er behold.
Bring forth that *Britiſh* Vale, and be it ne'er ſo rare;
But *Catmus* with that Vale for Richneſs may compare.
What Foreſt Nymph is found, how brave ſoe'er ſhe be,
But *Liſfeld* ſhews her ſelf as brave a Nymph as ſhe.
Whatever River roſe from Bank, or ſwelling Hill,
Than *Rutland*'s wandring *Guaſh*, a delicater Rill.
Small Shire, that canſt produce to thy Proportion good,
One Vale of ſpecial Name, one Foreſt, and one Flood.
O *Catmus*, thou fair Vale, come on in Graſs and Corn,
That Beaver ne'er be ſaid thy Siſterhood to Scorn.
And let thy *Okeham* boaſt to have no little Grace,
That her the pleaſed Fates did in thy Boſom place.
And *Liſfeld*, as thou art a Foreſt, live ſo free,
That every Foreſt Nymph may praiſe the Sports in thee.
And down to *Widland*'s Courſe, O *Guaſh*, run ever clear,
To honour, and to be much honoured by this Shire.

The

The ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY of this County.

THIS County did anciently belong to the See of *Lincoln*; but upon the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, King *Henry* VIII. erecting ſix new Biſhopricks, turned the great Abbey of *Peterborough* into a Cathedral, and having placed a Biſhop and ſix Prebends there, took this County and *Northampton* from the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and made them a See for the Biſhop of *Peterborough*, as they continue to this Day. In this See there is but one Archdeacon, *viz.* That of *Northampton*, who hath the Juriſdiction of this County. There are but 48 Pariſh Churches in this County, and of them twelve are impropriate.

The Monaſteries of this County.

OKEHAM, an Hoſpital dedicated to St. *John* and St. ANNE, erected in this Manner: King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 21. granted a Licenſe to *William Dalby* of *Euton*, to found and eſtabliſh a certain Hoſpital at *Okeham*, to conſiſt of two Chaplains, whereof one of them to be a perpetual *Cuſtos*, and the other removable, and twelve poor Men, to pray for the good Eſtate of the ſaid King, and *Iſabel* his Queen; and after their Deceaſe, for their Souls, and for the Soul of *Anne* his late Queen deceaſed; and for the late Kings and Queens Souls, and for the good Eſtate of the ſaid *William Dalby* and *Agnes* his Wife; and after their Deceaſe, for their Souls and the Souls of all the Faithful deceaſed; with Licenſe to the ſaid *William Dalby* to give and aſſign to the ſaid Hoſpital one Meſſuage and two Acres of Land in *Okeham*; with a Licenſe alſo to give and Aſſign the Advowſon, Patronage, and Collation of the ſaid Hoſpital to the Prior and Convent of St. *Anne* of the Order of *Carthuſians* at *Coventry*, being of the ſaid King's Foundation; With a Licenſe alſo to the ſaid Prior and Convent, to give and aſſign out of their Poſſeſſions an yearly Rent of 40 Pounds to the *Cuſtos* of the ſaid Hoſpital, for the Maintenance of the ſaid *Cuſtos* and twelve poor Men, and their Succeſſors for ever, wherever they are pleaſed to aſſign.

After this, in the Year 1421, 1 *Hen.* V. *Roger Flore* of *Okeham*, Eſq; (who had married *Catharine*, the Daughter and Heireſs of the ſaid *William Dalby*) reciting the Foundation of the ſaid Hoſpital according to the above-ſpecified Licenſe, in a certain Place called *Chamberlain's Croſt*, within the Pariſh of *Okeham*; reciting alſo, that the ſaid *William Dalby* had reſerved Power to himſelf, and the ſaid *Roger*, who now by his Death was become Patron of the ſaid Hoſpital, to declare, correct, reform, and add to the Statutes of the ſaid Hoſpital; he therefore the ſaid *Roger*, with the Licenſe of King *Henry* V. *Richard* then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and all others at that Time concerned, made ſeveral Alterations and Additions to the former Statutes conſtituted by *Dalby*, and among others theſe moſt remarkable ones, *viz.*

1. That,

1. That in case his Heirs or Successors should be at any Time negligent and remiss in bestowing the respective Places of *Custos*, Chaplain, or twelve poor Men, (any of the said Places being void by Death, Removal, or otherwise) that then the Power for that Turn of conferring the said Places, shall devolve to the Vicar of the Parish Church of *Okeham*; and so also, in case the Heirs of the said *Roger* the Patron, shall at that Time happen, by reason of their Nonage, to be in Ward.

2. That in case the said Vicar of *Okeham* be negligent, or in the Parts beyond the Seas, then the said Power to be and remain for that Turn in the Abbot and Covent of *Westminster*, who are the Proprietors of the said Church of *Okeham*; and in case at that Time the Abby of *Westminster* be void of an Abbot, the said Power shall be and remain in the Abbot of *Ouston* in *Leicestershire*.

3. That the above-mentioned forty Pounds *per Ann.* be thus distributed among the Inhabitants of the said Hospital, *viz.*

To the *Custos*	6	13	4	*per Ann.*
To the Chaplain	5	0	0	*per Ann.*
To each poor Man ten Pence Half-penny a Week, which is	27	6	0	*per Ann.*
To the Vicar of *Okeham* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for a Composition lately made with him, and confirmed by the Bishop	0	3	4	
The remaining 16 *s.* 8 *d.* to be laid out in Repairs	0	16	8	
	40	0	0	

4. That the *Custos*, Chaplain, and poor Men at their several Admissions, be sworn in the Presence of the Patron or his Deputy, and the Vicar of *Okeham* in the Form following, *viz.*

I A. B. the which am named into a poor Man to be received into this Hospital after the Form of the Statute and Ordinations ordained in the same Hospital, shall truly fulfill, and observe all the Statutes and Ordinances of the said Hospital, in as much as they longen and touchen me to my Power from henceforthwardys, during my Time in the said Hospital, without any Fraud. So help me God, and my Halydome, and by these holy Evangelies, the which I touch, and my Hand is upon.

In the 26th Year of King *Henry* VIII. this Hospital was valued at 12 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.* *per Ann.* but is not valued in *Speed*'s Catalogue, by what Omission, we know not. It is still in Being; but the present Governors pretend, that it is of a new Foundation, and consequently of a different Patronage, but without any good Ground, as may be judged by this: That *William Dalby*'s Arms are still seen in the Hall Windows with those of *John Baxter* Chaplain, and *William Sylvaude*, and *Robert Thorpe*, *Custodes*; under the Arms of which are these Words:

Et si mors in dies accelerat, vivet tamen post funera Virtus.

In the Chapel Windows, on the North-side, are these Inscriptions:

Orate pro bono Statu Williel. Grafford & Ellene Consortis sua.

Orate pro bono Statu Henrici Bell & Isabella Consortis sua.

This

This Hospital is usually called the *Old Hospital*, to distinguish it from another called

The *New Hospital*, built about the Year 1584, by Mr. *Robert Johnson*, Parson of *North-Luffenham* in this County, and Arch-deacon of *Leicester*, by certain charitable Contributions, and endowed out of certain concealed Lands, which he begged of Queen *Elizabeth* for that Purpose, giving it the name of *CHRIST's HOSPITAL*. He also built and endowed a Free-School at the same Time out of the same Money; and for the better Regulation of both, made certain Statutes and Ordinances, which so far as concerns the Hospital, we shall here subjoin, (having already mentioned in *Okeham* those that particularly concerned the Free-School) *viz.*

1. That there be twenty-four Governors, of which the Bishops of *London*, and *Peterborough*, the Deans of *Westminster* and *Peterborough*, the Arch-deacon of *Northampton*, and the Masters of *Trinity* and St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*, be perpetual, and without Election, the rest to be chosen, &c. as in the Statutes for the School above.

2. That the Schoolmaster of the Free-School be Warden of the Hospital, and for his Care and Trouble to receive six Pounds *per Ann.* more than his School-Salary; and the Usher to be Sub-Warden in the Hospital, and read Prayers twice a Week, in the Chapel, for which Service he shall be allowed three Pounds a Year more than his Usher's Salary.

3. That there be in the Hospital fifteen poor Men, and one Woman, of which eight shall be Townsmen of *Okeham*, and their Stipend each to be three Pounds *per Ann.*

4. That there be a Receiver of the Revenues, &c. who shall have 5 Pounds a Year for his Labour, and there be two Audits a Year, &c. as above in the School of *Oakham*.

BROOK, the only Monastery of either Sex in this County. They were Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, and a Cell to the Abbey of *Kenilworth* in *Warwickshire*, given to the Monks there with the Manor, Wood-grounds, and Essarts of the said Town, by *Hugh de Ferrarys*, Son of *Walkelin de Ferrarys*, the first Baron of *Okeham*, which Gift was confirmed to the said Abbey by *William* his Brother, and *Walkelin* his Nephew, in these Words. *Eleemosynam, quam Hugo Frater meus Priori, & Canonicis de Kiningword, dedit, libenter concedo;* and so his Nephew. The same Gift was confirmed to the said Monks by King *Henry* II. by his Charter, containing among other Things these Words, *Confirmo Canonicis de Kenilworth terram de Brock sicut Hugo de Ferrarys concessit, &c.* In the 19th Year of King *Henry* III. on the *Friday* before *Pentecost*, the Prior of *Kenilworth* presented Friar *Richard de Ludington*, one of the Canons of *Kenilworth*, to be Prior of the House of *Broc*, which *Richard, Robert Grosthead*, then Bishop of *Lincoln*, invested into the said Office, by delivering into his Hands the Book of the said Priory, after which Manner his Successors were invested till the Dissolution.

The Estates of this Monastery given by several Benefactors, and lying in *Brook, Braunston, Knauston, Okeham*, and *Langham*, all Towns adjoining were these, *Walkelin de Ferrarys*, Lord of *Okeham, Langham, Brook*, &c. gave to God and the Church of St. *Mary* at *Brooke*, and the Canons there, the Homage and Service of *Jordanus de Saxonis*, with all the Right he had in him, and his Tenement; as also the Tithes of the Profits arising from the Fair of *Okeham*, held upon the Feast of the Decollation of *John* the *Baptist*, 29 *Aug.* and of the Mills of the said Towns of *Okeham* and *Langham*; which Gifts were confirmed afterward by *Henry de Ferrarys*, Sone of the said *Walkeline* and *Isabel de Mortuomari*, Sister and Heir of the said *Henry*: who also afterward granted to the Prior and Canons of *Brooke*, a Tenement in *Langham*, which *Gilbert Carecorius* held of her, and ordered *William Hampton*, her Bailiff at *Okeham*, to deliver to the said Prior full Seisin of the same.

As to what they held in *Braunston*, we find that *Reginald*, the Son of *Roger de Branteston*, gave to God and the Sacristy of the Church of the blessed *Mary* of *Becc*, the yearly Rent of 12 pence, which the Canons did use to pay yearly to the said *Reginald*, as capital Land of *Braunston*, for one bovate of Land holden of him,) which said Rent he did appoint for the Maintenance of the fourth and fifth Lamp at the high Mass, and at our Lady's Morning Mass. As to their Estate in *Knquston and Braunston*, we observe only that *Robert Ornall*, Prior, and the Convent of this House, did by their Lease demise to *Robert Reeve*, *Joan* his Wife, and *John* his Son, dwelling in *Knausston*, in *Leicestershire*, a mesne Place and four Yard-Lands, with all the Houses, Messuages, Pastures, Commons, and Liberties, lying in the Town and Fields of *Knausston* and *Braunston*, for their several Lives, at the yearly rent of 2*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. under the usual Covenants; besides a special Agreement to set and plant an hundred Asbes upon the said Lands within five Years after the Date, 12 May, 23 *Henry* VIII.

At the time of the Dissolution of this House, *Roger Harwell* was Prior, and upon his Resignation of his Monastery into the King's Hands, had a grant from the King of 10 Pounds *per Ann.* for his Maintenance, until he should be otherwise provided for by some ecclesiastical Preferment. But the Prior of *Kenilworth* was displeased at his Resignation, calling it (in his letter to Secretary *Cromwell*) an unjust, and undue demeanor and behaviour of his Canon, which he had sent for the Governance and Rule thereof, &c. but this complaint was of no force, the Priory stood dissolved and accordingly was granted the same Year, viz. 28 *Henry* VIII. 1536, to *Anthony Cope*, Esq. of *Hardwick*, in the County of *Oxford*, under the Name of the late Priory of Canons of the blessed *Virgin Mary* of *Brooke*, in *Brooke*, in the County of *Rutland*, together with the Manor of *Brooke*, and all its Appurtenances, to hold of the said King in Capite, by Knight's Service at the yearly reserved Rent of 4*l*. 13*s*. 11*d*. payable at Michaelmas, which Grant to him bears Date 9th *Sept.* in the 28th Year of King *Henry* VIII. 1536.

This *Anthony Cope*, Esq. who was soon after knighted, being thus in Possession of this Priory, and the Lands thereunto belonging, confirmed the fore-mentioned Lease to Mr. *Robert Reeve*, &c. but sold the reversion of the said Lands, and the rest of the Lands in the said Towns of *Knauston* and *Braunston*, to *John Burton*, of *Braunston*, except some Lands held in Capite, which were not sold till Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, when by Licence obtained of that Queen, by *Anthony Cope*, Esq. Son and Heir of Sir *Anthony*, they were conveyed to *William Burton*, the Son and Heir of the said *John Burton*. As to their Estate in *Brooke*, Sir *Anthony Cope*, Knight, having obtained a License of King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 2. alienated the Manor of *Brooke* to *Andrew Noel*, Esq. his Heirs and Assigns for ever, who erected a very fair House in the very Place where the Priory of *Brooke* formerly stood, and made it the Place of their Residence, as it continued many years. Here it was that that charitable Lady, *Julian* Viscountess *Camden*, one of the co-Heirs of Sir *Baptist Hicks*, and Relict of *Edward Noel* Viscount *Camden*, lived and died, making it a Seat of great Hospitality and Bounty; besides what she did for the Enlargement of her Father's Hospital, at *Camden*, in *Gloucestershire*, the Endowment of which, though liberal at first, she much increased.--She died 25th *Nov.* 1680, *æt.* 100.

MANTON, a College, or Chantry, founded here for the Maintenance of one Master and Governor, and two stipendary Brethren, to celebrate Divine Service there for ever. They had Lands and Tenements in *Pikewell*, in the County of *Leicester*, of the yearly Value of 6*l*. 16*s*. besides other Possessions, spiritual and temporal, in this County and others, which were valued at the Suppression, at 26*l*. 18*s*. 8*d*. out of which

which they being obliged to pay Rents resolute, 30*s.* Procurations and Synodals, 10*s.* and 5*d.* Pensions, 3*s.* and 4*d.* and Alms to the Poor, 30*s.* and 5*d.* there remained clear to them no more than 22*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

This House was surveyed 2nd *Edward* VI. by certain Commissioners, who found that the Pension of the Master, named Sir *John Gorle*, *aged* 78 Years, of honest reputation, but unable to serve a Cure, was 13*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* out of which he paid yearly to the King, for tenths, 2*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* He was also Vicar of *Aynsford*, in *Oxfordshire*; the Pension of Sir *William Smith*, Brother of the College, was 9*l.* 8*s.* He served the Cure of the Parish for 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a-Year, and his Diet. The Plate belonging to this College at the Suppression, which was seven ounces, was delivered to the Jewel House. The Ornaments, Household Stuff, and other Goods and Chattels, were prized at 27*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* which being seized into the King's Hands, the Commissioners certified that there ought a Vicar to be instituted and endowed to serve the Cure, (which was before supplied by one of the Brethren of the College,) and the Rectory was appropriated to the College, because the Number of the Housling People, (or Communicants) within the Cure is an hundred.

This College, or Chantry being thus suppressed, King *Edward* VI. was pleased to grant it with the Lands and Estates thereunto belonging, to *Gregory*, Lord *Cromwell*, and the Lady *Elizabeth* his Wife, under the Name of the College, or Chantry of *Manton*, with the Site of the same, all Buildings, Gardens, and Orchards thereunto belonging; as also all the Lands and Tenements appertaining to it, in *Manton*, then valued at 20*l.* and 8*d.* *per Ann.* as also the Profits of the Rectory of *Manton*, then valued at 10*l.* *per Ann.* to have and to hold the Premises during their two Lives, and the Life of the Survivor, *si tam diu Regi placuerit*, i. e. if it be the King's Pleasure to permit it. This Grant was dated 15th *May*, 2d *Edward* VI. 1549, whether they enjoyed it so long we know not: but take Notice, that Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 5. granted the said Estate and Tithes belonging to this Chantry, to *Robert Dudley*, Lord *Dudley*, and soon after created Earl of *Leicester*, being then a great Favourite of the Queen's.

MORCOT, where is a small Hospital, erected for six poor People, Men or Women, unmarried. Their Provision is 6*l.* *per Ann.* a-piece. It was founded in the tenth Year of King *James* I. by one Mr. *George Jilson*, a Roman Catholic, (but some say a Priest,) for the Maintenance of which he settled certain Lands at *Screkington*, or *Skreckington*, in *Lincolnshire*, (let at that Time, for the Sum of 40*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a-Year, over and above all Reprites,) on certain Trustees and their Heirs, for the sole Use and Behoof of the said poor People, twenty Shillings only being yearly deducted for the Church-wardens of the Parish, in Consideration of the Trouble they shall be at, in collecting and quarterly distributing the said Rents to them. This Gentleman, Mr. *Jilson*, built also at the same Time, another Hospital, more considerable than this, at *Ashby Fallows*, in *Leicestershire*, which we thought fit to mention here, because we had no Account of that Charity when we wrote the Description of that Shire, nor indeed do we find any such Place there in our Villares, and therefore suppose it must be mistaken for *Ashby Folville*, or *Ashby Flamville*.

But notwithstanding, we have picked up so many Hospitals and Colleges, and one Cell or Priory, it will not cease to be wonderful as well in other Men's as Dr. *Fuller's* Apprehension, that in this County, which is really so Pleasant and Fruitful, and that almost in the middle of England, never had so much as one absolute or entire Abbey, within it, producing only (besides the Hospitals before mentioned,) two small Appurtenances of inconsiderable Value to Convents in other Counties, viz. *Okeham*, to the Priory of

of St. *Anne* by *Coventry*, for two Chaplains and twelve poor Men, receiving only 21 *l. per Ann.* and *Brooke* a Cell to *Kenilworth* for Black Canons, valued at the Diſſolution at 43 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.* as Mr. *Speed* ſays; but at but 40 *l.* as Sir *William Dugdale*, who goes by a prior Valuation, 26 *Hen.* VIII. whereas *Speed*'s was taken at the Suppreſſion. The like cannot be parallelled in *England*, chooſe ſo great a Parcel of good Ground, where you pleaſe, ſhew me (ſays the Doctor) ſo fair a Bunch of ſweet Grapes, which had ſo few Flies to ſuck them. Nor can any probable Reaſon be given, why it eſcaped the Monks Eyes, but this, that King *Edward* the Confeſſor, by his Will, gave all *Rutland* to the Church of *Weſtminſter*, which tho' the Conqueror made null, yet other Convents perchance might be ſcrupulous to accept what once belonged to another Foundation, and might be thought unjuſtly taken from it by the Monks in general.

MARTYRS *in this County.*

WE find none in the Martyr-Book, who are by Name ſaid to be Sufferers for the Goſpel, that were of this County; but ſince we find ſo great a Number of Perſons accuſed, and doing Penance, and dying at the Stake for the pure Doctrines of the Goſpel, under the Biſhops of *Lincoln*, *William Smith* and *John Longland*, in whoſe Dioceſe this County then was, and the Perſons ſo ſuffering are very few of them named of what County or Town they were of, it is highly probable that ſome of them were Inhabitants of this County; and ſo much the more, becauſe *Lutterworth*, the Place where the Original of thoſe Doctrines, *John Wickliff* was Miniſter, was ſituate in the next Shire, *viz. Leiceſterſhire*. His Doctrines, which the Popiſh Church perſecuted as Heretical, ſpread much farther in other Parts; and 'tis not without Reaſon judged, that they were believed and received here; and if ſo, thoſe fierce and prying Biſhops would not fail to perſecute them *in thoſe* Times, and the more, becauſe *Rutlandſhire* borders upon *Lincolnſhire*, and *is* therefore under the Biſhop's Eye, and the more ſubject to the Artifices of Accuſers, tho' Biſhop *Longland* needed no ſuch Men, becauſe he had a Way by Terrours and Menaces to make the *Lollards* (as they were then called) to accuſe one another, the Father the Children, and Children their Fathers; the Husband the Wife, and the Wife the Husband, &c. as will be obſerved by any that will be at the Pains to view the long Catalogue of ſuch as recanted and ſuffered in this Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, ſet down at large in the Martyr-Book, from Page 751 to 766; and 896 to 905. *We* do not preſume to gueſs at any who might be ſuppoſed to ſuffer in this County, becauſe without their Names it will appear what they ſuffered.

The CHARITY-SCHOOLS *of this County are*

Empingham, where a Gentleman hath left ten Pounds *per Ann.* for teaching the poor Children of that Town, and fifty Pounds a Year more for teaching the poor Children of five other Pariſhes in this County, beſides twenty Pounds in Money for the ſame Uſe.

Exton is one of the five Pariſhes which is appointed by the ſaid Gentleman to receive a Part of the ſaid fifty Pounds, and receiveth ten Pounds a Year out of it, for the teaching the poor Children of that Place.

Gretham is another of them, and the Inhabitants here have twenty Children taught for the ten Pounds, which is their Share of it.

Langham is a third of thoſe Pariſhes, and receives ten Pounds yearly for the Inſtruction of the poor Children of that Pariſh, as the Gentleman orders it.

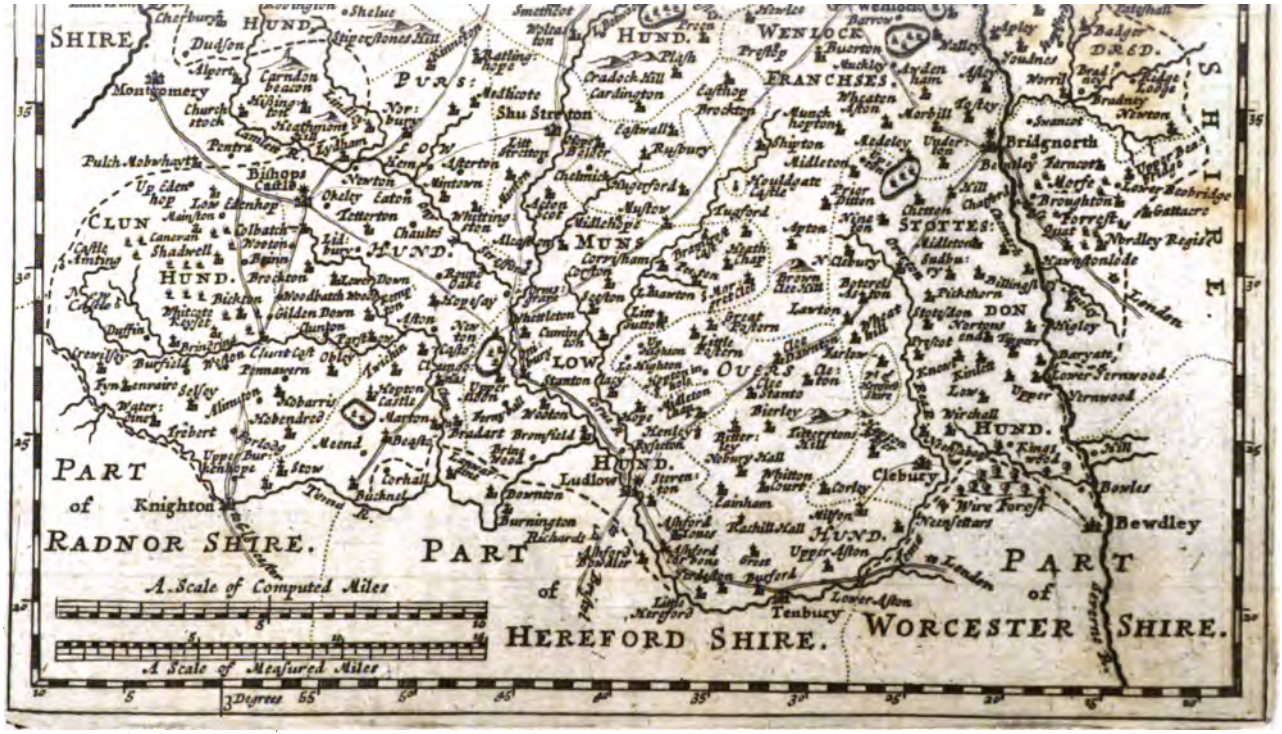
Oakeham, where was a School opened about *Michaelmas* 1711, for the Teaching of twelve Boys, and as many Girls, all Cloathed; and there is one Pound four Shillings and Six-pence a Week allowed for their Diet. A noble Lord gives ſixty Pounds *per Ann.* towards the Upholding this School; and has promiſed to continue the ſame Benefaction yearly. The Girls learn to ſew, knit and ſpin. The aforeſaid Gentleman hath alſo left ten Pounds *per Ann.* out of the 50 *l.* abovementioned, to put out the poor Children of this Town and School; which is the fourth Town appointed by him to receive it.

Thiſtleton is the laſt of thoſe Towns, which is to receive its Part of the 50 *l.* and accordingly receives yearly ten Pounds, to be employed in teaching the poor Children of their Pariſh to read and learn their Cateehiſm.

LEICESTER & RUTLAND With other Confining TOWNS	Leicester	Bosworth	Ashby de la Zouch	Loughboro	Mount Sorel	Milton Mobray	Waltham on ye Wolds	Okeham	Uppingham	Hallaton	Harboro	Lutterworth	Hinckley	Dunnington Castle	Tamworth Staf.	Atherston War.	Nun Eaton War.	Rugby War.	Bever Castle	Stamford Line	Melbourn Castle Derby	Hogsnorton	Heather	Buckminster
Swarston N.W.	15	11	5	9	12	10	21	24	27	23	27	23	16	3	15	14	10	24	22	32	2	9	8	24
Cold Orton E.	11	18	21	14	10	5	6	3	5	6	12	16	17	20	28	23	22	19	11	9	22	22	19	1
Buckminster E.	25	23	24	20	14	6	4	6	10	12	17	22	23	23	23	27	26	25	7	9	24	26	23	71
Heather N.W.	9	4	3	8	9	17	20	21	22	18	20	15	8	7	9	6	8	17	22	28	7	4	70	
Hogsnorton N.W.	12	5	5	12	12	20	23	24	25	20	22	15	8	10	5	5	7	17	25	31	9	73		
Melbour^n Cast. Derb. N.W.	14	10	4	8	11	18	40	24	26	23	28	11	15	4	12	13	15	24	22	31	95			
Stamford Line E.	21	27	30	22	21	13	12	7	7	12	15	22	26	30	33	31	29	25	16	30				
Bever Castle N.E.	17	23	23	14	14	8	5	12	16	17	22	25	24	20	30	27	28	29	39					
Rugby War. S.W.	13	14	20	20	18	22	24	20	18	14	10	4	10	25	20	14	11	70						
Nun Eaton War. S.W.	11	6	11	15	14	21	25	23	23	18	18	9	4	14	9	4	83							
Atherston War. W.	13	5	8	14	14	22	25	25	25	18	18	13	6	13	5	86								
Tamw^th Staf. N.W.	17	9	9	17	18	26	29	30	29	25	26	18	12	14	93									
Dunnington Ca. N.W.	14	11	6	7	10	17	19	23	25	23	26	21	15	25										
Hinckley S.W.	7	5	11	13	11	27	20	19	10	15	15	7	83											
Lutterw^th S.W.	9	11	18	17	14	18	21	17	15	11	9	72												
Harborow S.E.	12	18	23	19	16	15	18	12	8	6	66													
Hallaton S.E.	9	16	21	15	12	10	12	6	5	70														
Upingham Rut. S.E.	13	11	25	18	15	10	12	4	69															
Okeham Rut. E.	15	20	27	16	13	7	7	75																
Waltha^m on ye Wolds N.	14	20	21	12	11	4	85																	
Milto^n Mobray N.	10	17	18	10	8	84																		
Mount Sorel N.	5	8	11	4	85																			
Loughboro N.	8	9	9	89																				
Ashby de la Zouch N.	12	6	92																					
Bosworth N.W.	8	84																						

LEICESTERSHIRE sends IV Members to Parliament contains XII Towns and 192 Parishes is divided into VI Hundreds containing 560000 Acres 18702 Houses and 112212 Inhabitants in Circumference 96 Miles.

Leicester


SHIRE.
HUND.
Shelue
Cherbury
Dudson
Algern
Montgomery
Carndon beacon
Church stock
Pentra
Pulch. Aobwhyrt
Bishops Castle
Up Edenhop
Low Edenhop
Mainston
CLUN HUND.
Castle Ainthing
Caneran
Colbatch
Shadwell
Beginn
Brockton
Bickton
Whitcott Keyfet
Duffin
Burfield
Penmaenern
Fyn Kenraire
Selfey
Water: Stock
Aimston
Aobarris
Aobendred
Grebert
Priors
Upper Burhope
Stow
Meand
Beaſe
Lorhall
Bucknel
Teme R.
Clun R.
Aston
Chaulds
Lidbury
Lower Eaton
Oakley
Eaton
Newton
Afterton
Aintown
Kenn
Pur: Burg
Aathgmore
Lydham
Aeathington
Mufting ton
Aedtiote
Shu Streeton
Lit Stretton
Chelmick
Aston Eyre
Aidton
Whitting ton
Alcaston
Corfham
Corton
Lydbury North
Bromfield
Priſtop
Hopton Caſtle
Hopſay
Lower Down
Woodbatch Wood
Gilden Down
Clunton
Clunt Caſt
Obley
Aopton Caſtle
Aopton
Upton Aſton
Newton
Caſtle
Clumps
Upper Aſton
Aarton
Bradart
Bromfield
Brint Mead
Ludlow
Downton
Burnington
Richards Caſtle
Aſford
Aſford Houſe
Aſford Bridge
Aſford Mill
Teme R.
Corve R.
Clee Hill
Cleeton
Cleeton Abbots
Cleeton Aoman
Cleeton S. Mary
Cleeton S. Lawrence
Cleeton S. Margaret
Cleeton Pigot
Cleeton Cumvile
Cleeton Mortimer
Cleeton Holgate
Cleeton Cheney
Cleeton Forum

Shropſhire.

SHROPSHIRE, called in the *Saxon* Time by the Writers by theſe ſeveral Names, Scipyp-ꝛcyne, Shpobbe-ꝛcyne, and in the *Saxon* Annals *Scrobbes-byrig-ſcyre*, and *Scrobbſcire*, and by later Authors *Scropſcire* and *Salopſchire*, which are now all paſſed into *Shropſhire*, termed by the *Latins*, *Comitatus Salopienſis*. It is an Inland County, counted by ſome the biggeſt of the Kind, and incloſed on the Eaſt with *Staffordſhire*; on the South with *Worceſterſhire*, *Herefordſhire* and *Radnorſhire*; on the Weſt with *Montgomeryſhire* and *Denbighſhire*; and on the North by *Cheſhire*, being in Compaſs 134 Miles, and containing within it, being almoſt circular, 890,000 Acres of Land, and 23284 Houſes, 15 Market-Towns, and 170 Pariſhes. It is Part of it in the Diocefe of *Hereford*, and Part in the See of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*. It was the Frontier between *England* and *Wales*, when they were diſtinct Kingdoms, and on that Account had more Caſtles in it than any other County in *England*; and on the Weſt Side they ſtood ſo thick, that Dr. Fuller (in his Hiſtory of the *Worthies* of this Shire) ſays, that it might ſeem divided from *Wales* with a Wall of contimued Caſtles; and Mr. *Speed* tells us, that beſides ſeveral Towns ſtrongly walled upon that Occaſion, there were two and thirty Caſtles in this Shire.

This County was one of thoſe five, which, ſince the Diviſion of *England* into Counties, are ſaid to have been contained in that Part of it, which in the Times of the *Britains* was inhabited by the *Cornavii*, of whom we have nothing at this Diſtance memorable, but the Battle fought in the Weſtern Parts of this County by *Oſtorius* the *Roman* General, and *Caractacus* the ſtout *Britiſh* King, both of equal Fame for military Valour and Conduct, of which we ſhall give a ſhort Account. *Aulus Plautius* the Prætor, and the firſt Lieutenant ſent by the *Roman* Emperors into *Britain*, being recalled upon ſame important Occaſion, *Pub. Oſtorius Scapula* was ſent in his Room, who finding all Things in Confuſion, and the *Britains* every where in Arms, and infeſting the *Roman* Conqueſts, reſolved to render himſelf terrible by ſome ſpeedy Action, and accordingly with ſuch Cohorts as were next at Hand, ſets out againſt them, and having routed ſome ſcattered Parties placed Garriſons upon the *Avon* and *Severn*, and then bent all his Force againſt the *Cangians*, waſting all the Country as far as the Sea of *Ireland*, with little or no Oppoſition. The *Iceni* and *Brigantes* were not pleaſed with this Succeſs of *Oſtorius*, and therefore made ſome faint Attempts to divert him, but were ſoon repreſſed. But the *Silures*, a People hardy and valiant in themſelves,

ſelves, were reſolved not to bear the *Roman* Yoke without ſome Struggle, in which they placed great Hopes of preſerving their Liberty, by reaſon of the Valour and warlike Skill of their Prince *Caractacus*, whom many proſperous Victories had made the moſt eminent General of the *Britains*. *Caractacus* was as willing to head them againſt the *Romans* as they were to fight, and therefore knowing himſelf to be of Strength inferior to his Adverſaries, adds Policy to his Courage; and that he might encounter them with all poſſible Advantages, removed the War into the Country of the *Ordovices*, which is now *North-Wales*) where he was immediately joined by all thoſe who feared the *Roman* Power, or cared not to be ſubject to them. Here he choſe a Place to encamp his Army upon the Top of an Hill, (Mr. *Cambden* conjectures it to be that which is ſtill called *Caer-Caradoc*) in it ſelf almoſt inacceſſible, yet where he ſaw any Poſſibility of getting up to it, he fortified it with Heaps of Stones in manner of a Rampire, and ſet Guards of Men to defend them; beſides which, there was a River very dangerous to ford, before the Enemy could come at them, where he alſo ſet a Troop of his beſt Soldiers to oppoſe the Enemies Paſſage. *Oſtorius* with his Army drew near, and *Caractacus* having animated his Officers and Leaders, by telling them, that this was the Day and Place to defend their Liberty or die free, was ready to receive them. *Oſtorius* admired their Reſolution, and commanding his Men to paſs the River, began the Fight. The *Britains*, as ſoon as they came in Reach, poured upon them Showers of Arrows, Darts and Stones, with which they ſlew and wounded many *Romans*, but they gaining Land, at length came to cloſe Strokes with the *Britans*, and throwing down their poor Fortifications, ſoon vanquiſhed them, with a great Slaughter, taking *Caractacus*'s Wife and Daughter, himſelf eſcaping to *Cartiſmandua* Queen of the *Brigantes*, who, contrary to her Faith given him, delivered him bound to the *Romans*, by whom he was carried in Triumph at *Rome*; but behaving himſelf with ſo much Courage, as *Claudius* was amaz'd at him, was pardoned, and ſet at Liberty with his Wife and Children, at the Emperor's Command, to whom and *Agippina* the Empreſs, having given Thanks, they departed,

After the *Romans* Departure from this Iſle, the *Saxons* invited by the remaining *Britains* to aſſiſt them againſt the *Picts* and *Scots*, got Poſſeſſion of this Part of *Britain*, and in ſome few Years cantoned it into ſeven Kingdoms, of which the *Mercian* was the largeſt, and this County made no inconſiderable Part. Under the *Mercian* Kings and Earls we meet with nothing particularly relating to this County, ſaving that *Edwy* the laſt Earl of *Mercia* had large Poſſeſſions in this County, of which we ſhall give as full an Account as we have met with under the ſeveral Manors and Towns of which it conſiſted; as alſo of ſuch Manors as *Morcar* Earl of *Northumberland*, *Ethelfleda* Counteſs of *Mercia*, *and Leofric* Earl of *Mercia*, held before the Conqueſt.

The *Norman* Conqueſt not only deprived the *Saxon* Monarchs of their Power, but the Generality of the People of their Eſtates and Rights, the Conqueror being obliged to gratify his great Commanders, not only with Honours, but large Eſtates, which could not be done but by depriving the moſt potent and wealthy of the *Saxons* of their Lordſhips and Degrees; and accordingly we find moſt of the Manors of this County thus diſpoſed of, *viz.*

To

To *Roger de Montgomery*, his Kinſman (whom he created Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury* in this County) very near all the County, except *Shrewsbury*,

To *William Pantolf*, of which *Wenm* was the Chief, which therefore became the Head of his Barony, but he held them all of *Roger Montgomery*. 29 Lordſhips,

To *Roger Lacy*, the Son of *Walter Lacy*, who came with him into *England*, to hold of himſelf, and *Roger de Montgomery*, 23 Manors.

To *Ralph de Mortimer*, another of his Captains, of which he held nineteen of *Roger de Montgomery* afore-mentioned. 50 Manors.

To *Guarine de Metz*, a Branch of the Houſe of *Loraine*, 1 Manor.

To *Osborn Fitz-Richard*, 9 Manors.

To *Roger Fitz-Corbet*, which he held under *Roger de Montgomery*, 24 Manors.

So that we muſt account this whole County to belong to *Roger de Montgomery* as the Supream Lord, and all others that had Lordſhips, as Dependents upon him, at leaſt at the Time when Domeſday-Survey was made, and for ſometime after. What Alienations were made in the Ages following to this Time, ſo far as they are come to our Knowlenge we ſhall particularly account for, in the ſeveral Villages and Towns; but we muſt beſpeak the Reader's Candor, not to expect ſuch full Relations of Things in this County as we have given in ſome others, becauſe we have no Writer of this County, but Mr. *Cambden*; nor can we obtain any Information from Gentlemen or Clergymen of Things obſervable, and worthy of Hiſtory, even in the Places where they live, tho' it might be done with very little Pains, and a very compleat Hiſtory might ſo, and cannot otherwiſe, be compoſed without almoſt infinite Expenſe and Labour. We ſhall proceed under our former Heads of laying down the Hundreds, and under them treating of the Towns, Villages and Hamlets, with what is moſt remarkable in them, ſo far as it is come to our Knowledge.

The Hundreds of this County are fifteen, *viz.*

1. *Shrewsbury*,
2. *Bradford-North*.
3. *Pimhill*.
4. *Bradforth-South*,
5. *Brimſtry*.
6. *Wenlock*.
7. *Condover*.
8. *Oſwеſtrey*.
9. *Forde*.
10. *Chirbury*,
11. *Clunne*.
12. *Purſlaw*.
13. *Munſlaw*.
14. *Overs*.
15. *Stotteſdon*.

I. Shrewsbury Hundred.

The Hundred of *Shrewsbury* (with which we begin, becauſe the Town of *Shrewsbury*, the Metropolis of the County, is ſituate in it, and gives Name to it) lies almoſt in the Middle of the County, and is encompaſſed on the Eaſt, with the Hundred of *South-Bradford*; on the South, with the Hundreds of *Condover* and *Forde*, on the Weſt, with the Hundred of *Pimhill*, and on the North with *North-Bradford* Hundred. Our Maps call it the Liberty of *Shrewsbury*, and on that Account it may probably be under the Juriſdiction of the Town, it being an ancient Corporation, and ſo not unlike to have the Liberties and Privileges of it extended through the whole Hundred, which is not great. The chief Town of this Hundred (for there is no City in it) is

SHREWSBURY, a Town pleasantly seated upon the *Severn*, and is supposed to have risen out of the Old *Uriconium*, now called *Wroxeter*, a Village about 4 Miles distant from it. In the *Saxon* Times it was called Scnobber-bynig, because the Hill it stands on was very woody, and for the same Reason the *Welch* call it *Penguerne*, that is, a Brow of Alders, where likewise was a noble Palace of the same Name. How the *Normans* upon their Settlement here came to give it the Name of *Scropesbery*, *Sloppesbury*, and *Salop*, in *Latin Salopia*; Mr. *Cambden* declares himself ignorant, unless they took those Names from the old Word *Scrobbesberig*, awkwardly wrested. It is now a Days more smoothly and softly called *Shrowsbury*. It is situated upon an Hill of reddish Earth, and is almost quite encompassed by the River *Severn*, over which there are two fair Bridges laid, which *Leland* our Poet and Antiquary thus describeth:

Edita Pinguerni late vestigia splendent, &c.

In *English* thus:

Shrewsbury far its lofty Turrets shows;
Which *Severn* in its Bosom doth enclose.
On a small Hill it stands, and o'er the Stream,
Two Bridges lie, but *Alders* give it Name.

Under the *Saxon* Kings we find little said of this Town, but in the Reign of King *Ethelred* we meet with this Relation: That the *Danes* being grown intolerably insolent in oppressing his *Saxon* Subjects, and yet so powerful, that he could neither by Law or Force redress his Subjects Grievances, the King thinking fully to effect that by Policy which he could not by Strength, contrived to destroy the *Danes* at one Blow; and to that End sent a secret Commission into all Towns and Cities to fall upon the *Danes*, and kill them at a Time therein appointed, *viz.* on St. *Brice*'s Day, 13 *Nov.* 1002, which was executed with Rigour. The *Danes* hearing of this Massacre of their Brethren, were not slack to revenge it speedily, and Year after Year, under *Swain* their King, invaded the Nation, miserably killing the Inhabitants, and burning or carrying away their Goods. King *Ethelred* happened to lie at this Town when the *Danes* landed in the *Isle of Wight*, and from thence coming into the Nation, harrassed *Hampshire* and *Berkshire* horribly; and being greatly troubled for the Sufferings of his People, consulted with his Nobles what was best to be done. False *Edrike* Duke of *Mercia*, advised to give the *Danes* 30 Thousand Pounds to purchase a Peace, which they accepted, and departed for the Presents but soon returned again, and never left destroying till they so weakened the Nation, as to set up a King of their own here, *viz.* King *Kanute*, the Son of *Swain* beforementioned.

When the *Normans* first settled in this Nation, 'twas a well-built and populous Town; for it appears by Domesday-Book, that in King *Edward* the Confessor's Reign it paid Gelt according to two hundred Hides of Land; but in the Conqueror's Time it paid yearly seven Pounds sixteen Shillings to the King. There were reckoned two hundred and fifty-two Citizens, of whom twelve were bound to keep Guard, when the Kings of *England* came at any Time hither, and as many were obliged to attend him when he went a Hunting, which Custom Mr. *Cambden* supposeth to have been first occasioned by one *Edrick Striona*, a *Mercian* Duke, but a profligate Villain, who had (as *Florence* of *Worcester* tells us) not long before way-lay'd Prince *Alfhelm*, and slain him as he was hunting, *Anno Chr.* 1006. At which Time (as appears

appears from the ſame Book, *viz.* Domeſday-Book) there was a Cuſtom (tho' at this Time there are not the leaſt Footſteps of it) in this City, That in what Manner ſoever a Woman married, if a Widow, ſhe ſhould pay the King twenty Shillings, but if a Virgin, ten Shillings.

With the greateſt Part of this County did the Conqueror beſtow this City of *Shrewsbury* to *Roger de Montgomery*, one of his chief Commanders, who was not only one of his Counſel, about his Expedition into *England*, but led the main Body of his Army in the victorious Battle at *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*; and made him Earl of it, that it might be particularly under his Care, tho' he did not reſide in it, as was the Cuſtom of the Earls before him, for he was alſo created Earl of *Arundel* and *Chicheſter*, and had the Honour of *Eye* in *Suffolk* added to them. He was a very prudent and moderate Man, and being very much guided by the Counſels of three Clergymen, *viz.* *Godebald*, *Odeler* and *Herbert*, was always proſperous in all his Undertakings. The Government of this City he committed to *Warine* the Bald, a Man of a ſmall Stature, but of a great Spirit; and gave him in Marriage his Niece *Aimeria*. By his Valour and skilful Conduct he kept the *Welch* in Aw, and the whole County in Peace, but with the Aſſiſtance of ſome other principal Perſons, who under him were employed in the Affairs of the County, *viz.* *William Pantolf*, *Picold de Say*, and his own two Sons *Roger* and *Robert*, by whoſe Courage and Wiſdom he managed all Things ſo well, that he became much reſpected among the Nobles.

This Earl *Roger* was a firm and loyal Subject to his bountiful Maſter all his Reign, ſo that when *Robert Curthoſe* rebelled againſt his Father, he zealouſly oppoſed him, yet by his Intereſt with the Conqueror, brought them to a peaceable Agreement; but when *William Rufus* ſet himſelf up as King, he was as zealous to maintain the Succeſſion, and reſtore *Robert* to his Right, which to effect he joined with *Odo* Earl of *Kent*, *Robert* Earl of *Mortain*, and ſome other Noblemen, and to that End marched from this Town with a great Power of his *Salopians*, *Welch* and others, to *Worceſter*; but by the Courage and Reſolution of *Wolſtan*, then Biſhop of *Worceſter*, he was routed with all his Forces, and King *William* interpoſing with fair Words and Promiſes, ſo prevailed with this Earl, that he laid down his Arms, which ſo diſcouraged his Confederates, that they all either ſubmitted or fled, and ſo the King for the preſent was eaſy in his Government, tho' that Serenity did not laſt long.

After this, Earl *Roger* took this Town more into his Thoughts, and made great Improvements in it; for he erected many uſeful Buildings both publick and private; and not only fortified it with Walls on the Land-ſide, but built a ſtrong Caſtle upon that Neck of Land, which lies between the Stream of *Severn* on each Side. He alſo founded and endowed moſt amply a large Abbey dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, as alſo a Church dedicated to St. *Gregory*, ('tis thought to be dedicated to St. *Giles*, which ſtill remains, tho' ruinous, but of St. *Gregory*'s Church there is no Remembrance) upon theſe Conditions, (as the private Hiſtory of the Monaſtery relates) That when the Prebendaries thereof ſhould die, the Prebends ſhould go to the Monks of St. *Peter*'s Abbey. This Bequeſt begat a great Controverſy between the Monks and Seculars. For the Prebendaries Sons ſued the Monks to ſucceed their Fathers in thoſe Prebends. For at that Time the Clergy in this Nation were not obliged to Celibacy; but it was cuſtomary for Eccleſiaſtical Benefices to deſcend hereditarily to the next of Blood; but this Controverſy was fully determined in the Reign of King *Henry* I. by a Statute then enacted, That Heirs ſhould not inherit Eccleſiaſtical Benefices; and about the ſame Time other Laws were made, obliging the Clergy to live unmarried. This Earl having obtained of King *William* a Permiſſion to gain what he could from the *Welch* by Force of Arms, inva-

ded *Powis-land*, and won the Caſtle and Town of *Baldwin*, which he fortified, and called it after his own Name, *Montgomery*; but Age coming upon him, he laid aſide all military Thoughts, and betook him to a Religious Life; for having by the Hands of *Reginald*, the Prior of his Monaſtery, obtained from the Monks of *Clugny* in *Burgundy*, the Coat of St. *Hugh*, ſometime Abbot there, for himſelf to put on, he cauſed himſelf to be ſhorn a Monk in the Abbey of *Shrewsbury*, of his own Foundation, with the Conſent of his Wife, where he ſpent the Remainder of his Life in Devotion, and more eſpecially three Days before his Death, which happened 1 *Aug. A. C.* 1094, he was honourably interred in the Church of the ſame Monaſtery.

In the Reign of King *Stephen*, *Anno* 3. *Alan* the Son of *Hathald*, having married the Daughter and Heir of *Warine*, Sheriff of this County, in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, had in her Right the Baronies of the ſaid *Warine*. When divers of the Nobles armed themſelves in Behalf of *Maud* the Empreſs, againſt King *Stephen*, his Son *William Fitz-Alan*, then Governor of this Town, and Sheriff of the County, joined with them, and held out the Caſtle of *Shrewsbury* againſt that King, until it was taken from him by Aſſault, and then being forced to fly, left this City and all his Eſtates in that King's Hands, ſtill keeping cloſe to *Maud*, till her Son King *Henry* II. came to the Throne, and then he was reſtored to his Shrievalty, and continued in the ſame to his Death.

In the Reign of King *Henry* III. when *Richard Marſhall* Earl of *Pembroke*, and other great Men, much diſguſting the King's Actions, thro' the Counſel and advice of *Peter de Rupibus* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, firſt took upon them to reprove the King openly for his Doings, as pernicious and dangerous to the State of the Realm, and afterward broke out into open Rebellion, for which they were all proclaimed Traitors; *Richard Marſhall* and his Confederates fled into *Wales*, and joined with *Lidin* Prince of *Wales*, who was always at War with the *Engliſh*. Being thus furniſhed with an Army, they waſted and robbed all the Marches between *Wales* and *Shrewsbury*, of which Town they burnt a Part. King *Henry* was then at *Gloceſter*, and being much troubled in Mind for the Miſeries of his People called his Counſel together to adviſe with them how to redreſs thoſe Diſcontents. Opinions were various, but at laſt 'twas thought moſt expedient to appeaſe the Rebels with gentle Offers of Pardon and Mercy, and to baniſh the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* and *Peter de Rivalis*, by whoſe Counſels all publick Affairs had been managed to their Diſlike, and putting away all Strangers from his Service, take in the *Engliſh*; which being complied with, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Biſhops of *Cheſter* and *Rocheſter* were ſent into *Wales*, with Offers of Peace and Pardon of all Injuries paſt, if they would return to their Obedience, which being accepted, all Things became quiet, and all Perſons ſatisfied. *Anno* 1376, 21 *Rich.* a Parliament was then called, and ſat at *Shrewsbury*, and King *Richard* appeared in it with his Crown on his Head; and according to his immenſe Bounty to *Thomas Holland* Earl of *Huntington*, who had been that King's Inſtrument in taking of his Father-in-Law, the Earl of *Arundel*, and others, was advanced to the Title of Duke of *Exeter*, and made Lieutenant of the *Tower*, and Governour of the Marches.

In the Reign of King *Henry* IV. *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* having ſpent great Sums of Money in defending of the Marches of *Scotland*, required the Payment of them, and receiving no good Anſwer, became much diſcontented, which being taken Notice of by *Henry* his Son, (ſurnamed *Hotſpur*, from his eager audacious Spirit) and *Thomas Percy* Earl of *Worceſter*, his Brother, they joined together in a Rebellion to dethrone and deſtroy King *Henry*; and to juſtify their unwarrantable Gathering of Soldiers, they gave out, that they raiſed Forces only for the Safeguard of themſelves, and, to rectify certain Diſorders in Government,

vernment, which were, that the Taxes raiſed for the Defence of the Realm, were diverted to other Uſes; that thro' the inſtigations of their Enemies, they could not be admitted into the King's Preſence; and at laſt added, that King *Richard* was alive, and with them, and that in his Name, and on his Behalf, they took up Arms. The King, to anſwer theſe fictitious Pretences, by his Proclamation, ſatisfied his Subjects, that the Earl of *Northumberland* had received the greateſt Part of the Money granted by Parliament for the Defence of the Marches, and that they might have free Acceſs to his Preſence; and that it was nothing but their head-ſtrong Inſolence in Contempt of his Royal Favour, that prompted them to rebel, and to March toward *Shrewsbury*, that they might have the Aſſiſtance of *Owen Glendour* and *Edmund Mortimer*, with their *Welch* and *Cheſhire* Men. The King finding no good Effects of his Condeſcenſion, haſted to over-take them, before they got into *Shrewsbury*, which he luckily did, and *Hotſpur* hearing of the King's Approach, prepared for a Battle, which was fought on the Eve of St. *Magdalen*'s Day, *Anno* 1403: No Courage was wanting on either Side, but the Victory fell to the King's. *Hotſpur* with many of his Followers being ſlain, and Earl *Douglas*, and the Earl of *Worceſter* being taken, which laſt was for his Treaſon ſoon after beheaded in this City, and his Eſtate by the King's Favour, was given the Earl of *Northumberland*, who diſavowing his Son's Rebellion, was pardoned Life, and reſtored to his Eſtate.

In the Year 1551, there was the Sweating-Sickneſs in this Town, which ſpread it ſelf thro' the whole Kingdom, and was particularly fatal to middle-aged Perſons; ſuch as had it, either died or recovered in the Space of four and twenty Hours; but there was at that Time a ſpeedy Remedy found out, *viz.* that thoſe who were taken ill in the Day-time ſhould immediately go to Bed in their Cloaths; and thoſe that ſickened in the Night ſhould lie out their four and twenty Hours in Bed, but were not to ſleep at all. The moſt eminent Phyſicians were puzzled about the Cauſe of the Diſtemper. Some aſcribed it to the chalky Grounds in *England*, which are not to be found here. Theſe ſay, that in ſome moiſt Conſtitutions, the Steams of that Sort of Soil infect the animal Spirits, or the *Serum* of the Blood; but all this is uncertain Conjecture, tho' 'tis paſt Doubt, that there is ſome Analogy between this Diſeaſe and the ſubtle Parts of the Blood which occaſions the Expiration of the Patient or Diſeaſe in ſo ſmall a Space as twenty-four Hours. Mr. *Cambden* ſeems not ſatisfied with this Opinion, but tells us that he had obſerved this Diſeaſe to have been thrice riſe in the Age before him, and to have gone thro' the Kingdom, and did not doubt but it had been ſo before, tho' our Chronicles mention it not, *viz.* in the Beginning of King *Henry* VIIth's Reign, *Anno* 1487, and again in King *Henry* VIIIth's Reign, *Anno* 1518, at which Time alſo it was riſe in the Low Countries; and in King *Edward* VIth's Reign, *Anno* 1551, all of them after a Conjunction of the Planets in *Scorpio*

When King *Charles* I. through the tumultuous Behaviour of the Parliament and People, found it neceſſary to raiſe an Army in his own Defence, after he had ſet up his Standard at *Nottingham*, went into *Derbyſhire* to liſt Men; and being at *Derby*, received Information that this Town was well affected to him; he thereupon marched thither with all Speed, and there arrived 20 *Sept.* 1642. A better Reception could not be given than he found there, nor a Place fitter for his Maieſty's Turn; for it was very commodious in all Reſpects, being ſtrong in its Situation, and by Reaſon of the Neighbourhood of the *Severn* and *North-Wales*, yielding excellent Proviſions of all Kinds, ſo that the Court and Army for the preſent were well accommodated. The Gentry alſo about it, and the adjacent Counties came in freely, and ſome of them undertook to raiſe both Horſe and Foot for his Service at their own Charge.

Charge. The People before his Coming had been poiſoned with an odious Character of the King, as if he were a Monſter of a Man; but when they ſaw his obliging Behaviour, and heard his candid and kind Speech, they laid aſide their Prejudices, and were ſtrangely enamour'd with him, inſomuch, that ſome liſted for Voluntiers, others brought in their Money and Plate to the Mint the more readily, becauſe they ſaw the King's go firſt. Prince *Rupert* met the King here, which brought to him a greater Conflux of Gentry. The Univerſity ſent him a great Sum of Money, and almoſt all their Plate, which was immediately coined. The Lords *Newport* and *Littleton*, with other Gentlemen, offered to keep the Town for the King; ſo that all Things had a fine Aſpect.

The Wars going on between the King and Parliament, the King, after the Revolt of *Lancaſhire* from him to the Parliament, thro' the Inactivity of the Earl of *Darby*, ſent the Lord *Capel* to this City of *Shrewsbury* to raiſe ſome Recruits, which having done, and gotten a good Body of Horſe and Foot, he much annoyed *Nantwich*, and kept thoſe Parts from ſending any Aids to Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, or the Earl of *Eſſex*.

When King *Charles* II. after he had been crowned in *Scotland*, came into *England* with an Army of *Scots* to recover his Right, and having paſſed thro' *Lancaſhire*, came into *Shropſhire*; he went to this City, which was then kept by a ſmall Garriſon, under Col. *Machworth*, for the Parliament; not doubting but that upon Summons it would ſurrender to him; but refuſing, he could not ſtay to lay a Seige to it, and ſo marched forward to *Worceſter*, which received him joyfully, and proclaimed him King. Of which more in *Worceſter*.

Many Diſcontents ariſing in the Nation after *Cromwell*'s Death, and diſplacing his Son *Richard* from the Protectorſhip, partly againſt the new Settlement of the Government under a Counſel of Officers, and partly for recalling the Rump-Parliament; the Royaliſts and ſecluded Members united in their Endeavours to reſtore the King, *Charles* II. and to that End this City, among others, was ſeized by the Lord *Newport*; but their Conſpiracy being diſcovered by Sir *Richard Willis*, many of the Conſpirators were apprehended and puniſhed, which much diſappointed the King, who was then at *Calais*.

Shrewsbury, at this Time, was a fine large City, well inhabited, and maintaining a conſiderable Trade with the Cloth-Manufacture, and *Welch* Flannels. The People are partly *Engliſh* and partly *Welch*, by whom both Languages are uſed. It is a Corporation governed by a Mayor, twenty-four Aldermen, forty-eight Common Council-Men, and a Recorder, Steward, Town-Clerk, and other inferior Officers, and as ſuch, ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament. It hath three Markets every Week, *viz* on *Wedneſday* and *Saturday* for all Sorts of Proviſions; and on *Thurſday* for *Welch* Cottons, Freezes, and many other Sorts of Commodities, which are brought hither as to a common Mart for both Nations; and great Quantities of them are bought up here to be carried up to *London*; and yearly 4 Fairs, upon 22 *June*, 1 *Aug.* 29 *Sept.* and upon *Aſcenſion-Day*. Here was anciently a ſtrong Caſtle, and great Abbey, built both of them by *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*; but now there are only ſome Ruins of them to be ſeen.

Here is alſo a famous School for the Education of Youth; near the Time of its Erection thought to be the beſt and moſt numerous in *England*; one Mr. *Thomas Aſton* being then the head Maſter. It is a fair ſtately Stone Building, erected and endowed by Queen *Elizabeth*, for one head Maſter, and three Uſhers, or Under-Maſters; and hath a very good Library belonging to it. The Buildings of both are not inferior to many Colleges in either Univerſity, beſides the convenient Houſes allotted for the Dwellings of the School-Maſters. To this School belongs another School-Houſe, built of the ſame white Stone,

as

at a Place called *Grinſhill*, at about 4 or 5 Miles Diſtance from this Town, whither the Maſters and Scholars are allowed to repair, in caſe any contagious Diſtemper, or any other accidental Cauſe ſhould render it unſafe for them to tarry in this Town. This School hath a good Share in Mr. *Edward Carewell*'s Charity, *viz.* four Scholars to be maintained at the Univerſity, as is at large ſhewed in *Bridgnorth*.

Here are five Churches. 1. St. *Chadd*'s, a Collegiate Church, having a Dean and ten Prebendaries. 2. St. *Mary*'s, erected for a Dean and nine Minor Prebendaries. 3. St. *Alkman*'s, a Vicarage valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 4. St. *Julian*. 5. *Holy-Croſs*, or *Abbey-Foregate*, valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.*

Near this Town is an ancient Seat, called *Patſhul*, belonging to the worthy Family of the *Aſtleys*, which is adorned by common Report, with the fineſt Gardens in the Nation, having in it all Sorts of curious Water-works, Fountains and Images, together with wonderful Canals, *&c.* In the Midſt of the Garden is a Fountain, that cauſes three hundred Pipes to ſend out Water with Violence, at two Minutes Warning. There are alſo precious Flowers, and dainty Fruits, which cauſe it to be reſorted to for its Rarity, by Nobles, Gentry and Commons, who many of them come many Miles to ſee it.

This Town hath long given the Titles of Dukes and Earls to ſome Families, *viz.* *Roger de Montgomery*, who being one of the chief Leaders in the *Norman* Army, when the Conqueror invaded *England*, and brought it into Subjection to him, was rewarded, as ſoon as he was made King, with the Earldoms of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*. He was a Perſon of great Prudence and Valour, of which having given ſome Account above, we ſhall now mention only ſome particular Acts of his great Devotion, as it was accounted at that Time; beſides, ſuch Inſtances of it as he ſhewed in this Town, *viz.* He founded three Religious Houſes in *Normandy* at *Seis*, *Troam* upon *Dyne*, and *Almanache* for Nuns. He was a great Benefactor to the Abbies of St. *Stephen's* at *Caen*, and *Utica* in *Normandy*, and the Monks of St. *Peter* at *Cluni* in *Burgundy*; and beſides built a Church at *Quadford* near *Bridg-North* in this County, the Place where his Lady *Adeliza* met him after ſhe had eſcaped Shipwrack, upon her making a Vow to build a Church to St. *Mary Magdalene*, in the Place ſhe met the Earl. He died, and was bury'd, as is aboveſaid, leaving *Robert de Beleſme*, the Heir of his and his Mother's great Inheritance in *Normandy*, but

Hugh de Montgomery his ſecond Son, (for he left three more Sons, *viz.* *Roger* of *Poicton*, *Philip* a Prieſt, and *Arnulph* a Soldier of Fortune) his Succeſſor in his Earldoms of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*. The *Welch* called him *Hugh Goch*, becauſe he had red Hair. He was one of thoſe Lords, who conſpired with *Robert de Mobray* to murder *William Rufus* in *Northumberland*; but being diſcovered, ſaved his Life, (which others loſt) by paying a large Fine of three Thouſand Pounds. After this he ſtood fair in the Favour of King *William*; and being in this City, when the *Welch* invaded the Marches, committed many Outrages and Depredations, he raiſed the Power of this County, and with the Aſſiſtance of *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter*, marched into *Angleſey*, and there made not only a miſerable Deſtruction, but committed barbarous Cruelties upon the Inhabitants, by cutting off their Hands and Feet, and Privities, and plucking out their Eyes, eſpecially upon one *Kenred* a Prieſt, whoſe Advices the *Welch* chiefly followed in their late Enterprizes; but Providence did not ſuffer theſe ſtrange Cruelties to go unrevenged long; for within a little Time after, *Magnus* King of *Norway*, coming upon the Coaſts of *Angleſey*, with an Intention to ravage the Country, was there met by our *Hugh*, who indeed hindred his Landing, but approaching near the Shore, was ſhot with a random Arrow, and ſoon after died. He was carried to *Shrewsbury*, and buried in the Cloyſter of his Father's Abbey, leaving

leaving no Iſſue; and ſo his eldeſt Brother

Robert de Beleſme inherited his Honour of Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*. He was in great Eſteem with the Conqueror, who conferred on him much Honour and large Poſſeſſions, but after his Death ſtood up for *Robert Curthoſe*'s Succeſſion to the Throne againſt *William Rufus*; but being reconciled by his Father's Means, (who was then living) he was made General of all that King's military Forces, and his chief Architect for building of Caſtles. Upon the Death of his Brother *Hugh*, he petitioned that King for his Earldom, and having paid three thouſand Pounds, became Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*. He built a ſtrong Caſtle at *Bridgnorth* in this County, and obtained the Honour of *Blythe* in *Nottinghamſhire*, (which he claimed as his Inheritance) for a large Sum of Money. In this State Things continued with him, till King *William Rufus* died, and then he renewed his Attempts for *Robert Curthoſe*, having his two Brothers to join with him, and *William Warren* Earl of *Surrey* and others; but King *Henry* ſoon routed him out of all his Caſtles and Holds, and reduced him and his Confederates to ſuch Straits, that he was forced with all Humility to implore the King's Clemency upon his Approach to *Shrewsbury*; and acknowledging his Treaſon, offered him the Keys of the Town, which the King graciouſly accepted, giving him Leave to go ſafe to the Sea Coaſt, and ſo paſs out of the Land, but ſeizing upon all his Honours and Poſſeſſions, as he did alſo of thoſe that adhered to him. He left one Son named *William*, ſurnamed *Talvace*, to whom the King granted his Father's Lands in *Normandy*, but never reſtored him to his Earldoms, and ſo they were vacant many Years.

Sir *John Talbot*, Knt. whoſe great and heroick Atchievements had before made him the Wonder of the World, was at Length for a Reward for his great Services, created Earl of *Shrewsbury*, 20 *Hen.* VI. He had married *Maud* the Eldeſt of the two Daughters of Sir *Thomas Nevil*, Knt. by *Joan* his Wife, ſole Heireſs of *William* Lord *Furnival*, in whoſe Right being become Lord *Furnival*, he was ſummoned to Parliament, 11 *Hen.* IV. and ſo continued all that Reign; but in the firſt Year of King *Henry* V. was impriſoned in the *Tower*, but for what Cauſe it doth not appear; and if we ſhould ſuppoſe it for none, it can't ſeem much amiſs, when we obſerve, that in little more than two Months after he was conſtituted Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in which Office while he continued, he took *Donald Mac-murghe* Priſoner, and brought him into *England*, where he was committed to ſafe Cuſtody in the Tower. From *Ireland* the King commanded him into *Normandy*; where he became engaged in the Wars againſt *France*, and was in many Battles and Sieges for almoſt 24 Years together, ſo ſucceſsful, that his very Name was a Terror to the *French*, whom it ſcared from the Siege of *Bordeaux*. He was again made Lieutenant of *Ireland*; Earl of *Weyſford* and *Waterford*; but had not been long there when he was recalled, and ſent with four Thouſand Soldiers againſt the *French*, who were then beſieging *Chaſtillion*. He hearing it, ſecured *Bordeaux*, and marched to *Chaſtillion* to raiſe the Siege, but there met his Fate, being ſhot 17 *July* 1453, with a Canon Bullet from the Walls, and his Son Sir *John Talbot* with him. This brave Captain being dead, his Army was preſently routed, and from that Time *France* was ſoon taken out of the Hands of the *Engliſh*. His Body was not long after brought into *England*, and buried at *Whitchurch* in this County, under a Monument, with an Inſcription, which will be propereſt to mention there. In his Earldom he was ſucceeded by his Son

John Talbot, his Heir, being his eldeſt Son by his firſt Wife, (for his Son Sir *John*, who was ſlain with him, was his eldeſt Son by his ſecond Wife). He was not of full Age at his Father's Death, yet obtained Livery of his Fathers Land.

Some

Some Years after he was made Chief Justice of *North-Wales*, and had a Commission sufficient in Estate in this County, *Staffordshire*, and the Marches thereof, for the Defence of the Country against the unlawful Assemblies at that Time common in these Parts. He was also 12 *Edw.* IV. a Commissioner to treat with Commissioners from *Scotland*, about some Grievances committed by the *Scotch* Borderers, but died the next Year young, leaving

George, his eldest Son and Heir, Earl of *Shrewsbury*. He was but 5 Years old at his Father's Death, but grew up to be a Man of Eminency, and in Favour with his Prince; for 1 *Hen.* VII. he was one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and had the Command given him the next Year, of the King's Army in the Battle of *Stoke* near *Newark* upon *Trent*, against the Rebels then in Arms, and vanquished them. In the 5 *Hen.* VII. he was one of the Chief of those Commanders that were sent into *Flanders* with a powerful Army to assist the Emperor *Maximilian* against the *French*. In the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. he was constituted one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, Steward of that King's Household, and one of his Privy Council. He commanded the Vantguard of the King's Army at the Siege of *Therouine*, and was present at the Interview of King *Henry* and *Francis* King of *France*, between *Guisnes* and *Ardres*. In the Rebellion, called the *Pilgrimage of Grace* (occasioned by the Dissolution of the lesser Monasteries) he was constituted the King's Lieutenant, and empowered by Force to subdue, or offer Tenders of Mercy to, quiet the Commons, if they would submit. He died at *Wingfield* in *Derbyshire*, and by his last Will and Testament, ordered his Body to be buried at *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire*, in the Parish-Church there, by his first Wife, and a Marble Tomb to be laid over him.

Francis Talbot, his eldest Son and Heir, succeeded him in his Honour and Estate. He was summoned to Parliament among the Barons in his Father's Life-time; and the greater Monasteries happening to be dissolved, just when he the King in Exchange for the Manor of *Farnham-Royal* in *Buckinghamshire*, the Inheritance of the Site of the Priory of *Worsop* in *Nottinghamshire*, and *Kings-Mead* in *Derbyshire*, with divers Lands belonging to the Abbies of *Beauchiefe* and *Rouceſter* in *Staffordshire*. He was Leader in the Army that went against *Scotland* twice, the last of which plundered *Leith*, and burnt and spoiled *Edinburgh*, 36 *Hen.* VIII. In King *Edw.* VIth's Reign, he was sent with an Army to relieve *Hadington*, which he performed, and victualled it, and then returned; whereupon he was made Justice of the Forests beyond Trent, 1 *Mariæ*, and President of the Council in the North. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign he was still of her Privy Council; but in 2 *Eliz.* in the Parliament then held, he and Viscount *Montacute* were the only Peers who opposed the Bill for the abolishing the Pope's Supremacy and Reformation of Religion. He departed this Life 21 *Sept.* 1559. 2 *Eliz.* leaving his only Son

George Talbot, Heir of his Honour and Estate. He had the Command of three thousand Soldiers in the Expedition into *Scotland*, when his Father was the General, and relieved the Earl of *Northumberland*, who was in Danger at *Lovick*. The Custody of the Queen of *Scots* was committed to him, 11 *Eliz.* and he held it 15 Years. Upon the Arraignment of the Duke of *Norfolk*, he was made Lord High Steward of *England* for that present Service, and after the Death of that Duke he was constituted Earl Marshal of *England*. He was buried at *Sheffield* aforesaid by his Ancestors, where, in his Life-time he had erected a noble Monument for himself, with a long Epitaph, containing his Pedigree, Preferments, and warlike Actions, but without Date, because he knew not the Day of his Death, and his Executors were not careful to put it on after his Decease, which happened 18 *Nov.* 1590.

This noble Earl, by his laſt Will, dated the 1st of June 1616, gave two hundred Pounds ſhould yearly be employed for ever, for the Benefit of the pooreſt Artificers of the Town of *Ponteſract* in *Yorkſhire*, for the Increaſe of Trades and Occupations; and thus to be diſtributed: The Mayor of the ſaid Town, and his Brethren, or the greateſt Number of them with the Mayor, ſhall meet upon *Monday* in *Whitſun*-Week, and by and with the Aſſent of the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, for the Time being, pay and lend to every poor Artificer of the ſaid Town, ſo far as the ſaid Money will extend, the Sum of five Pounds for three Years next following, every one of them giving good and ſufficient Security, for the Repayment thereof at the Time fixed. He alſo gave five Hundred Pounds to the Town of *Cheſterfield* in *Derbyſhire*, to ſet up Tradeſmen, who had no Stock to begin with. He was ſucceeded in his Honour and Eſtate by his Son

Gilbert Talbot his ſecond Son, *Francis* his eldeſt Son, tho' married, dying in his Life-time, and without Iſſue. He ſat in Parliament as a Baron in his Father's Life-time, and was ſent by Queen *Elizabeth Reg.* 15. into *France*, once to confirm the League, and at another Time an Ambaſſador. In the Reign of King *James* I. he was conſtituted Guardian, and Chief Juſtice of all the Foreſts beyond *Trent*, and departing this Life 8 *May* 14 *Jac.* I. 1616, was buried with his Anceſtors at *Sheffield* above-mentioned, leaving no Heir Male; whereupon (tho' the greateſt Part of the Eſtate went to his three Daughters) the Honour devolved upon his Brother

Edward Talbot, who then became Earl of *Shrewsbury*, but he dying the next Year without Iſſue, the direct Line was quite ſpent, and the Title of Honour and Eſtate deſcended to a collateral Branch, *viz.*

George Talbot of *Grafton*, in the County of *Worceſter*, lineal Heir of Sir *Gilbert Talbot* of *Grafton*, Knt. Ban. ſecond Son of the famous *John*, the firſt Earl of *Shrewsbury* of this Houſe, to whoſe Iſſue Iſſue ſucceſſively enjoyed this Honour for many Deſcents. The Manor of *Grafton* came to this Family by the Gift of King *Henry* VII. whom Sir *Gilbert* aſſiſted in the Battle in *Boſworth* Field; after which he was employed by the ſame Prince in divers important Affairs; for he was commiſſioned to go into *Flanders* in the Expedition on the Behalf of *Maximilian* the Emperor, againſt the *French*, in the 5th Year of King *Henry* VII. He died unmarried, and

John Talbot, the Son of *John Talbot* of *Longford* in this County of *Salop*, Eſq; the onely Brother of the laſt Earl *George*, ſucceeded in the Earldom. This Earl, by his firſt Wife, had ſeveral Sons, *viz.* *George*, *Francis*, *Edward* and *Gilbert*; *George* died without Iſſue in his Father's Life-time; and ſo his next Son

Francis Lord *Talbot* ſucceeded him in his Honour, but was unfortunately killed in a Duel by the Duke of *Buckingham*. This Lord lived in the Time of the Civil Wars of this Nation; and tho' we do not find him engaged in the Royal Cauſe, yet his Brothers *Edward* and *Gilbert* eſpouſed it with much Zeal. The firſt of theſe was ſlain at *Marſton-moor* Fight in *Yorkſhire*; and the later was taken Priſoner, with two hundred more of the King's Party at *Tworton*. Many others of this Family of *Talbot* attended the King's Fate, and were great Sufferers, as Sir *Henry Talbot*, and Col. *James Talbot*, and *Sherington Talbot* of *Salwarpe* in *Worceſterſhire*, Eſq; whoſe Eſtate was damaged by the Parliament's Party above 2000 Pounds. This Earl *Francis* married *Anna-Maria* Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Cardigan*, by whom he had

Charles Talbot, the late Duke of *Shrewsbury*, the laſt of that Name and Line that inherited this Honour. He was in all the Changes of his Time a great Patriot of his Country, and an earneſt Eſpouſer of the Proteſtant Intereſt, for obſerving what King *James* II. aimed at in all his Management, and

what would be the neceſſary Conſequence of it; he left this Place of Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, and quitted a Regiment of Horſe, which he commanded under that King, and mortgaging his Eſtate, went over to the Prince of *Orange*, and by his Example carried over divers other Perſons of Honour, for which, and many other good Services, he was made, upon that Prince's Advancement to the Throne of theſe Realms, Principal Secretary of State, and a Knight of the Garter. He after ſome Time left his Secretary's Place, but ſoon reſumed it again, being in the ſixth Year of the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, *Anno* 1694, created Marqueſs of *Alton* and Duke of *Shrewsbury*, and the ſame Year inſtalled Knt. of the Garter. But being at length diſabled by a Fall from his Horſe, to undergo the Fatigue of the Secretary's Place, he reſigned it a ſecond Time, and his Majeſty King *William* was pleaſed, in lieu of it, to make him Lord Chamberlain, which was a Place of much eaſier Management; but being under many Indiſpoſitions, he reſigned that Office alſo to the Earl of *Jerſey*, and went into *France* and *Italy* to drink the Waters for the Recovery of his Health. In his Travels in *Italy* he married the Lady *Adelaida*, Daughter of ——— *Peltioli* of *Bolonia*, deſcended by her Mother's Side from Sir *Robert Dudley*, a Duke of the Empire. Being returned into *England*, he was reſtored to his Place of *Chamberlain* of the Houſhold, by her Majeſty Queen ANNE, *Anno* 1710, and was at the ſame Time made one of her Privy Council. In the Year 1713, at the confirming the Peace, he was ſent an Ambaſſador Extraordinary into *France*, and on his Return from thence, was ſent Lord Lieutenant into *Ireland*; after his Return from whence he lived not long.

Men of Eminency born or inhabiting in Shrewsbury.

Richard Plantagenet, ſecond Son to King *Edward* IV. and *Elizabeth* his Queen, was born at *Shrewsbury*, *Anno* 1472. He was created by his Father Duke of *York*, and affianced to *Anne* the Daughter and Heir of *John Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*. He was murdered (as our Hiſtorians generally agree) with his Brother King *Edward* V. in the *Tower* of *London*, by the Inſtruments of his cruel Uncle *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, to make his Way to the Throne; tho' a Report, that he was conveyed away to his Aunt *Margaret*, Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*, and was alive after King *Richard*'s Death, was a Ground for ſome Malecontents to ſet up *Perkin Warbeck*, under his Name and Perſon to claim the Throne, when *Henry* VII. had got Poſſeſſion of it, which cauſed that King ſome Danger, but more Trouble to ſuppreſs it.

George Plantagenet alſo his Brother, the youngeſt Son of the ſaid King and Queen, was born here. He died in his Infancy.

Robert of *Shrewsbury*, Biſhop of *Bangor*, in the Reign of King *John*, *Anno* 1197. That King making War upon *Leoline* Prince of *Wales*, impriſoned this Biſhop in his own Cathedral, and for his Ranſom obliged him to pay 300 Hawks, a Bird tho' ſcarce in this Nation for many Ages paſt, we may ſuppoſe were then plentiful. He wrote the Life of St. *Winifred*, and relates many Miracles done by her, at the Requeſt of the Men of *Ruthin* in *Wales*. It is remarkable of him, that at his Death he ordered

dered by his Will, that his Body ſhould be buried not in his Cathedral, which might be thought the propereſt Place, but in the Middle of the Market-place of this Town of *Shrewsbury*, where he was born. Dr. *Fuller* deſires us not to impute it to his Profaneneſs, but either to his Humility, as not worthy to lie in Holy Ground, or to his prudent Foreſight; that in thoſe warlike Times Churches were more likely to be diſturbed than Market-Places. *Anno* 1215. he departed this Life.

Ralph of *Shrewsbury*, ſo called from his Birth-place. He was in the Reign of King *Edward* III. Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*; but becauſe he was conſecrated without the Pope's Knowledge, he was forced to pay a large Sum to expiate for his Preſumption. He was a great Benefactor to his Cathedral, giving not only a large Sum to it, but a ſtrong Cheſt with Iron Bars to keep it in, which yet ſome Thieves broke open in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, but how, is unknown. He erected and endowed a ſpatious Structure for the Vicar's Choral of his Cathedral, to inhabit together; and with great Expence enlarged the Biſhop's Palace, beautifying and fortifying it Caſtle-wiſe. He ſat Biſhop 34 Years, and dying 14 *Aug.* 1363, lieth buried in his Cathedral, and on his Tomb is his Statue done to the Life.

The Family of *Talbots* hath produced many eminent Men, beſides thoſe that have ſucceſſively born the Honour of Earls of *Shrewsbury*, *viz.*

Sir *Gilbert Talbot*, who was the Son of *John Talbot*, the ſecond Earl of *Shrewsbury*, of that Name; he was the High Sheriff of *Shropſhire*, 3 *Rich.* III. and in the Time of his Shrievalty, *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* (afterwards King *Henry* VII.) marching with his Men to bid Battle to King *Richard* III. was met at *Shrewsbury* by Sir *Gilbert*, with two thouſand Men well armed, moſt of them Tenants of his Nephew *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, then in his Minority; and with them he ſo increaſed the Earl's Army, that coming to a Battle in *Boſworth* Field, he was Victor. For theſe great Services the Earl, when he was made King, rewarded him with a fair Eſtate in Lands at *Grafton* in *Worceſterſhire*, made him Governor of *Calis*, and Knight of the Garter, and from him the Earls of *Shrewsbury* from the 14 *Jac.* I. are deſcended. While he was Governor of *Calis*, King *Henry* VIII. fearing leaſt that important Place ſhould be ſurpriſed by the *French*, ſent to him to fortify it well; but this ſtout Man ſent him Word again, That he could neither fortify, nor fiftify without Money, of which the King ſent him none. Of his Family was

Robert Talbot, a Perſon very much eſteemed in his Time, *viz.* in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. for his ſingular Knowledge in the Antiquities of *England*, and his Care in preſerving and collecting ancient Books and Monuments. *Leland*, *Bale*, *Ortelius* and *Cambden*, abound in his Praiſes; and the laſt thus ſtiles him, *Vir antiquitatis bene peritus*, *viz.* Meaning of the *Iceni*. He was Fellow of *New College*, *Oxford*, Prebendary of *Wells*, and Treaſurer of the Cathedral of *Norwich*, where he reſided, and compoſed his Notes on *Antoninus*'s *Itinerary*, never printed, but much made uſe of by *Cambden* and *Burton*. He hath other Writings and Collections diſperſed in Libraries, but none printed, and therefore more valued. He gave three Acres of Land in *Lakenham* in *Norfolk*, to the Dean and Chapter of *Norwich*, 27 *Aug.* 1558, and ſoon after died, and was buried in the Cathedral Church there. There was alſo one

Thomas Talbot, living about the ſame Time with *Robert*, and of the ſame Family, as we ſuppoſe. He was called for Diſtinction, *Limping Talbot*, from his Lameneſs. He being promoted to be Clerk of the Records of the *Tower* of *London*, became ſo good a Genealogiſt, that *Cambden* in his *Britannia* doth acknowledge that he helped him in the Succeſſions of the Earls of every County ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt. He left choice Collections behind him, which Sir *Robert Cotton* purchaſed many of, and put them into

into his Library, as valuable Monuments.

Col. *Richard Talbot*, who was familiar with King *Charles* II. but more in Favour with King *James* II. was of this Family. He was employed by this laſt to model the Army in *Ireland*; and accordingly made great Alterations in it, by putting out Proteſtant Officers and putting in Papiſts, which Dr. *Oates*, ſome Years before, had in his Narration foretold. Having done this, he came over into *England* to give an Account of what he had done, and was both well received and rewarded, being made Earl of *Tyrconnel*, with a Deſign that he ſhould return into *Ireland* in Quality of Lord Lieutenant, to which Office he had been recommended by Biſhop *Tyrel*; but upon Advice the Earl of *Clarendon* was ſent Lord Lieutenant, and *Tyrconnel* Lieutenant-General, in which Place he and his Brother *Peter Talbot*, reputed Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, ſought to promote Popery, till the Revolution broke all their Meaſures.

Sampſon Price, the Son of *Thomas Price*, ſometime Vicar of St. *Chad's* in *Shrewsbury*, was born in that Pariſh. He received his Univerſity Learning in *Exeter* College, *Oxford*, where he took all his Degrees in Divinity, being made a Doctor in 1617. He became a ſmart Univerſity Preacher; and from a Lecturer of St. *Martin's* Church in *Oxford*, was made the ſame at St. *Olaves* in *Southwark*, Chaplain in Ordinary to King *James* I. (and ſo continued to King *Charles* I.) and Vicar of *Chriſt Church*, *London*. He was a ready and frequent Court Preacher; and being zealous againſt the Popiſh Doctrines, was much reſorted to and admired, being uſually ſtiled by his Hearers, *The Mawle of Hereticks*, *i. e.* Papiſts. He hath 7 Sermons in Print, and lies buried under the Communion Table in the Chancel of *Chriſt-Church*. He died in 1630, and was ſucceeded in the Vicarage of *Chriſt-Church* by Mr. *Edward Finch*, Brother of Sir *John Finch*, afterward Lord *Finch* of *Fordwich*.

Thomas Churchyard, was born in this Town. He wrote a Book in Verſe of the Worthies of *Wales*. Mr. *Camden* in his Remains tells us, what his Epitaph made by himſelf was, by which it ſeems that he was as poor as Poets uſually are. The Epitaph was this:

Come *Alexis*, lend me the Torch,
To find a Church-yard in a Church-Porch;
Poverty and Poetry his Tomb doth encloſe,
Wherefore good Neighbours be merry in Proſe.

He died (as is conjectured) about the Eleventh of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, 1570.

Edward Wolley, Dr. of Divinity of *Oxford*, but educated at *Cambridge* in St. *John's* College. He was one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to King *Charles* I. and adhering to his Majeſty's Cauſe in the Grand Rebellion, retired with the King to *Oxford* to attend on him, and preach ſometimes before him there. When his Majeſty's Cauſe declined, he ſuffered, as the other Royaliſts did, and attended King *Charles* II. in his adverſe Fortune, enduring much Miſery in his Service. After the Reſtoration of his Maſter, he was made Rector of *Ensbingfield* in *Eſſex*, to ſettle the Inhabitants there in loyal Principles, and invalidate the Doctrines of the leading Independent, Mr. *Stephen Marſhal*. In 1665, he was promoted to the Epiſcopal See of *Clonfort* and *Kilmacogh* in *Ireland*, to which he was conſecrated at *Tuam*, 16 *Apr.* and ſat there ſome Years, being held in great Veneration for his admirable way of Preaching, and exemplary Converſation. Among ſeveral Things that he hath in Print, theſe are, 1. *Eulogia*, ſhewing the pious Practiſe of Parents giving, and Children asking their Bleſſing. 2. *Eudoxia*, a Model for private Prayers. 3. The true Royaliſt.

Col. *Benlow*, a great Royaliſt, and very active in King *Charles* IId's Cauſe at the Battle of *Worceſter*, was ſhot to Death in this Town, *Octob.* 1651.

Mr. *Thomas Challoner*, of this Town, a moſt admirable *Greek* Scholar, and Schoolmaſter in the King's School here. This Part of the Kingdom was very much beholding to him for keeping up the Principles of Loyalty, which he inſtilled into a vaſt Company of young Gentlemen bred up by him in Learning, for which, falling under the Frowns of the Rebel Powers, he was fined ſixty Pounds. Near this City the River *Severn* hath many Turnings and Windings, making a kind of *Peninſula*, the inmoſt Part of which is called, *The Iſle of Hall*, where is a Chapel for religious Worſhip, and at the Neck ſtands

Roſſal, a little Village, famous for nothing in Mr. *Cambden's* Time, but a Sort of old faſhioned Boats, called in *Latin*, *Rates*, *i. e.* Flotes made of Planks of rough Timber, joined together with light Ribs of Wood, which the Inhabitants here make uſe of to convey Burthens backward and forward upon the Stream of the *Severn*. The Uſe and Name of them was originally brought by the *Engliſh* from the *Rhine* in *Germany*, where they bear the Name of Flotes; but this Sort of Veſſels are now almoſt quite out of Date here; but inſtead of them the Fiſhermen have gotten a ſmall Veſſel called a Coracle, which they uſe to the ſame, or better Purpoſe, as well, or rather more to be taken Notice of than the former; for one Man ſitting in it will row himſelf with incredible Swiftneſs with one Hand, while with the other he manages his Net, Angle, or other Fiſhing-Tackle. It is of a Form almoſt Oval, made of ſplit Sallow Twigs interwoven, (round at the Bottom) and on that Part next the Water covered with an Horſe-hide. It is about five Foot in Length, and three in Breadth, and is ſo light, that when the Fiſhermen or Rowers come off the Water, they can take them on their Backs and carry them home.

There are many Villages more in this Hundred, which being ſo near the chief Town of the Shire, have doubtleſs many Things memorable in them; but for want of Information we muſt omit them, and ſo go on to another Hundred, *viz.*

II. North-Bradford Hundred.

This Hundred lies in the moſt Northern Part of the County, and is bounded on that Side and the Eaſt with *Cheſhire*; on the South, with *Bradford South*; and on the Weſt, with Part of *Flintſhire* in *Wales*, and the Hundreds of *Pimhill* and *Shrewsbury*. The Fee of this Hundred, we ſuppoſe to be in the King, and under the Goverment of the Sheriffs; but the Bailiwick of it was for ſome time in the Family of the *Ferrers* of *Okeham*; *William de Ferrers* dying poſſeſſed of it, 44 *Edw.* III. and *Henry de Ferrers*, 11 *Rich.* II. his Widow *Joan*, after his Death, having her Thirds in it, and leaving it at her Death to her Grandſon *William*, the Son and Heir of *Henry*. It hath three Market-Towns in it, *Drayton*, *Wemm*, and *Whitchurch*.

Drayton, whoſe Market is weekly on *Wedneſday*, and Fairs yearly on the Tranſlation of St. *Edward*, 13 *Octob.* and on the *Wedneſday* before *Palm-Sunday*. We find nothing memorable concerning this Town in our Hiſtories, but the Battle fought near it upon *Blore-heath*, between the Adherents to the *York* and *Lancaſtrian* Title to the Crown, in the 37th Year of King *Henry* VI. *Nevil* Earl of *Salisbury* being the Leader of the *York* Party, and *James Touchet* Lord *Audley* of the *Lancaſtrians*. The Earl had with him about 5 Thouſand Men, and the Lord *Audley* ten, which put him in Hopes that he ſhould over-power the Earl, and take him, and therefore he preſſed the more unadviſedly upon the Earl's Party, before his own was in a Readineſs, and fit for an Attach. *Salisbury* was ſenſible that he was overnumbred, but reſolved not to fly, and ſo joined Battle. The Fight was long and bloody; but the Earl's Men having nothing

nothing to trust to but their Valour, fought like desperate Persons, and at length vanquished the Lord *Audley* and his whole Army, killing him and many of his Captains, who being dead, the Army in Confusion fled. There were killed in the Combat, and after the Fight, above two Thousand Men, of which the greatest Part were *Cheshire* Men, because the Lord *Audley* had gathered most of his Men out of that County. The Earl of *Salisbury* marched from hence to *Ludlow*, where *Richard* Duke of *York* was gathering Forces; and upon Consultation it was from this Time agreed to aim at obtaining the Crown. This Town is supposed by some Antiquaries to be the *Caer-Davithou*, which *Ninnius* mentions among the twenty Cities of *Britain*, which *Henry* of *Huntington* calls *Draiteh*. The Family of the *Corbets* had a Seat here, of which it is observable, that some of them were Sheriffs of this County, from 33 *Hen.* III. in most of the succeeding Reigns to 1 *Car.* I.

Wem, another Market-town in this Hundred, whose Market is weekly on *Thursday*, and Fair yearly on St. *Martin's* Day, 10 *Nov.* It is situate near the Head of the River *Rodan*; and in it there was anciently a Castle began to be erected, but not being finished, there is nothing now to be seen of it, but an Hill upon which it is supposed the Foundation was laid. About the Beginning of the *Norman* Times, this Town was the Barony and Seat of *William Pantolf*, who at the Time of the Survey, was found to have had twenty-eight Lordships more in this County, which he held of *Roger de Montgomery*, to whom, as is aboveſaid, the greatest Part of this County was given by the Conqueror. From his Posterity, of whom *William de Pantolf*, the Son of *Ivo de Pantolf*, was the Heir Male, it passed by his Daughter and sole Heir *Maud de Pantolf*, by Marriage to *Ralf Boteler* of *Oversley* in *Warwickshire*, 17 *Hen.* III. In his Family it continued some Years; but *William Boteler* dying without Issue Male, sometime before 49 *Edw.* III. and leaving *Elizabeth* his only Daughter and Heir; Sir *Robert Ferrers*, a younger Son of the Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, by Marriage with her, came into the Possession of this Barony, *Oversley*, and the rest of her Inheritance, and was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, by the Title of *Robert Ferrers* of *Wem*, Chevalier. All her Estate upon her Marriage, was entailed upon the Heirs of their Bodies; and for want of such, to her right Heirs. *Robert* died, and left an Heir *Robert*, who also died before his Mother, leaving two Daughters Coheirs, *viz. Elizabeth* married to *John* Lord *Greystock*; and *Mary* to *Ralph Nevil* Earl of *Westmorland*; *Elizabeth* their Grandmother yet living, and marrying to Sir *Thomas Molington*, Knt. stiling her self Baroness of *Wem*. After her Decease this Barony passed to *John* Lord *Greystoke*, who married her eldest Grand-daughter *Elizabeth*, and continued in that Family till Issue Male again failing, 22 *Hen.* VII. *Elizabeth*, the Heir general of *Ralph* Lord *Greystoke*, carried this Lordship by Marriage to *Thomas* Lord *Dacres* of *Gilleſland*, beyond which Family we can't trace it.

In the Reign of King *James* II. the Title of Baron of *Wem* was conferred by that Prince upon *George* Lord *Jeffreys*, then Lord High Chancellor of *England*, not so much because he had purchased the Manor, as because he had been particularly serviceable to his Designs in bringing in Popery. He died upon the Coming of King *William* III. into *England*, more thro' Fear of Punishment than Disease or Age, and left his Honour and Estate to his Son, who became Baron of *Wem*. He was a promising young Man, but died soon, and so the Honour became extinct.

Sir *Thomas Adams*, Knt. so made by King *Charles* II. when he was sent to the *Hague* a Commissioner for the City of *London*, was born in this Town. He was bred a Draper in *London*, where God so blessed his Industry, that he became Lord Mayor in 1645, having been Sheriff about 6 Years before. He was a great Sufferer in the Times of the Rebellion,

lion, but bore his Troubles with a perfect Submiſſion to God's Pleaſure, and Chearfulneſs. He gave the Houſe of his Nativity in this Town to be a Free-School, for the Education of Town-born Children, and liberally endowed it. He lived ſome Years after the Reſtoration, and ſaw, no doubt, with great Comfort, the Benefit of his Gift to this Town, in the good Education of their Children in Learning and Piety.

Whit-church, or *de Albo Monaſterio*, called alſo *Blackmere*, becauſe the Manor-houſe of this Town ſtands upon a large Mere, which, from the Blackneſs of the Water, was called *Blackmere*. This Manor was the Eſtate of the Family of *Blancminſter*, or *de Whit-church*; the laſt of which Family leaving only 4 Daughters and Heirs, this Manor by one of them, paſſed in Marriage to *Robert Le Strange*, (whoſe Family was ſo named, becauſe they were Strangers brought into *England* by King *Henry* II. and ſoon after far ſpread and propagated) whoſe Son *John Le Strange* was called *Le Strange* of *Blackmere*, from his Seat near the Mere, of which before. This Manor continued ſome Succeſſions in the Family of *Le Strange*, and *John Le Strange*, the Grandſon of the above-mentioned *John*, being in Favour with K. *Edw.* III. obtained a Charter for free Warren of the ſaid Prince for his Manors of *Whitchurch*, and other Lordſhips in this County. He died ſeized of this Manor, and left it to his Son *Fulke*, whoſe Deſcendant and Nephew by his Brother *John*, coming into Poſſeſſion of this Lordſhip, obtained of King *Edward* III. a Charter for a Fair to be held yearly at *Whitchurch*, upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of the Feaſt of the Apoſtles of S. S. *Simon* and *Jude*, 28 *Oct.* This *John* left a Daughter for his Heir, but ſhe dying without Iſſue, her Aunt *Ancharet* became her Heir, being then 22 Years old, and married to Sir *Richard Talbot*, Knt. ſhe brought it into his Family, in which it continued long, as will preſently appear.

Sir *Richard Talbot* being poſſeſſed of this Manor, died ſeized of it, 20 *Rich.* II. leaving it to his Son *Gilbert Talbot*, who dying 7 *Hen.* V. left a Daughter named *Ancharet* his Heir, then but two Years old, *Beatrix* his Wife ſurviving him, who tho' ſhe was a *Portugueſe*, and illegitimate, the King accepted as a free Denizen, and confirmed to her this Manor, with the Advowſon of the Church, and ſome other Eſtates, which had before been ſettled on her for Term of Life. *Ancharet*, the Heir of *Gilbert*, died about two Years after her Father, and *John* her Uncle became her Heir. He was ſo famous for military Exploits, that he was made Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and the World's Wonder. He was killed before *Chatillion* in *France*, by a Cannon-ſhot, and was brought to this Town to be buried, leaving this Manor, and other great Eſtates to his Son and Heir *John*, whom he had by *Maud* his firſt Wife, one of the Heirs of Sir *Thomas Nevill* Lord *Furnival*. This *John* left this Manor to his Son of the ſame Name, as did alſo this *John*; but *Chriſtopher Talbot* his fourth Son, Archdeacon of *Cheſter*, was Rector of this Church. We find no farther Account of this Manor, and ſo ſuppoſe it continued in the *Shrewsbury* Family, till it was extinct in the laſt Duke, as we have ſhewed above.

The Church here is a Rectory valued in the King's Books at 26 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d. ob.* in the Patronage of the *Shrewsbury* Family till lately. In it are ſeveral Monuments for the *Talbots*; but the moſt remarkable is for our *Engliſh Achilles*, *John Talbot*, the firſt Earl of *Shrewsbury* of this Family. It ſtands in the South-Wall of the Chancel, and deſerves our Notice for the Plainneſs of it, according to the Cuſtom of the Age.

Oreſton

Orate pro anima Prænobilis Viri, DOMINI *IOANIS TALBOT, Quondam Comitis Salopiæ Domini Talbot, Domini Furnival, Domini Verdon, Domini Strange de Blackmere, & Mareſchalli Franciæ Qui obiit in Bello apud Burdews.*
VII IVLII MCCCCLIII.

Pray for the Soul of the Right Honourable Lord, *JOHN TALBOT*, ſome Time Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Lord *Talbot*, Lord *Furnival*, Lord *Verdon*, Lord *Strange* of *Blacknere*, and Marſhal of *France*, who died in Battle at *Burdews*.
the VII of JVLY MCCCCLIII.

This Town is famous for ſeveral eminent Men, who were born, or lived in it.

1. *Nicholas Bernard*, Chaplain to the Learned Dr. *James Uſher*, Primate of *Ireland*, and afterwards Dean of *Ardagh*. He was reputed a Perſon of ſuch Learning and Judgment, that that Learned Prelate much entruſted him to make Obſervations and Collections for him. He continued in *Ireland* in the Time of the Rebellion, and not only was ſtript of all his Eſtate, but was often in Danger of his Life, which drove him into *England* with his Lord the Primate. Soon after his Arrival here, he was made Rector of this rich Church, (which was given him by the Earl of *Bridgwater*) Chaplain to *Oliver* Lord Protector, and one of his Almoners, and Preacher to the Honourable Society of *Greys-Inn*. After the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. if he would have returned into *Ireland*, 'tis more than probable he might have regained his Deanery, and perhaps been a Biſhop; but he had ſo ill an Opinion of the State of that Nation, that he would not truſt himſelf there; but contenting himſelf with *Whitchurch*, remained there to his dying Day. He wrote ſome Things remarkable, as. 1. The penitent Death of *John Atherton*, Biſhop of *Waterford*, who was executed at *Dublin Dec.* 5. 1640, with a Sermon preached at his Burial the Night after. 2. The Siege of *Drogheda*, in which he was preſent, and ſeveral Times in Jeopardy of his Life there. (3.) The Life and Death of Dr. *James Uſher* Biſhop of *Armagh*, &c. in a Sermon at his Funeral 17 *Apr.* 1656. (4.) The Judgment of the ſaid Archbiſhop concerning the Extent of Chriſt's Death, of the Sabbath, &c. anſwered by Dr. *Heylin*, with whom this Doctor had ſome Diſpute about thoſe Points, by Letter, &c. He died in this Place, and was buried in the Church in the Winter, *Anno* 1661, leaving a Son *James Bernard*.

2. *Abraham Wheloc*k, a noted Perſon for his Learning, was born in this Town. He was bred up in Univerſity Learning in *Clare-hall*, *Cambridge*, where he was Fellow, Library-Keeper, *Arabick* Profeſſor, and Miniſter of St. *Sepulchres*. He was admirable for his Induſtry, and no leſs for his great Knowledge in the Oriental Tongues. He tranſlated the *New Teſtament* into the *Perſian* Language, with Hopes, that in Time it might tend ſome way or other to the Converſion of that Countrey to Chriſtianity. It is true, his Labour was ridiculed at that Time; but whatever the Effect was then like to be, his Deſign was pious and commendable, and who knows but that it may hereafter produce ſome good Fruit. He was one of thoſe learned Men, whom Dr. *Brian Walton*, afterwards Biſhop of *Cheſter*, made uſe of in putting out his *Polyglot* Bible; and among the Weſtern

Tongues he was well verſed in the *Saxon*, as he ſhewed by the fair and true Edition, which he put out, of *Bede*'s Works. He died in 1654.

Adderley, or *Atherley*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Bartholomew* Lord *Badleſmere*, 9 *Edward* II. who obtained of that King a Grant for a Market every Week upon *Thurſday*, and a Fair yearly, upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of the Apoſtles S S. *Peter* and *Paul*, 29 *June*; as alſo a Charter of a free Warren in all his demeſne Lands in this Place. He left it to *Giles* his Son, with other large Eſtates, and the Advowſon of the Church, who died without Iſſue Male, and his Siſters were his Heirs, of which *Margery* was married to *William* Lord *Ros* of *Hamlake*, and had this Lordſhip for Part of her Diviſion of the Eſtate; and ſo it was found that this Lordſhip belonged 7 *Rich.* II. to *Thomas* Lord *Ros* of *Hemlake*, in whoſe Family it continued divers Succeſſions, till *Thomas* Lord *Ros*, being a firm Adherent to the *Lancaſtrian* Family in the Wars of King *Henry* VI. and King *Edward* IV. was after the Defeat of the *Lancaſtrians* in *Towton-field*, attainted by the firſt Parliament of King *Edward* IV. and his Eſtate confiſcated, and with the reſt this Manor came into the King's Hands, and was by him granted to *John Tiptoft* Earl of *Worceſter*, at that Time King *Edward*'s Chamberlain, who had married *Philippa*, that Lord's Siſter, together with the Advowſon of the Church.

Arcolt, or as we find it in ancient Records, *Athal*, an Hamlet belonging to the Lordſhip of *Pullid* in this County, the Eſtate of *Edmund Mortimer*, the Anceſtor of the *Earls* of *March*, who with the other Barons-Marchers, encountring the Army of *Leoline* Prince of *Wales*, routed the *Welſh* with great Slaughter, and ſlew *Leoline* their Prince, whoſe Head they cut off, and ſent it to King *Edward* I. who ordered it to be ſet on a Pole on *London-Bridge*, crowned with Ivy. His Lady and Widow *Margaret*, among other Eſtates, had this Hamlet, with the Lordſhip of *Pullid*, ſettled on her after his Death, which happened 32 of *Edw.* I. for her better Support and Maintenance, beſides thoſe Lordſhips, whereof ſhe had been enfeoft jointly with her Husband in his Life-time.

Bery, as it is now called from *Burgh*, a Spot of Ground ſcarce a Mile diſtant from *Red-caſtle*, where 'tis ſuppoſed a ſmall City once ſtood, tho' at this Time the very Ruins thereof are almoſt imperceptible; but the *Roman* Coins that are often found there, with ſuch Bricks as 'tis well known the *Romans* uſed in Building, are an Evidence of its Antiquity and Founders. The Inhabitants and Neighbours have a Tradition, that it was a famous City in the Days of King *Arthur*, to whom the common People are apt to aſcribe every Thing that is ancient and ſtrange, as believing *Britain* moſt flouriſhing in his Time.

Bradford, now a ſmall inconſiderable Village, but probably the moſt conſiderable Place in thoſe Northern Parts of the County, becauſe the Name of two Hundreds ſeem to be taken from it, *viz.* this and *South Bradford*; and tho' it be ſunk below its Dignity now, it pleads for ſome Regard in this Reſpect, that it gives the Titles of a Viſcount and Earl to the Family of *Newport*, of which *Richard Newport* is now Earl of *Bradford*, Viſcount *Newport* of *Bradford*, and Baron *Newport* of *High Ercal* in this County. This Family roſe to this Honour by their Loyalty and good Services done for King *Charles* I. for Sir *Richard Newport* appearing in the Beginning of the Troubles in Defence of the Royal Cauſe, was rewarded by that King with the Title of a Baron, by the Name of Lord *Newport* of *High Ercal*; but his Majeſty's Cauſe declining, he was forced to fly into *France* to eſcape the Uſurper's Hands, and died at *Moulins Febr.* 1650. His Son *Francis*, who inherited his Eſtate and Honour, had ſignalized his Loyalty in his Father's Life-time, by taking up Arms for the King, and doing many valiant Acts in North *Wales* for his Majeſty's Intereſt, till in 1644, he was taken Priſoner by the Parliament Forces. He obtained his Liberty

Liberty at length, and lived to the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. who in Conſideration of his perſonal Merits both in acting and ſuffering, made him Comptroller, and then Treaſurer of the Houſhold, and ſoon after Viſcount *Newport* of *Bradford*; and ſince by King *William* III. and Queen *Mary* II. *Reg.* 6. Earl of *Bradford*, which Honour his Son *Richard* now inherits, and hath three Sons, *Henry*, *Richard* and *Thomas*.

Cheſtwerdin, or *Cheſwardyne*, a Manor belonging to the Crown, till King *Henry* II. gave it to *John Le Strange*, Brother of *Hamond Le Strange*, the Son of *Guy le Strange* a younger Son of the Duke of *Britain*. He held it of the King by the Service of one Knight's Fee and an half, as it was certified upon aſſeſſing an Aid for the Marriage of that King's Daughter. In this Family it continued ſeveral Succeſſions, and another *John*, 7 *Edw.* III. obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his demeſne Lands here; but Iſſue Male in the direct Line failing upon the Death of another *John Le Strange*, the laſt Heir Male of this Family, Sir *John Leybourn* was found to be the next Heir, *viz.* Son of *Lucy* the Siſter of the ſaid *John*, and ſo it paſſed into that Family; but by other collateral Branches of the firſt *Guy*, are deſcended the Families of the *Le Stranges* of *Knocking*, *Avindelegh*, *Elliſmere*, *Blackmere*, *Luthebam*, and *Hunſtanton* in *Norfolk*; but from that of *Knocking* (by the Death of *John Le Strange*, without Iſſue Male) his Inheritance deſcended to *Joan* his only Daughter and Heir, who marrying to *George Stanley*, the eldeſt Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Darby*, their Eſtate paſſed into that Family, who in their Titles retain the Name of Baron *Strange of Knocking*; and the eldeſt Son in the Father's Life-time, by the Courteſy of *England*, bears the Name and Title of Lord *Strange* in Memory of the Family, and Heireſs, by whom they gained ſo conſiderable an Addition to their Eſtate.

Clowerly, the Manor and Eſtate of the Family of the *Ferrers* of *Oakham* in *Rutlandſhire*. *William Ferrers* deſcended of a younger Son of *William de Ferrers* Earl of *Darby*, dying ſeized of this Manor, with divers other Eſtates, 17 *Edw.* III. He left it to his Son and Heir *William de Ferrers*, who was found poſſeſſed of it at his Death, 44 *Edw.* III. by which it came to his Son and Heir *Henry de Ferrers*. This Gentleman had an Augmentation to his Eſtate by the Death of *William de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, without Iſſue, for by his Mother, who was that Earl's Siſter, he was found to be one of his next Heirs, 5 *Rich.* II. He being a Knight Banneret, attended the King in divers Expeditions into *France* and *Scotland*, and died 11 *Rich.* II. being then ſeized of this Manor and other large Eſtates, which his Son and Heir *Henry* inherited; but *Joan* his Wife ſurviving him, ſhe held in Dower, among other Eſtates, a third Part of this Manor of *Clowerly*, and of the Hundred of *Bradford*, which upon her Death returned to her Grandſon *William*, his Father *Henry* being dead before his Mother. This Manor continued in this Family for two or three Succeſſions more; but at length upon the Death of *Robert de Ferrers*, then of *Tamworth-Caſtle*, without Iſſue Male, his Eſtate was divided between his two Daughters and Heirs, *Elizabeth* the Wife of *John* Lord *Greyſtoke*, and *Mary* the Wife of *Ralph* Earl of *Weſtmoreland*; but to which it fell upon the Partition, we find not.

This Village boaſts of the Nativity of Sir *Robert Broke* or *Brooke*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, in the Reign of Queen *Mary* I. He was the Son of *Tho. Brooke* of this Place, and having laid a Foundation of Literature at *Oxford*, proceeded to the Study of the Common Laws in the *Middle Temple*, where he became the compleateſt Lawyer of his Age. He was choſen the Summer Reader in that Houſe in 1542, and Double Reader in Lent 1550, and two Years after was called by Writ to be Serjeant at Law, after which he was the next Year made Judge, and about the ſame Time admitted to the Degree of Knighthood. He wrote an Abridgment of the Year-

Books

Books to Q. *Mary*'s Time; certain new Caſes adjudged in King *Hen.* VIII. King *Edward*'s and Q. *Mary*'s Reign, and his Reading upon the Statute of Limitations. He died in 1558; and in his Will ſeveral Times remembers the Church and Poor of *Putney*. He obtained a fair Eſtate by his Profeſſion and Studies, which he left to his Poſterity, which ſtill remain in this County, and in one or two Places in *Suffolk*.

Dodington, one of thoſe many Manors of which *Edwin* the good Earl of *Mercia* was poſſeſſed in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days, according to Domeſday-Book; but we can't find to whom it deſcended after his Death, it no where appearing that he had any Wife or Iſſue. In whoſe Poſſeſſion it was for many Years after, we can't diſcover, till in the 23d Year of King *Richard* II. it was found to be the Eſtate of *Richard Talbot*, who married *Ankaret*, the Daughter of *John Leſtrange* of *Blackmere*, and died poſſeſſed of it, the 20th of the ſame King, leaving *Gilbert Talbot* his Heir; but this Manor was divided for the preſent, and one third Part of it allotted to *Ancharet* his Mother for her Life, and at her Death came to him. He enjoyed it but a few Years; for about ſix Years after he died, and left it to his only Daughter and Heir *Ancharet*; but this Manor of *Dodington* was ſettled by Feoffment for Life, upon his ſecond Wife *Beatrix*, an illegitimate Daughter of the King of *Portugal*, whom King *Henry* V. made Denizen, that ſhe might enjoy it with other Eſtates; *Ancharet* died two Years after her Father, and her Uncle Sir *John Talbot*, the great Hero above-mentioned, was her Heir, and after *Beatrix*'s Death, came into Poſſeſſion of this Manor, and many other great Eſtates, which he increaſed and left to his Poſterity, who from him became Earls of *Shrewsbury*, and flouriſhed till the laſt Reign, in which the Line failed by the Death of the late Duke of *Shrewsbury*, who left no Iſſue Male.

Hadnet, a ſmall Village, of no Note but for the generous Benefactions of Sir *Rowland Hill*, a Native here. The firſt of theſe was the Son of *Richard Hill*, an Inhabitant here, and being bred a Mercer in *London*, arrived at that Wealth and Dignity, that he was made Lord Mayor of it in the Year 1549. But his Wealth increaſed his Goodneſs as well as his Honour; for being ſenſible from whoſe Bleſſing he received his Eſtate, he made his Returns by erecting ſome laſting Monuments for God's Glory; as, 1. He built a School at *Drayton* above mentioned, for the Education of the Children of the Place in Piety and good Learning, and endowed it with a good Maintenance for a Maſter. He alſo gave ſix Hundred Pounds to *Chriſt-Church* Hoſpital, *London*, beſides divers other Benefactions. He alſo at his Death forgave all his Tenants in his Manors of *Alderſey* and *Stonely* in this County, a Year's Rent; and further enjoined his Heirs to make them Leaſes for twenty-one Years, for two Years Rent. Moreover for the publick Benefit he cauſed ſeveral Cauſways to be made, and Bridges to be built (two of them of Stone, containing both of them eighteen Arches) in the publick Roads for the ſafe Paſſage of Travellers and Carriages, which was in his Time accounted a great Piece of Charity, and might be beneficial in theſe Times, if Poſterity had kept them up.

Hopton, the Manor of *Roger* Lord *Mortimer* of *Wigmore*, who in the 14th Year of King *Edward* II's Reign, obtained a Charter for free Warren in all his demeſne Lands here.

Horton, the Eſtate of *Thomas Corbet*, one of the Barons-Marchers, which upon an Inquiſition taken about the Bounds of the Foreſt, was found to be out of them.

Prees, a Village famous only for its Vicar Dr. *James Fleetwood*, who was, before the Wars with the Parliament, Prebendary of *Eccleshall*, in the Cathedral of *Lichfield*, Rector of *Sutton Coldfield* in *Warwickſhire*, and Vicar here. He was Chaplain to Dr. *Wright*, the firſt ſuffering Biſhop of that See, by whom he had his Prebend and this Vicarage given him. He was a very early Sufferer, for being forced out of his Vicarage, he fled to the Army, in which being

being made Chaplain to the Earl of *Rivers* Regiment, he continued in that Quality to the End of the War. He did good Service at the Battle of *Edgbill*, and was on that Account made Dr. of Divinity, when the King held *Oxford*, and Chaplain to Prince *Charles*. Upon the Reſtoration he was the firſt Perſon that was ſworn a Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty, and was ſoon after conſtituted Provoſt of *King's* College in *Cambridge*, where he was twice Vice-chancellor, having at the ſame Time the Rectories of *Anſtey* in *Hertfordſhire*, and *Denham* in *Buckinghamſhire*. He was conſecrated Biſhop of *Worceſter* in the Year 1675, and died in 1683, *etat.* 81. His Loyalty was the more acceptable, becauſe ſeveral of his Family were engaged on the Rebel Side, and one of them was one of the King's Judges, for which Crime his Eſtate was forfeited at the Reſtoration.

Red-Caſtle, called by the *Normans Caſtle-Rous*, becauſe it ſtands upon a Rock or woody Hill of reddiſh Stone, called *Rad-cliff*. It was anciently the Seat and Eſtate of the Family of *La Pole*, of which *Griffin ap Owen*, or *de la Pole* being the laſt Heir Male, it paſſed (being then called the Caſtle of *Pole*) with *Hawiſe* the Siſter and Heir of the ſaid *Griffin*, to *John de Cherlton*, to whom King *Edward* II. gave the ſaid *Hawiſe* in Marriage. It was then a large Barony, to which nine Towns in the Marches belonged. The Family of *Cherlton* held it, till in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. the Male Iſſue failing in *Edward de Cherlton*, Lord *Powis* his two Daughters became his Heirs, and *Joyce* the youngeſt marrying Sir *John Tiptoft*, carried the Lordſhip of *Powis* into his Family, who from thence were ſummoned to Parliament under the Title of Lords *Powis*. The Caſtle was afterwards called *Red-caſtle*, and became the Seat of the *Audleys*, being given them by the Bounty of *Maud Le Strange*, or the *Stranger*. About Mr. *Cambden's* Time, there were ſome conſiderable Ruins of this Caſtle; but at preſent there are only ſome ſmall Tokens of it remaining. Who was the Founder of this Caſtle, we have no Diſcoveries of.

Sandford, a Village not far from *Drayton*, famous only for being the Habitation of the Family of *Sandfords*, of which *Nicholas de Sandford*, Eſq; was High Sheriff of this County, 9 *Rich.* II. from which Time they continued in this Place till the Reign of King *Charles* I. when we obſerve, that *Francis Sandford* of *Sandford*, Eſq; compounded for his reputed Delinquency in the late Civil Wars, and paid four Hundred fifty and nine Pounds for his Compoſition. He was one of the Parents of *Francis Sandford*, a Perſon of wonderful Improvements. He was at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. created by Letters Patents Purſivant at Arms, by the Name and Title of *Rouge-Dragon*, and afterwards *Lancaſter* Herald of Arms, which Office he held till the Year 1689, and then ſurrendred it up, being aged, but alive in 1692. He hath written ſeveral Things ſuitable to his Profeſſion, as the Genealogy of the Kings of *Portugal*; the Order and Ceremonies uſed at the Duke of *Albemarle George Monk's* Funeral; the Genealogical Hiſtory of the King's of *England*, *&c.* and the Hiſtory of the Coronation of King *James* II. and Queen *Mary*.

Shenton, or *Shavington*, a Village ſtanding upon the Northern Border of the County, a Seat of the *Needhams*, a Family of Note, and of late famous for Sir *Robert Needham*, Knt. who had a conſiderable Command during the Wars with *Ireland*, under Queen *Elizabeth*. He was afterwards Vice-Preſident of the Council in the Marches of *Wales*, and created by King *Charles* I. Viſcount *Kilmorey*. To him ſucceeded *Thomas* his Son, who built a noble Houſe in this Place, and added a Park to it. He is ſucceeded in his Honour by *Robert* Viſcount *Kilmorey* his Son.

Sponeley, the Manor of *Bartholomew* Ld. *Badleſmere*, who obtained a Grant for a Market weekly, at *Alderley*, upon *Thurſday*, and a Fair yearly, upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of S S. *Peter* and *Paul*, 29 *June*,

and a Liberty of free Warren in *Adderley* and *Sponely*, with divers other Lordſhips. His Family held them ſeveral Succeſſions; but at length this Manor *cum Adderley* paſſed to the Family of the Lords *Ros* of *Hamlake*, of whom was *Thomas* Lord *Ros*, who being a firm Adherent to the *Lancaſtrian* Race of Kings, was deprived of this Eſtate and diverſe other Manors, by King *Edward* IV. when he obtained the Throne; but having married *Philippa*, the Siſter of *John* Earl of *Worceſter*, who was at that Time Steward of the King's Houſhold, he obtained a Grant of that King of this Manor of *Sponely cum Adderley*, and ſome other Manors, for the Subſiſtence of her ſelf and Children.

Stoke upon Tearn, ſo called, becauſe it ſtands upon the River *Tearn*, was anciently the Manor and Eſtate of the Family of *Verdon*, in which it continued till the Reign of King *Edward* II. when Iſſue Male failing in *Theobald de Verdon*, his four Daughters were Heirs, and of them *Elizabeth* the ſecond had this Manor for her Purparty; in the Diviſion ſhe married *Bartholomew de Bergherſh*, by whom ſhe had only one Daughter, named *Iſabel*, who carried it by Marriage of *Henry* Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby* into his Family. He died poſſeſſed of it 17 *Edw.* III. and left it, with other Eſtates in this County and others, to his Son *William*, as he alſo did to his Son *Henry*, who dying 11 *Rich.* II. his Widow ſurviving, ſhe had the third Part of this Manor in Dower, and dying 18 *Rich.* II. left it to her Son and Heir *William Ferrers*. He was not married, and ſo his Heir was *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Edward Grey*, Knt. his Couſin, and next Heir; but the entailed Land of his Eſtate went to *Thomas Ferrers* his Brother, who marrying the Eldeſt of the three Heirs of *Baldwin Freuil* of *Tamworth-Caſtle*, Knt. had by her the Caſtle of *Tamworth*, and ſo his Deſcendents became the *Ferrers* of *Tamworth-Caſtle*, now or late in Being.

Wytheford, the Manor and Eſtate of *Alan de Cherlton*, 11 *Edw.* II. who was made by that Prince Governor of *Montgomery* Caſtle. He in 1 *Edw.* III. obtained a Licenſe to make a Caſtle of his Manor-houſe here. He married one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Alan de Zouch*, from whom the *Cherltons* of *Appeley* in this County are deſcended.

III. The Hundred of PIMHILL, or ELLESMERE.

This Hundred of *Pimhill* lies collateral with *North Bradford*, which bounds it on the Eaſt, as doth the Hundred of *Shrewsbury*, on the South, the Hundred of *Oſwaſtry* on the Weſt; and Part of *Flintſhire* in *Wales*, on the North. This Hundred was anciently called the Hundred of *Eleſmere*, from the chief Town of it, as we conceive, from an ancient Charter for free Warren granted to Sir *John Leybourne*, 7 *Edw.* III. wherein *Marton* in the Hundred of *Elleſmere* is one of the Manors, for which he procured it. How, or when the Name of *Pimhill* was given, we can't conjecture; for there is no ſuch Town, ſo far as we can find, in this Hundred, from which it can be denominated, as is uſual in other Hundreds both of this and other Counties. The Fee of this Hundred we ſuppoſe to be in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff, becauſe we find no private Perſon entitled to it. There is but one Market-Town in this Hundred, which is

ELLESMERE, whoſe Market is on *Tuesday* weekly, and Fairs on the *Tueſday* in *Whitſun*-Week, and on the Aſſumption of the Virgin *Mary* 15 *Aug.* The whole Tract of Land, which is rich and fertile Ground, was, according to the *Cheſter* Chronicle, together with the ſmall Caſtle, ſettled by King *John* upon *Lewellin* Prince of *North-Wales*, when he made up the Match between that Prince and his Natural Daughter *Joan*, which he had by *Agatha*, the Daughter of *Robert Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*. Being thus placed in the Marches of *South-Wales*, ſhe had an Opportunity of ſeeing and obſerving the treaſonable Motions and Conſpiracies, which the *Engliſh* and *Welſh* were carrying on againſt her Father, which ſhe carefully gave him ſecret Intelligence of, like a dutiful

dutiful Child, and much prevented their ill Effects. How this Caſtle and Manor was alienated from *Lewellin*, we can't diſcover; but it is certain he held them not long, for the Cuſtody of the Caſtle was, 33 *Hen.* III. in the Hands of *John Le Strange* of *Knockin*, and was continued to his Succeſſors, as long as the Heirs Male of the *Knockin* Family laſted; but it ſeems that afterward the Manor of this Place was in the Crown; for *Hamond le Strange*, a collateral Branch of the ſame Family, continuing ſteddily loyal, when *Montfort* Earl of *Leiceſter*, with many other Barons, revolted from King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 51. the King, to reward his Fidelity, gave him this Manor of *Elleſmere* and *Stretton*, until he could otherwiſe beſtow on him elſewhere Lands of an hundred Pounds a Year. It is probable that was done, and the Caſtle and Manor of this Place returned to the Crown; for it appears that *Oliver de Ingham*, who was a Perſon of great Action in his Time, and well deſerved of the King for many ſpecial Services, was made Governor of the Caſtle here by King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 14. We obſerve nothing more of this Place, till we find *Thomas Egerton*, the great Lawyer, created Baron *Elleſmere*. He was the natural Son of Sir *Richard Egerton* of *Ridley* in *Cheſhire*, Knight, and having ſtudied the Law in *Lincoln's Inn*, became ſo famous for his Knowledge therein, that Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 23. made him her Solicitor General, and afterward *Reg.* 34. raiſed him to be her Attorney General, from which Advancements he was ſoon after for his Merits promoted by the ſaid Queen to the Maſterſhip of the Rolls, and the great Office of the Keeper of the Great Seal, which he held to that Queen's Death. King *James* I. found him in that Office, and was ſo highly pleaſed with his venerable Gravity (for he was hardly ever ſeen ſo much as to ſmile) and wiſe Management of his Place, that in the firſt Year of his Reign, he raiſed him to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Elleſmere*, and then or ſoon after made him Lord High Chancellor of *England*; and 14 Years after he was further dignified with the Honour of Viſcount *Brackley*, which he had enjoyed but two Years, and then died at *York-houſe* in the *Strand*, *Anno* 1617, 15 *Jac.* I. *ætat.* 70. His Poſterity now are Earls of *Bridgwater*, and have a Seat at this Place as Head of the Barony. The Villages of Note in this Hundred are

Albrighton, the Manor of which was in the Reign of King *Edward* I. the Eſtate and Seat of Sir *Ralph de Pichford*, Knt. but hath long been in a Branch of the Family of the *Talbots*, deſcended from the Earls of *Shrewſbury*. Of this Family was Sir *John Talbot*, who was High Sheriff of this County in the nineteenth Year of King *Henry* VIII.

Forton, or *Forten*, a Member of the Barony of *Caus*, which *Peter de Corbet* held of King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 15. by the Service of five Knights Fees. His Wife *Beatrix* was enfeoffed jointly with him in this Barony, and the Manors thereunto belonging, that they might deſcend to the Heirs of their two Bodies, and for want of ſuch Iſſue to her right Heirs; but they leaving three Daughters Coheirs, the Barony of *Caus*, with all its Appertinances, of which this Manor was a Part, paſſed by Agreement to the eldeſt Daughter *Alice*, who was married to *Ralph* Lord *Stafford*, and ſo brought it into that Family.

Hordley, the Seat of the *Kinaſtons*, of which Family *Roger Kinaſton*, Eſq; was High Sheriff of this County the 2d, 3d, 10th and 11th Years of King *Edward* IVth's Reign. They were much enriched by matching into the Family of *Hords*. Their Arms are, Argent a Lion Rampant Sable.

Kinton, or *Kniton*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Edmund* Lord *Mortimer*, who died poſſeſſed of it, 25 *Edward* I. and leaving his Widow *Margaret* alive, ſhe was allotted, for her better Support, this Manor, and ſome others in this County and others, notwithſtanding the ſeveral Lands and Eſtates wherewith ſhe ſtood enfeoffed together with him, to be enjoyed by her for her Life.

Lythe, or *Lythem*, the Lordſhip of *Edward* Lord *Cherlton*, who departing this Life, 9 *Hen.* V. left it, with divers others Eſtates, to his two Daughters *Joan* and *Joyce*, the one married to Sir *John Grey*, Knt. and the other to Sir *John Tiptoft*, Knt. but to which of them upon the Diviſion this Manor came, we have not yet diſcovered.

Neſſe, a ſmall Village, over which there hangeth a craggy Rock, in which there is a Cave of ſome Note. This Place, together with *Cheſwerden*, King *Henry* II. gave to *John Le Strange*, from whom are deſcended the Families of the *Le Stranges*, mentioned in *Cheſwerden*. Afterwards this Manor of *Neſſe* belonged to *John Fitz-alan* of *Clun*, who departing this Life, 24 *Hen.* III. *Hawiſe* his Relict and Daughter of *Blanch-Minſter*, had this Manor aſſigned for Part of her Dowry, by *John L'Eſtrange* Sheriff of *Shropſhire*.

Ployden, *Plowden*, or *Ploviſdone*, a Village, the Manor of which, before the Conqueſt, was Part of the great Eſtate of *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*, as appears from Domeſday-Book; but in theſe later Ages hath been famous for nothing, but being the Birth-place of that eminent Lawyer *Edmund Plowden*, one who excellently deſerved of our Common Law by his learned Writings thereon. Mr. *Cambden*, in his Life of Queen *Elizabeth*, gives this Character of him, That he was Second to none of the Men of his Profeſſion in Honeſty and Integrity of Life. He was Treaſurer for the Society of the *Middle Temple* in 1572, when their magnificent Hall was built, and was a great Advancer of it himſelf. He lies buried on the North-ſide of the Eaſt End of the Quire of the Temple-Church in *London*, under a Stone with an Inſcription, declaring his Birth-place to be here; his Studies in the Law, and his Age to be 67 Years when he died, 6 *Feb. Anno* 1584. From this eminent Perſon is derived a Proverb uſed in this County, and ſpread into others. *The Caſe is alter'd, quoth Plowden*, which ſome expound of his altering his Judgment, upon the Emergency of new Matter, and different Circumſtances; but others thus: That being trapanned to hear Maſs, he found that the Pretender to officiate was no Prieſt, but a meer Layman, whereupon he flew back and would not hear it, ſaing, The Caſe is altered. No Prieſt no Maſs; which is the moſt probable Origination of it.

Shrawardine, or *Shrawerden*, or *Shrawurthin*, or *Schrawerthin*, or *Sreuardin*, by all which Names this Place is written in our Hiſtories and Records. It was the Manor of *John Fitz-alan* of *Clun*, who dying, 24 *Hen.* III. his Wife *Hawiſe* was allotted her Dowry out of his Lands, (as is aboveſaid in *Neſſe*) but this Manor, *Clun* and *Blanck-minſter* were reſerved for the Heir *John* his Son, then under Age; and *John L'Eſtrange*, the High Sheriff of *Shropſhire*, was by the King appointed to be Keeper of the Caſtles there, having an Allowance given him of 300 Marks *per Ann.* for guarding them. This *John* was the Son of *Iſabel*, the ſecond Daughter of *William de Albini* Earl of *Arundel*, and Siſter and Coheir of *Hugh* her Brother; and upon the Partition of the Lands of the ſaid *Hugh*, the Caſtle of *Arundel* was aſſigned to him, and ſo he became Earl of *Arundel*. Being come to Age, he was admitted to, and had Livery of this Manor, and his other Eſtate, upon the Payment of a thouſand Pounds Fine, 28 *Hen.* III. his Mother-in-Law *Hawiſe* being dead; and afterward in the 38th Year of the ſame King, he obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his demeſne Lands, of this Manor and ſeveral others in this County. This Manor continued long in this Family; for *Thomas Fitz-alan* Earl of *Arundel*, died poſſeſſed of it, 3 *Hen.* V. 1315. and *John Fitz-alan*, 13 *Hen.* VI. who left it to his Poſterity, which contended to the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 22. when *Henry*, the laſt of them, died, and was buried at *Arundel* in the Quire of the Collegiate Church among his Anceſtors.

This Manor, in the ſame Reign, was alienated from the *Arundel* Family, and came into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Thomas Bromley*,

Bromeley, who being a very learned Lawyer, was by Queen *Elizabeth* made firſt her Solicitor General; and upon the Demiſe of Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, in which high Station he ſo demeaned himſelf, that *Bacon*, tho' thought incomparable, was not miſſed, while *Bromley* ſat in his Place. He happened to ſit Judge upon the Queen of *Scots* Trial; and after he had anſwered her Proteſtation, that ſhe was not ſubject to the *Engliſh* Laws, thus: That all Perſons whatſoever that offend againſt the *Engliſh* Laws in *England*, are ſubject to them, and may be tried by them, and heard her Defence, he ſaid, That his Sentence againſt her had three Things in it, Juſtice, Security and Neceſſity; but added withal, That it ſhould no ways prejudice King *James* her Son's Title or Honour.

Sir *Clement Edmonds*'s Nativity in this Pariſh is enough alone to make it famous, for he was a moſt learned Man, generally ſkilled in all Arts and Sciences, and eminent as well for military as politick Affairs, and therefore eſteemed by all an Ornament to all the Places he officiated in, which were many, for he was made ſucceſſively (by his Father's Intereſt at firſt, for he was Comptroller of the King's Houſhold) Secretary for the *French Tongue* to Queen *Elizabeth* about 1601; Remembrancer of the City of *London*, Maſter of Requeſts, Muſtermaſter at the *Brill* in *Zealand*, one of the Clerks of the Council, and a Knight. He wrote a Comment upon *Cæſar*'s Commentaries, *Lond.* 1600. He died in St. *Martin's in the Fields* near *London*, 12 *Oct.* 1622, and was buried in the little Chapel belonging to his Manor of *Preſton* near *Northampton*, under a comely Monument, with a *Latin* and *Engliſh* Epitaph, ſetting forth his Learning, Induſtry and Piety. His Brother *Thomas* (bearing the Chriſtian Name of his Father Sir *Thomas Edmonds*) was Treaſurer of the Houſhold in 1617, and ſent by his Majeſty King *James* I. Embaſſador to *Bruſſels*, and elſewhere.

Stanwardine, a Village of ſome Note for the Birth of Sir *Roger Acheley*, the Son of *Thomas Acheley*, of this Town. He was bred a Draper in the City of *London*, and God ſo proſpered him in his Buſineſs, that he was choſen Lord Mayor for 1511, in which Office he looked upon himſelf not only the chief Magiſtrate, but Provider; for Corn happening at that Time to be both ſcarce and dear, ſo that the Poor wanted the common Neceſſaries of Life; he like a ſecond *Joſeph* bought up great Quantities of Corn, which he repoſited in *Leaden-Hall* (which was from thence called for a while the common Granary of *London*) and ſold it to the Rich and Poor at ſuch moderate and proportionable Rates, that he was highly commended by the Rich, and obtained a Bleſſing from the Poor for it.

Tetſhull, or *Taſbole*, the Eſtate of Sir *Hugh Burnell*, who died ſeized of it, 27 *Nov.* 8 *Hen.* V. with many other Lordſhips in this and other Counties, but moſt in this and the Marches of *Wales*. There are many other Villages in this Hundred, which we are forced to paſs over unmentioned for want of proper Information, and therefore ſhall conclude theſe Northern Parts of the County with what we have obſerved in

IV. The Hundred of Oswestry.

This Hundred of *Oſweſtry* lies on the Weſtern Side of the County North, and is encompaſſed on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Pimhill*; on the South, with the *Severn* River, which parts it from the Hundred of *Ford*; on the Weſt, with Part of *Denbigh* and *Montgomery* Shires in *Wales*; and on the North with the former Shire. The Fee of this Hundred was anciently in the *Fitz-alans*, Earls of *Arundel*, but now is in the Crown, and the Government of it is under the Sheriff and his Officers. The Name of it is taken from the chief Town of it, *viz.*

Oswestry, or *Oſwaldeſtre*, in *Welſh Croix Oſwalde*, a ſmall Market-Town, incloſed with a Wall and Ditch, and fortified by a little Caſtle. The Market

is on *Monday* weekly, and on it is a great Traffick for *Welſh* Cottons, eſpecially thoſe that are of a fine Thin, or if you will, ſlight Texture, of which great Quantities are here ſold every Market-Day, to be carried into the further Parts of the Nation; and the Fair on the Feaſt of SS. *Philip* and *Jacob*, 1 *May*. It takes this Name from *Oſwald* King of the *Northumbrians*, (for before it was called *Maſerfield*) whom *Penda* the *Pagan* Prince of the *Mercians*, (after he had ſlain him in an hot Engagement) tore Limb from Limb with inhuman Barbarity; but his Death was ſoon after revenged upon *Penda*, by his Brother and Succeſſor *Oſwy*, who with a far leſs Army ſlew him, and diſcomfited his great Hoſt, as a Poet of our own has elegantly expreſſed it. After this Battle, the Town was built (as is ſuppoſed) out of a ſuperſtitious Conceit of a peculiar Holineſs in the Place, from the Blood of the holy Man *Oſwald*, (whom the Chriſtians of that Age admired living, and reverenced dead) which Opinion was much confirmed, as *Bede* tells us, by many famous Miracles, which were wrought in the Place where he was killed. *Caradocus Lancabernenſis* aſſures us, that it was built by *Madoc* the Brother of *Mereduc*, of whom we have no further Account.

After the Conqueſt, *Alan* the Son of *Flathald*, or *Flauld*, obtained by the Gift of the Cenqueror the Town and Caſtle of *Oſwaldſter*, with the Territories adjoining, which belonged to *Meredyth ap Blethyn*, the *Britain*. *William Fitz-alan* was his Heir and Succeſſor in this Manor, and his other Eſtate; and in 33 *Hen.* II. 1188, gave a large Entertainment in this his Caſtle of *Oſwaldeſter* to *Baldwin*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in his Journey into *Wales*. He was High Sheriff of *Shropſhire* from 2 *Rich.* I. to the 3d of *John*. He died 16 *John*, and was ſucceeded in his Eſtate by his Son *William*, a Minor, for whom *John de Mareſhall* was appointed Governor of this Caſtle of *Oſweſtre*; but he dying ſoon after, was ſucceeded by his Father's Brother *John*. He obtained a Charter 12 *Hen.* III. for a Fair to be kept yearly on this his Manor on the Eve, Day and Morrow of St. *Andrew*, and two Days after. He died 24 *Hen.* III. and left his Eſtate to his Son *John*, who as Heir to *Hugh de Albini* Earl of *Arundel*, was upon the Death of that Earl aſſigned for his Purparty the Caſtle of *Arundel*. He upon paying a Fine of a thouſand Pounds, was admitted to the Poſſeſſion of his Caſtle here, 38 *Hen.* III and died the 54th of the ſame King, leaving *Richard Fitz-alan* his Heir, then 5 Years old, whereupon the Cuſtody of this Caſtle was committed to *John de Oxenden*, and after to *Bogo*, or *Bevis de Knovill*; and the Wardſhip of his Perſon to *Roger de Mortimer*; but his Mother *Iſabel* obtained both, 8 *Edw.* I. yet with ſome Oppoſition from *Edmund de Mortimer*, who, two Years after, procured a Grant of the ſame King for them, and held them till *Richard* was out of Ward. He had the Title of Earl of *Arundel* without Creation, becauſe as the Act of Parliament, 11 *Hen.* VI. declareth, All that had been poſſeſſed of the Caſtle and Honour of *Arundel*, were Earls thereof, without any other Creation. This Manor and Caſtle continued long in the *Fitzalans*; but at length in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* it became extinct. Some of this Family walled it about.

Mr. *Cambden* tells us, That it is very obſervable, that the Eclipſes of the Sun in *Aries* have been very fatal to this Town; for in the Years 1542 and 1567, when the Sun was eclipſed in that Planet, it ſuffered very much by Fire, *viz.* the firſt two long Streets, with great Riches, were wholly conſumed; and by the later, two hundred Houſes, *viz.* ſeven Score within the Walls, and threeſcore without in the Suburbs, beſides much Corn, Cloath, Cattle, &c. and all deſtroyed in the Space of two Hours, to the great Admiration of all People.

The Church here is a very fair Building, covered with Lead, and dedicated to St. *Oſwald*, but it ſtands without the *New Gate*, ſo that there is no Church within the Town. It was anciently a Church

Church to the Monaſtery, called *Blanchminſter*, or the *White Minſter*, and was upon the Diſſolution of the Monaſtery turned into a Pariſh Church. Mr. *Wynne*, Uncle of the late Biſhop of *Hereford*, was Vicar of this Pariſh in the late Times, and was ſequeſtred from it. He lived to be reſtored, but his Church was burnt down by the Rebels.

John Swinnerton, the Son of *Thomas Swinnerton* of this Place, being bred up a Merchant Taylor in *London*, was ſo ſucceſsful a Trader, that he was Lord Mayor of that City in 1612.

Halton, or *Halgton*, the Manor of *Alan de Cherlton*, a younger Branch of the Family of *Cherltons*, Lords *Powis*, which *Alan*, 11 *Edw.* II. had a Charter of free Warren granted him in all his demeſne Lands in this his Manor of *Halgton*, and ſome others in this County.

Knockin and *Cnukin*, the Lordſhip of the Family of the *L'Eſtranges*, or *Extranei*, who built the Town, and fixed their Seat there, taking from it the Name of the *L'Eſtrange* of *Knocking*. *Guy le Strange* was the Founder of this Family, which hath flouriſhed ever ſince King *Henry* IId's Reign, and ſpread into divers Counties; being many of them eminent in their Generations; for *Guido Extraneus*, or *L'Eſtrange*, was High Sheriff fourteen Years together, in the Reign of K. *Henry* II. and *John Extraneus* was High Sheriff in the ſecond of K. *Edward* II. and another *John Extraneus* of *Erkelaw*, was Knight of the Shire the 1ſt and 2d of the ſame King. *Guy Le Strange* Lord of *Knockin*, was ſucceeded by *Ralph* his Son, who leaving no Iſſue, this Manor paſſed to *John L'Eſtrange*, his Father's younger Brother, who obtained the King's Precept to the High Sheriff of *Shropſhire*, for Aid to rebuild Part of his Caſtle of *Knocking*, 3 *Hen.* III. which had been ruined by the Civil Wars in the preceding Reign of King *John*; and repair all the reſt. This *John* was one of the Barons-Marchers. His Poſterity, Lords of *Knocking*, enjoyed the Caſtle and Manor of this Place, to the Reign of King *Edward* IV. when *John L'Eſtrange* Lord of *Knocking*, leaving no Male Iſſue, his Eſtate paſſed with his ſole Daughter and Heir *Joan*, by Marriage, to *George Stanley*, Son and Heir apparent to *Thomas Stanley*, the firſt Earl of *Darby*. Thus the *Knockin* Family ended; but divers collateral Branches ſprang up and ſettled in other Places in this and other Counties, as at *Alvetheley*, *Elleſmere*, *Blackmere*, *Lutheham*, and *Hunſtanton* in *Norfolk*; yet is the Title of the *Stranges* of *Knockin* kept up in the *Darby* Family, the eldeſt Son being called Lord *Strange*. Of this Family in the laſt Century, *Hamon L'Eſtrange*, and Sir *Roger L'Eſtrange*, were accounted Men of Wit, and much engaged in the political Controverſies of their Times.

Llamanah or *Llanamonach*, a Village of this County bordering upon *Montgomeryſhire* in *Wales*, famous only for the Miniſter of it, Mr. *Matthew Griffith*, Canon of *Aſaph*. He was ejected by the Parliament Committee from all his Preferments, but by his Writings did his Majeſty and the Church good Service in theſe Parts all the Time of the Uſurpation, diſputing with Diſſenters, and keeping up the Offices and Diſcipline of the Church. He lived to the Reſtoration; and in Conſideration of his Merit, was by King *Charles* II. made Biſhop of St. *Aſaph* in 1660, and held the Archdeaconry of St. *Aſaph*, *in Commendam* with it. In the Convocation in 1662, he concurred effectually with the reſt of the Clergy in drawing up the Act of Uniformity, and making certain Alterations in the Common Prayer then ſet out; and 'tis thought the Office of baptizing them of riper Years was of his compoſing. He died 28 of *Nov.* 1666. and was buried in the Quire of the Cathedral Church of St. *Aſaph*, and over his Grave was an handſome Monument ſoon after placed, *&c.*

Porkington, a Village famous only for Birth of *Meredith Hanmer*, Son of *Thomas Hanmer*, commonly called *Ginta Hanmer*, an Inhabitant there. He was deſcended of the *Hanmers* of *Flintſhire*; and having had his Education in *Corpus Chriſti College*, *Oxford*, became at length Vicar of St. *Leonard's Shoreditch*, *London*.

Weaver charges him with pulling the Braſs from divers ancient Monuments in that Church, and ſelling them for his own Advantage. A great Fault, if the Charge be not falſe; however he did not ſtay long in the Pariſh after; but having taken his Doctor's Degree, went into *Ireland*, and was there made Treaſurer of the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, now called *Chriſt-Church* in *Dublin*, which he kept to his dying Day. He was eſteemed an exact Diſputant, a good Preacher, a learned *Grecian*, and excellent for Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Hiſtory. Some Writings paſſed between him and Father *Campion* the Jeſuit, in which he ſhews the original Progreſs, Hypocriſy, Superſtition, Doctrines and Poſitions of that Order. He alſo wrote a Chronicle of *Ireland*, an Ephemeris of the *Iriſh* Saints, and ſome other Things. He died ſuddenly of the Plague in *Dublin* in 1604, and was buried in the Church of the *Holy Trinity* there.

Sutton, *Sughton*, or *Sudton*, one of thoſe many Manors, of which *Morkar* Earl of *Northumberland* died poſſeſſed in King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Time, but he leaving no Iſſue, we can't diſcover to whom it paſſed, till the Conqueſt, when we ſuppoſe it was given to *Roger de Montgomery*, and was inherited by his Poſterity, with the other Manors of this County, which were many.

Whittington was the Eſtate of *William de Peverell*, and deſcended from him to *Pain Peverell*, whoſe Son *William* having only two Daughters, and being a valiant Knight himſelf, reſolved to marry his eldeſt Daughter *Mellet*, to none but a Knight of great Proweſs; and to that End appointed, that ſome noble young Men ſhould meet at *Peverell*'s Place in the *Peke* of *Darby*, and he that performed beſt ſhould have his Daughter *Mellet*, with the Caſtle of *Whitington*. When *Guarine de Metz*, a Branch of the Houſe of *Loraine*, Sheriff of this Shire, and one of the chief Counſellors of *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, heard it, he went thither; and fighting with a Son of the King of *Scotland*, and a Baron of *Burgoine*, vanquiſhed them both, having a ſilver Shield and a Peacock for the Creſt. Whereupon *Mellet* was given him by her Father to Wife, and he ſeated himſelf at *Whitington*. Reſiding here, he often made War upon the *Welſh*, who under their Prince *Forevard*, did frequently make Inroads into his Territories, and at length worſted them. His Poſterity after this enjoyed their Patrimony quietly for ſome Succeſſions; but *Fulke*, who lived in the Reign of King *Richard* I. was forced to give a Fine of 40 Marks to the King for Livery of the Caſtle here; but after the Death of King *Richard*, *Maurice* the Son of *Roger*, who had this Caſtle given him by the Prince of *Wales*, was made Warden of the Marches by King *John*, and obtained a Confirmation of it under the Great Seal, having ſent to the King then at *Montgomery* Caſtle, a Courſer well trapped.

Fulke and his Brethren being thus deprived of their Inheritance, deſired Juſtice of the King to reſtore it to them; but not prevailing, they quitted their Fidelity, fled to *Wincheſter*, and afterward into *Britanny*. The King ſent Men twice to apprehend them, but they encountring them were killed, which much incenſed the King; but upon the Death of *Maurice*, the Prince of *Wales* reſtored *Whitington* to him, which when King *John* had Notice of, he privately ſent to *Lewellin*, then Prince of *Wales*, to fall upon him and his Brethren by Surprize, and cut off their Heads. *Hugh* got Information of it by *Lewellin*'s Wife, and fled firſt into *France*, and then into *Barbary*, to ſave himſelf; but being weary of Baniſhment, he returned again into *England*, and at length thro' the Mediation of *Randolph* Earl of *Cheſter*, and ſome others of the Nobility, and *Hubert* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, he obtained Reſtitution of his Caſtle of *Whitington*, upon his giving two hundred Marks, and two Courſers to the King, as his hereditary Right; and the King gave Command to the Sheriff of *Shropſhire* to give him Poſſeſſion of it accordingly. This is that famous *Fulk Fitz-warine*,

warine, whoſe ſtrange and various Fortune in War was ſo much admired by our Anceſtors, and on whom the Poets of that Time beſtowed ſuch large Encomiums. He was ſlain in the Battle of *Lewis* in *Suſſex*, leaving *Fulke* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter named *Eve*, who was married to *Lewellin* Prince of *Wales*; ſhe was his ſecond Wife.

This *Fulke* having made Proof of his Age, 1 *Edw.* I. obtained his Inheritance, and attending the King in the Expedition he made into *Wales*, merited ſo well by his Service, that the King forgave him a Debt of two hundred Pounds which he owed to the Exchequer, and granted him a Charter for free Warren in all his demeſne Lands in this Place. He afterwards went on divers Expeditions into *Gaſcoigne*, *Flanders*, *Scotland*, and *France*, where, becauſe he abode ſome Time, *Eleanor* his Wife was permitted to have Livery of this Manor of *Whitington*, till his Return into *England* to perform his Homage. Upon his coming back from *France*, *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, who was convicted of endeavouring to reſtore King *Edward* II. to his Throne, giving out that he was alive, charged him that he had promiſed him his Aſſiſtance in ſo doing; whereupon the King ſeized upon this Caſtle of *Whitington*; but being ſatisfied the next Year, that he was falſly accuſed, he was reſtored to the Poſſeſſion of it, and died ſeized of it and the Manor, 23 *Edw.* III.

His Son and Heir *Fulke* was but ſeven Years old at his Death; but arriving at full Age had Livery of his Lands, and became an active and warlike Man; for he attended the Black Prince into *Gaſcoigne*, *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick* into *Flanders*, and being one of the Barons Marchers was with others appointed to reſtrain the Incurſions of *Lewellin* Prince of *Wales*, but died that Year, being the 47 *Edw.* III. being then ſeized of this Caſtle and Lordſhip. He left *Fulke* his Son and Heir, who dying ſoon after he came to his Inheritance, left it to his Son *Fulke*, who being under Age, the Cuſtody of this Caſtle was committed to *James Aldithley*, till he came to Age; which having attained, and Livery of his Lands, he ſoon after died, having bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Chancel of the Church of *Whittington*, and ordered a Tomb to be ſet upon his Grave. He left *Fulke* his Son and Heir, then but three Years old, who arriving at full Age, and having no Heirs, gave all his Lands and Tenements to his Mother *Elizabeth*, to be diſpoſed of for the Health of his and his Parents Souls, *&c.*

Wolſton, or *Wolſtanton*, the Manor and Eſtate of the *Burnels*, an ancient Family. Sir *Robert Burnel*, Knt. an eminent Perſon in this Shire, living in the Conqueror's Days, *Reg.* 20. Of his Deſcendants was Sir *Edward Burnel*, who died poſſeſſed of this Manor, and left a Widow *Aliva*, who held this Manor in Dower for Life; and after her it came to his only Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, who marring to *John de Handlo*, carried it into his Family, in which it continued till by Female Heirs it paſſed into other Families, 8 *Hen.* V. *viz.* that of the Lords *Lovel*; for *William* Lord *Lovel* in 33 *Hen.* VI. and his Son *John* Lord *Lovel* in 4 *Edw.* IV. died poſſeſſed of this Manor. *Francis* the Son of *John* forfeited all his Eſtate to the Crown, in oppoſing the Acceſſion of King *Henry* VII. to the Crown, who ſeized it, but how it was diſpoſed of after, we have not diſcovered.

Wotton was another Manor that belonged to the Family of *Handloes*, and paſſed to the Female Heirs, as *Wolſtanton* did; but we do not find that it came from the *Burnels*, as that Lordſhip did. This is all we find of the Villages of this Hundred.

V. The Hundred of South-Bradford.

This Hundred of *South-Bradford* extends to the Middle of the County, and is bounded on the Eaſt with *Staffordſhire*; on the South, with the Hundreds of *Brimſtry* and *Wenlock*; on the Weſt, with the Hundreds of *Shrewsbury* and *Cundover*;

ver; and on the North with *North-Bradford*. The Fee of this Hundred we ſuppoſe to be in Crown, becauſe we find no private Owner of it. There are two Market-Towns in this Hundred, *viz. Newport* and *Wellington*.

NEWPORT, whoſe Market is weekly on *Saturday*, and Fairs on *Palm-Eve*, and *Holy-Croſs* Day, 14 *Sept.* if we miſtake not, there being ſo many Places of the ſame Name in other Counties, which are not diſtinguiſhed in our Catalogues of Fairs. This Town was, 9 *Rich.* II. the Eſtate and Manor of *Nicholas* Lord *Aldithley*, or *Audley*, and his Deſcendants, about 21 of *Edw.* III. having no Iſſue Male, *Margaret*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Hugh* Lord *Audley*, carried it by Marriage into the Family of *Ralph* Lord *Stafford*. Near this Place is the Heath, called *Blorebeath*, where the Battle between *Richard Nevill* Earl of *Salisbury*, for the Houſe of *York*, and *James* Lord *Audley* for the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, was fought, (as is above mentioned) and the later was routed, and himſelf killed.

Alice Dutcheſs of *Northumberland*, ſo made by King *Charles* I. at her Petition, becauſe her Husband Sir *Robert Dudley* being in foreign Parts, bore the Title of Duke of *Northumberland*, as his Anceſtor *John Dudley* had done in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. (tho' he is not numbered in our Liſts of the Dukes and Earls of that Place, becauſe he was created by the Emperor's Patent, 9 *Mar.* 1620.) among many other large and ſingular Benefactions, gave to the Poor of this Pariſh ten Pounds, to be paid out of the Rents of her Lands firſt due after her Death.

This Town is worth our Notice further, for being the Birth-place of *William Adams*, Eſq; Haberdaſher of *London*, where he traded ſo proſperouſly, that he fined for Alderman of that City. For God gave him a liberal Heart and Hand proportionable to his Eſtate, ſo that he founded in this Town of his Nativity a School for the Education of the Children of it in the Form following, *viz.* 1. The Building was of Brick, and Windows of Free-ſtone. The School was threeſcore and ten Feet in Length, and two and twenty Feet in Breadth and Height; and, 2. Over it he erected a fair Library, and ſtocked it with Plenty of choice Books. 3. At the South End of the School he built an Houſe for the Maſter, whoſe Salary he appointed to be ſixty Pounds *per Ann.*; and at the North End he erected Lodgings for the Uſher, whoſe Stipend he ordered to be thirty Pounds *per Ann.* 4. Before the Front of the School he built a ſtately *Crypto-Porticus*, or fair Walk, all the Length of the School, with Pillars to bear up the leaden *Terras* which was made over it, and fenced in with Rails and Balliſters. 5. At a little Diſtance from the School he alſo erected two Alms-houſes for ſome poor People, to whom he allowed a competent Maintenance. 6. To the Maſters Houſes he annexed a Garden, each of near an Acre of Ground; and gave two Acres to the School for the Boys to play in. 7. And put a Year's Rent before hand into the Truſtees Hands, that there might be no Failure of Payment either to the Schoolmaſters or Alms-People in caſe of Caſualties. He deſigned further to ſettle ſome Exhibitions upon the School for the Maintenance of ſuch Scholars as were ſent to the Univerſity from this School, whoſe Parents could not ſpare them a ſufficient Maintenance; but whether he lived to perfect his good Intention that way, we have had no Information.

WELLINGTON, whoſe Market is on *Thurſday* weekly, and Fairs on the Feaſt of St. *John Baptiſt*, 24 *June*, and on the Feaſt of St. *Martin* 10 *Nov.* The Manor of this Town was, 6 *Rich.* II. the Eſtate of Sir *John Handlo*, who came into the Eſtate of the *Burnells* by the Marriage of *Maud*, the Heir of Sir *Edward Burnel*, In this Family it continued till the Reign of King *Edward* III. when this Manor, it ſeems, was in that King's Hands; for *Thomas Erdington* being then Chamberlain to the King, obtained from him a Grant of this Manor

of

of *Wellington*; but how long it continued in his Family, we do not obſerve, nor any Thing of it, till we find *Roger Leigh* deſcended from the ancient Family of *Leighs* of *High Leigh* in *Cheſhire*, Lord of this Manor, and fixing his Seat here. His Son *Thomas Leigh* being bred a Merchant of *London*, became a Lord Mayor there, and left a great Eſtate, by which his Son *William* was qualified to marry *Mary* the Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Elleſmere*, then Lord High Chancellor of *England*, by whom he had a Son named *Francis*, who was created firſt a Baronet, and then Lord *Dunſmore*; after which, manifeſting his Loyalty to King *Charles* I. in a ſignal Manner, he was by Letters Patents, dated at *Oxford*, 3 *June* 1645, advanced to the Title and Degree of the Earl of *Chicheſter*, with a Limitation to the Heirs Male of his Body; and for want of ſuch Iſſue, to *Thomas* Earl of *Southampton*, who married *Francis* his eldeſt Daughter.

In the Beginning of the Civil Wars between King *Charles* I. and the Parliament, after all Methods to reconcile Differences offered by the King, were rejected by the Parliament, and Preparations were making for War on both Sides. The King hearing that *Shrewsbury* was well affected to him, haſtened thither, and in his Way rendezvouzed at this Place, where he publiſhed his military Orders for ſtrict Diſcipline, and made a Proteſtation, That he would defend the eſtabliſhed Religion, govern by Law, and preſerve the Liberty of the Subject; and if he conquer'd, would maintain the Privileges of Parliament; and if he failed in his Promiſes, he deſired neither the Aſſiſtance of Heaven nor Men. This Proteſtation animated his Army, and pleaſed the People of the Counties of *Derby*, *Staffford* and *Salop*, through which he paſſed to *Shrewsbury*, which he entred 20 *Sept.* 1642.

Apley, the Manor and Eſtate of *Alan de Charlton*, a younger Branch of the Family of the *Cherltons*, Lords *Powis*, who in the 11 *Edw.* II. obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his demeſne Lands in this Town, and further procured a Licence to make a Caſtle of his Manor-Houſe here. From him the *Cherltons* of this Place are deſcended.

In this Village is the magnificent Seat of the Family of the *Whitmores*, Baronets, the firſt Baronet of which Family was Sir *William Whitmore*, who was created a Baronet by *Charles* I. *Anno* 1641. *Reg.* 17. He was ſucceeded by his Son Sir *Thomas Whitmore*, and he by Sir *William Whitmore*, who departed this Life ſoon after the Beginning of this Century, without Heirs, and ſo the Title became extinct; but the Eſtate and Seat is now, or late was in the Poſſeſſion of *William Whitmore*, Eſq; another Branch of the ſame Family, who is the Patron of both the Churches at *Bridgnorth*.

Atcham, a Village famous for nothing but being the Place where *William Burton*, the Father of *William Burton*, who wrote the Comment upon *Antoninus*'s *Itinerary*, ſo far as it concerneth *England*, dwelt, when the later *William* was born. He at 16 Years of Age was ſo good a *Grecian*, that by the Procurement of the learned Mr. *Allen*, he had the *Greek* Lecture in *Gloceſter-Hall* conferred on him, and kept it ſo long as he continued in the Univerſity. In 1630, he became Uſher to Mr. *Tho. Farnaby*, the famous Schoolmaſter of *Kent*, with whom having ſtaid ſome Years, he was elected Schoolmaſter at *Kingſton* upon *Thames* in *Surrey*, where he continued till within two Years of his Death, and then went up to *London*, being diſabled by the dead Palſy, to follow the Buſineſs of a School. While he abode, he ſaw the greateſt Part of his *Itinerary* printed. He was a good Latiniſt, Linguiſt, Critick, and Antiquary, and much beloved by Archbiſhop *Uſher*, and divers other learned Men. He died 28 *Decem.* 1657, and was buried in the Vault under the Church of *Clement Danes*, leaving behind him ſeveral Collections of Antiquities, MSS. and Coins.

Ambaſton, the Manor and Eſtate of *Nicholas Handloe*, alias *Burnel*, becauſe he was the Son of *Maud*, the ſole Daughter

and Heir of *Edward* Lord *Burnell*, whom his Father Sir *John Handlo* had married, and had by her ſeveral great Eſtates. He had no Iſſue Male, and ſo his Eſtate was divided among his three Couſins and next Heirs, *Joan*, *Margery*, and *Catharine*, the Daughters of *Edward Burnel*; but to which of them this Manor fell in the Diviſion, we know not.

Berwike, the Eſtate and Manor of Sir *John Leiburne*, Knt. who, 7 *Edw.* III. obtained a Charter for free Warren in all his demeſne Lands here, and dying poſſeſſed of it, 22 *Edw.* III. left it for want of Iſſue, to *Beatrice* his Wife, and her Heirs, which *John de Beauchamp* of *Somerſetſhire* her Couſin was found to be.

Bildas, or *Buldewas*, the Lordſhip of *William Fitz-Alan*, which he beſtowed upon the Monaſtery of this Place, of which we ſhall give an Account in our Church Hiſtory.

Brocton, a Village famous for being the Habitation of the Family of *Peryn*, which were deſcended of an ancient and gentile Family in *Derbyſhire*.

Cherlton-Caſtle, anciently the Manor-Houſe of the *Cherltons*, Lords *Powis*, of which Family the firſt that we find is *John de Cherlton*, who in 1 *Edw.* II. obtained a Charter for free Warren in all his demeſne Lands in this Town, and in the tenth Year of the ſame King, procured a Licence to make a Caſtle of his Manor-Houſe here. He was poſſeſſed of this Manor, till the 3d of King *Henry* IV. when he departed this Life, and left it with other great Eſtate, to his Brother and Heir *Edward de Cherlton*, who dying without Iſſue Male, left it to two Daughters, *Joan* and *Joyce*, but to which of them this Manor paſſed in the Partition of them, we find not, but the Barony of *Powis* fell to the youngeſt, who married Sir *John Tiptoft*, who thereupon became Lord *Powis*.

Crugeton, or *Crudgington*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Edwyne* Earl of *Mercia*, before the Conqueſt, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey, called Domeſday-Book; but he rebelling againſt King *William* I. his great Eſtate was ſeized by that King at his Death as forfeited, and given to his great Favourite *Hugh de Montgomery* above mentioned.

Delaley-Caſtle, the Eſtate of *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, which, upon his Baniſhment, was taken from him by King *Richard* II. who cauſed it by Act of Parliament, to be annexed to the Principality of *Cheſter*, which he had about that Time erected.

Edgmond, or *Egmundon*, of which Manor *John Tuchet* Lord *Audley* died poſſeſſed of a third Part, and left it to his Son *James Tuchet* Lord *Audley*, in whoſe Family it may poſſibly continue, who are now Earls of *Caſtlehaven* in *Ireland*.

Evelin, anciently the Habitation of the Family of the *De Evelyns*, who in later Times removed into *Surrey* with the *Onſlows* and *Wottons*, who all ſeated themſelves one near the other there, and have continued flouriſhing Families there ever ſince; Sir *John Evelyn* and the Lord *Onſlow* being deſcended of thoſe Families.

Eudon, or *Eyton*, a Lordſhip of the Family of *Burnels*, for which *Philip* Lord *Burnell*, 9 *Edw.* I. procured a Charter of free Warren for all his demeſne Lands there. His Poſterity enjoyed this Manor for ſome Succeſſions after him, and from them it was called *Eudon Burnell*. *Edward* the laſt Lord *Burnell* died without Iſſue, and left his Eſtate, with this Manor, to his Siſter and Heir *Maud*, then the Wife of *John de Handlo*, who from that Time became Lord *Burnel*. By *Maud* he had a Son named *Nicholas*, who inheriting his Mother's Eſtate, obtained the Livery of it after his Death, by the Name of *Nicholas Burnell* Lord *Burnell*. He left it to his Son Sir *Hugh Burnell*, whoſe Son *Edward* dying before him, left three Daughters, which became his Heirs, *Joyce*, *Margery* and *Catharine*, all unmarried, ſo that we can't diſcover to what Family this Manor paſſed, after the Diviſion of his Eſtate among them.

Haghmon, the Manor and Eſtate of *William Fitz-alan* of *Clun*, who founded there an Abbey for Canons regular of

St *Augustine*, of which we shall speak more fully in our Ecclesiastical History. In later Times here dwelt Mr. *Barker*, who having married the Sister of Sir *Rowland Hill*, a rich and wealthy Merchant of *London*, who had no Issue of his own, the said Sir *Rowland* made his Daughter *Alice* his Heir, marrying her to Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Knt. who had been bred up under him, and became also very rich, and was Lord Mayor of *London*, 1 *Eliz.* 1558.

Helgot, *Holgod*, *Holgot*, or *Hulescote*, an ancient Town and Castle possessed in the Reign of K. *John* by *Thomas Mauduit*, who then had the Reputation of a Baron; but he joining with the rebellious Barons, and having appeared in Arms with them, this his Castle was seized into the King's Hands, and given to *Hugh de Mortimer* for the present. But he afterwards returned to his Obedience, and obtained a Restitution of it. In the Reign of King *Henry* III. he procured a Charter for a Market there every Week upon *Thursday*. How long after this, this Town and Castle continued in the Family of *Mauduit*, we can't find; but 'tis certain that it was some way alienated, for it appears, that *Philip* Lord *Burnel* was the Lord and Owner of it, 19 *Edw.* I. for he that Year obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his demesne Lands here. He died 22 *Edw.* I. and left this Manor and Castle, with other his Estates, to his Sister and Heir *Maud*, then the Wife of *John Handlo*, who became thereupon Lord *Burnell*. *Edward Burnell* Lord *Burnell* died possessed of it, 27 *Nov.* 8 *Hen.* V. but leaving no Issue Male, his Cousins above mentioned became Heirs, and to whom they married, we find not; and so observe nothing of this Town and Castle, till the Reign of King *Henry* VII. when *Jasper* Duke of *Bedford*, Son of *Owen Tudor* Prince of *Wales*, and *Catharine*, Widow of King *Henry* V. and Daughter of *Charles* VI. King of *France*, obtained a Grant in special Tail of this Lordship and Castle of that King, being Part of the Possessions of *Francis* Viscount *Lovell*, at that Time attainted. He died without any legitimate Heir, and so his large Estate returned to the Crown, in which we suppose it remained, till *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, having merited highly King *Henry* VIIIth's Favour, by the Victory he obtained over the *Scots* in *Flodden-field*, with the Slaughter of their King, was for his Reward created Duke of *Norfolk*, had an Augmentation of his Arms made him, *viz.* on the Bend half a red Lion (the Arms of *Scotland*) pierced thro' the Mouth with an Arrow; and by Letters Patents obtained a Grant in special Tail of this Manor and Castle, and divers other Estates in this and other Counties. He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son *Thomas*, who with his Brother *Edmund* commanded the Vantguard in *Flodden-field*. He was also a Person of great Merit, and bore the Offices of the greatest Trust in his Time, being Deputy of *Ireland*, General of the King's Army, &c. He obtained a Grant in Fee of this Manor and Castle, with divers other Estates, and the Advowsons of the Churches; and tho' he was so unfortunate, as to fall under King *Henry* VIIIth's Displeasure, and lay a long Time in the Tower a Prisoner, he died in Freedom, and left his Estate to his Heirs.

Langford, one of the Manors of which *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia* was possessed in *Edward* the Confessor's Days, as the Conqueror's Survey recordeth; but being forfeited by his Rebellion, and seized by the King, was given to *Hugh de Montgomery*, &c.

Lilshull, a small Village, of little Note, save for the Abbey, of which we shall hereafter say more in our Ecclesiastical History; and for the Share that the Poor of it had, and still have, in the Will of the late Lady *Leveson*, Relict of Sir *Richard Leveson*, Knt. a singular Example of Bounty and Charity to all Generations; for among many Legacies given to Persons and Places, she was a great Benefactor to this Town; for, 1. Having appointed an Hospital for twenty poor Widows, to be erected at

Balſhall, to be maintained out of her Manor there, as ſhe had aſſigned, and all to be choſen out of the Pariſh of *Balſall*; ſhe ordered, that if at any Time it happened, that there were not ſo many Widows in *Balſall*, that ſo many ſhould be choſen out of this Place, *Long-Itchington* and *Trentham*, as ſhould make them up; each of them to have for their Maintenance 8 *l.* a Year, and a Gown of grey Cloth, with *K. L.* of blue Cloth fixed thereon. 2. To the Poor of this Town ten Pounds, to be diſtributed to them on the Day of her Funeral. 3. She gave a yearly Rent of one hundred and twenty Pounds *per Ann.* for the Maintenance of twelve poor Widows, whereof three of them to be of this Pariſh, to be choſen by the Miniſter, Church-warden and Overſeers of the Poor in this Pariſh, and to each of them a Gown of grey Cloth, with the Letters *K. L.* affixed to them in blue Cloth. Likewiſe one hundred Pounds *per Ann.* more to be paid out of the Rents and Revenues of *Foxley*, for the placing out ten poor Boys Apprentices, two of them to be out of this Pariſh of *Lilſhul*. This pious Lady died at *Trentham* in 1673. and was buried at *Lilſhull*, where her Husband Sir *Richard Leveſon*, Knt. lay before interred. She was the Daughter of that pious and charitable Lady *Alice* Dutcheſs *Dudley*, of whom before in *Northamptonſhire*.

Longdon, or *Langdon*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Edward* Lord *Burnell*, from whom dying without Male Heirs, it paſſed by the Marriage of *Maud* his Siſter and Heir, to *John Handloe*, or *Handloa*, who in her Right became Lord *Burnell*; and his Son *Nicholas*, which he had by her, aſſumed the Name of *Burnell*, calling himſelf *Nicholas Burnell* Lord *Burnell*. He in the 38 *Edw.* III. obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his Demeſnes here. His Son and Heir was Sir *Hugh Burnell*, who died poſſeſſed of this Manor and divers others in this and other Counties; but leaving only Heirs General, who were unmarried, we can't diſcover to whom this Manor and his other Eſtates paſſed, till the Reign of King *Henry* VII. when we find *Jaſper* Duke of *Bedford* above mentioned, to have obtained a Grant in ſpecial Tail of this Lordſhip and Manor, late the Eſtate of *Francis* Viſcount *Lovel*, attainted. This Duke dying without any lawful Iſſue, the Eſtates above granted him returned to the Crown, and there reſted, till King *Henry* VIII. beſtowed this Manor and ſome other Eſtates upon *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, whom he alſo made Duke of *Norfolk* at the ſame Time, as a Reward of his Courage and Conduct in conquering the *Scots* in *Flodden-field*. He left them all to his Son *Thomas*, who with his Brother *Edmund* led the Vanguard in that Battle; and he behaved himſelf ſo well in that King's Reign, that he bore moſt of the greateſt Offices of the Kingdom, as Lieutenant of *Ireland*, General of the Army, *&c.* and obtained the Fee of this Manor and others in this County; but being thro' the Maligning of his Enemies brought under the Diſpleaſure of his Prince, died in Diſcontent, leaving his Eſtate to Poſterity entire, who ſtill enjoy much of it.

Marchamley, or *Mawchamley*, the Manor and Eſtate of the Family of *Aldithley*, or *Audley*, for which *James* Lord *Audley* procured a Charter of free Warren, 37 *Hen.* III. and left it ſo privileged to his Poſterity. *Thomas* Lord *Audley* enjoyed it, and left it with other Eſtates to his Son *Nicholas*; but *Ede* his Widow ſurviving him, this Manor was aſſigned to her as Part of her Dower, which came to him after her Death, and he left it to his Poſterity, of whom *Nicholas* his Grandſon died poſſeſſed of it in 9 *Rich.* II. but leaving no Male Heirs, his Siſters inherited; but which of them had this Manor, we know not.

Oaken-gate, a ſmall Village, ſtanding in ſomewhat a low Bottom near *Wrekin-Hill*, at this Time famous for nothing but for the much frequented Coal-pits. Of old Time, that it was *Uſacona* (written in ſome Copies *Uſaccona* and *Uxacona*) a *Roman* Station mention'd in *Antoninus*,

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is conjectured by *Camden* for these Reasons. 1. Because it stands near the military or ancient *Roman* Highway. 2. Its Distance from *Wroxeter* on the one Side, and *Pennuriculum* or *Pencridge* on the other, agreeing exactly with that in the *Itinerary*, infallible Signs in his Judgment of its being so; so that he concludeth, that it is beyond Controversy. To these Arguments he adds, That the Name it self makes much for his Conjecture, for it is compounded of the Word *Ys*, which in the old *British* Language signifies *Low*, and seems to be added to express its low Situation.

Orleton, or *Ollerton*, the native Place of *Humphrey Leech*, who having taken his Master's of Arts Degree at *Cambridge*, and soon after been incorporated in the same at *Oxford*, he became Vicar of St. *Allmond's* Church in *Shrewsbury*. He went to *Rome* in 1618, and was there admitted into the Society of Jesuits; and at length being sent upon the *English* Mission, he settled in one Mr. *Massy's* House in *Cheshire*.

Rowton, the Lordship of *Hugh* Lord *Burnel*, who died possessed of it, with other Estates, 27 *Nov.* 8 *Hen.* V. leaving his Lands to his three Nieces, *Joyce*, *Margery* and *Catharine*; but to which of them this Manor, upon the Division, fell, doth not appear to us.

Uppington, the Manor and Estate of the above mention'd *Hugh* Lord *Burnell*, which he left to his Nieces as aboveseid; but how this Manor passed afterward, we find not, till the Reign of King *Henry* VI. when *William* Lord *Lovel*, among other Estates, died seized of this Lordship of *Uppington*, and left it to his Son and Heir *John* Lord *Lovel*, as he did to his Son and Heir *Francis* Lord *Lovel*, who being a great Friend to the *York* Family in their bloody Contests for the Crown, was advanced by King *Edward* IV. to the Title and Degree of a Viscount, and by King *Richard* III. his Successor, he was made Chamberlain of the Houshold, Keeper of the Honour and Castle of *Wallingford* and St. *Waleryes*, and chief Butler of *England*. He being thus deeply engaged in the Interests of King *Richard* III. fought for him in the decisive Battle of *Bosworth-field*, where the King being slain, he was forced to fly for his Life, and first took Sanctuary in St. *John's* Abbey at *Colchester*, and from thence fled into *Lancashire*, and so into *Flanders*, to the Dutchess of *Burgundy*, King *Richard's* Sister. He afterward came into *England* with *Martin Swart*, with an Army to depose King *Henry* VII: and set up *Lambert Simnelle*, under the Name of *Richard* Duke of *York*, and was slain at the Battle of *Stoke*. His Estate being thus forfeited, King *Henry* VII. seized it, and gave this Manor and other Lordships of his to *Jasper* Duke of *Bedford*, who held it for his Life, but dying without any legitimate Issue, 11 *Hen.* VII. it returned to the Crown, being given him only in Tail; and was given by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 5. to *Thomas* Earl of *Surrey*, whom he made Duke of *Norfolk*.

Dr. *Richard Allestry*, the famous *Regius* Professor of *Oxford*, was born in this Town. He was educated at *Coventry* in Grammar, and in *Christ-Church*, *Oxford*, in University Learning, where he was Student, and a noted Tutor; but was ejected by the Reforming Parliament-Visitors, with many others, and put miserably to his Shifts. In 1642, he put himself in Arms for his Majesty King *Charles* I. under Sir *John Byron*; and was after in the Garrison at *Oxford*, which being resigned to the Parliament, he was entertained as a Chaplain to *Francis Newport* of this County, Esq; afterwards made Lord *Newport* of *High Ercal*, with whom he continued till *Worcester* Fight; after which he attended King *Charles* II. at *Roan* in *Normandy*, and often carried Dispatches to his Managers in *England*, with great Hazard of his Life often; but at length was catched at *Dover* in his Return from that King in *Flanders*; and having been examined by the Committee of the Council of Safety in 1659, was committed Prisoner to *Lambeth* House, where he remained till Things began to move towards the Restoration of his Majesty.

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In 1660, when King *Charles* II. gained the Throne, he was made Canon of *Chriſt-Church, Oxford*, and being ſoon after created Dr. of Divinity, he was appointed one of the Lecturers of the City of *Oxford* to revive loyal Principles in the Citizens, one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in ordinary, *Regius* Profeſſor and Provoſt of *Eaton* College, which were all the Preferments he enjoyed to his Death, and might have been thought too little for his Merit, had he not refuſed to be a Biſhop. He was a good and affectionate Preacher, and being richly furniſhed with all Sorts of Learning adorned the Profeſſor's Chair excellently well for many Years. He was one of the moſt eminent Divines of our Age; but in the five Points much more moderate than any of his Predeceſſors in the Chair. There are forty Sermons of his in Print, *Oxford* 1684, and ſome other Treatiſes. He died in *January* 1680--1, and was buried on the North Side of the Communion-Table in *Eaton* College Chapel. He built a new Grammar School on the Weſt Side of the College Court, which coſt him 1500 Pounds. His Heirs ſet up a white Marble Tablet over his Grave, with a large Inſcription, ſhewing his Preferments, Virtues and Accompliſhments, and Time of his Death.

Upton, a ſmall Manor belonging to the Family of *Zouches*, called for Diſtinction the *Zouches* of *Aſhby* in *Leiceſterſhire*, which from them retains the Name of *Aſhby de la Zouch*. *Alan de Zouch*, who was in great Favour with King *Henry* III. and by him conſtituted Warden of all that King's Foreſts, South of *Trent*, Governor of the Caſtle of *Northampton*, and Conſtable of the Tower of *London*, gave this Manor to the Monks of *Bildwas*.

Watlingſtreet, one of the Pretorian or Conſular Highways made by the *Romans* for the Marching of their Armies, and Paſſage of their Carriages, of large Stakes, and leſſer Wood woven between them to keep up the Earth and Stones laid between, called by the *Saxons*, *Wattles*, from whence it is ſince called *Wattling-ſtreet*, enters this County out of *Staffordſhire*, at *Boningale* in *Brimſtry* Hundred; and ſo paſſing by *Wellington*, goes through the ancient Station called *Uriconium*, or *Wroxeter*; and at a little Diſtance from the City leads (Mr. *Ogmbden* ſays) either through a Ford, or over a Bridge; (being uncertain whether) but ſince it is found to be over a Bridge, for there is yet diſcernable at low Water in the Bottom of the *Severn*, the Foundation of ſome Stone-Work Building, which probably enough is the Remains of the Bridge, yet certainly the Road went through the *Ford* called *Wroxeter-ford*, as is yet plainly to be diſcovered by the *Old Streight-way*, pointing exactly upon it on each Side of the River, and from thence it goes on to *Aſton-Burnel*, and then to the *Strattons*, (which imports Towns ſeated by the Streets or Highway) *viz.* all the *Strettons*, *Great* or *Church Stretton*, and *Little Stretton*, from whence it goes to *Leinerdine* in *Herefordſhire*, (near which Town there is an ancient *Roman* Fortification or Camp, which ſome have thought the *Old Brandunum*) and ſo into *Wales*, thro' the Middle of which Country it paſſeth to *Cardigan*, where it ends.

Wreken-Hill; Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion, that this Mountain, which is but a little diſtant from *Wroxeter*, manifeſtly retains the ancient Name of *Viroconium*.

It is called by ſome *Gilbert's* Hill, and gradually falling into a pleaſant Level, yields an entertaining Proſpect of the Plains round about it. This Hill ſhoots it ſelf out pretty far in Length, is well ſet with Trees; and at the Foot of it, where the *Severn*'s Stream waſheth it, ſtands *Bildas*, or *Buldewas*, where was anciently a noted Monaſtery, of which before. It ſtands about a Mile from *Wroxeter*, and is the higheſt Ground of all the Country thereabout.

Wrockwardine, the Manor and Eſtate of *Richard* Lord *Talbot*, who died poſſeſſed of it, with other Eſtates, 7 *Sept.* 20 *Rich.* II. leaving it to his Son *Gilbert*; but his Lady *Ankaret*, Daughter of *John Le Strange* of *Blackmere*, ſurviving him, the third Part of this Manor, with ſome others, was allotted to her for her Dowry; and ſo *Gilbert* had but two Parts of

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it while he lived, becauſe his Mother ſurvived him. He died 19 *Octob.* 7 *Hen.* V. and left only one Daughter *Ankaret* for his Heir; ſhe died under Age, and unmarried; and ſo the Honour and Eſtate deſcended to her Uncle Sir *John Talbot*, who proved the famous Warrior in *Hen.* VIth's Reign, and for his Valour was created the firſt Earl of *Shrewsbury* of that Name. He was killed by a Canon Shot at the Siege of *Chaſtillion* in *France*, and died poſſeſſed of this Manor, 31 *Hen.* VI. his Brother *Thomas* had his Seat in this Village, and died without Iſſue. The Succeſſor of the forementioned *John* was his Son and Heir, *John* Lord *Talbot*, then Earl of *Shrewsbury*. He was ſlain at the Battle of *Northampton*, and buried in the Priory of *Worksop*. His Succeſſors enjoyed this Manor, but how long, we do not find it expreſly mentioned.

Wroxeter, an ancient Town, ſituate upon the *Severn* near the Joining of the River *Tern* with it. It is ſuppoſed by our Antiquaries to be the *Uriconium*, a *Roman* Station, as *Antoninus* calls it; but *Ptolemy* will have its Name *Viroconium*; *Ninnius* calls it *Caer Uruach*; the *Saxons*, *Wrekon-ceſter*; but we *Wreckceter* and *Wroxeter*. Ancient Records write it *Wroxceſtry*, *Wroxceſtre*, and *Wrockceſtre*. *N. B.* We own our ſelves much indebted to one Mr. *Jones* of *Shrewsbury*, for his Informations in his Letter to Mr. *Wellins*, of divers Things relating to this Place, *Longnor* and *Acton Burnel*. It was the Metropolis (ſays Mr. *Cambden*; but Mr. *Burton* from *Ptolemy*, makes it the ſecond of the two chief Cities) of the *Cornavii*, built probably (ſays Mr. *Cambden*) by the *Romans*, when they fortified the Bank of the *Severn*, which is more eaſily fordable here than in any other Place between it and the Mouth of it. It was very much ſhattered by the *Saxon* Wars, and quite deſtroyed in the *Daniſh*; and is now a very ſmall Village, inhabited only by Country People, who frequently plough up ancient Coins that bear Witneſs of its Antiquity. Here is nothing now to be ſeen of it, but a very few Reliques of broken Walls, called by the Inhabitants, The old Works of *Wroxceter*, which were built of hewen Stone laid in ſeven Rows, at an equal Diſtance, arched within after the Faſhion of the *Britains* Buildings. In the Place where the Ruins are, 'tis ſuppoſed ſtood a Caſtle formerly, as is probable, from the Unevenneſs of the Ground, Heaps of Earth, and the Rubbiſh of Walls lying here and there. The Plot, where this City ſtood (which was no ſmall Spot of Ground) is a blacker Sort of Earth than the reſt, and yields the largeſt Crops of Barley. Thus far Mr. *Cambden*; but the Author of the Additions to *Cambden*, gives us ſomething a different Account, telling us, That the Circumference of this City, when it was ſtanding, was about three Miles, and that it was encompaſſed with a Wall, built upon a Foundation for the moſt Part made of Pebble-ſtones, about three Yards thick, and a vaſt Trench round it, which in ſome Places appears exceeding Deep at this Day.

Mr. *Cambden* refers the Decay of it to the *Daniſh* Wars; (and indeed it was burnt without Diſpute, becauſe the Way where the Fire wont is eaſily traced by the Blackneſs and Rankneſs of the Soil) but if we hold it to be done by the *Danes*, we ſhall much diminiſh the Antiquity of *Shrewsbury*, which roſe out of the Ruins of it, as is generally believed, and can never be able to anſwer the Argument brought to prove it of greater Antiquity much, taken from the Coins found there, which are ſome of them of Gold, (but thoſe are rare) ſome of Stone, red, green and blue, and others of Silver, very commonly met with, and the reſt of Braſs, Copper, and mixed Metals, all of them *Roman*. From whence we may very well infer, that the Deſtruction of this City was before the Coming of the *Saxons* into *Britain*, or at the lateſt, in their Wars with the *Britains*; for if it had continued to the *Daniſh* Times, there would certainly be ſome of the *Saxons* Coins mixed with them. To confirm this Opinion, the Name

Name given it by the *Saxons*, which is *Wroken-ceſter*, (from which the modern Name of *Wroxeter* is taken) may be uſed, becauſe it ſignifieth a Caſtle or Town wracked or deſtroyed, implying, that when they came into *Britain* they found it demoliſhed. The Coins that are found here are called *Dinders*, and are ſo worn and decayed, that there is not one in ten found, which hath the Inſcription perfectly legible, or the Image diſtinguiſhable.

But whenever or by whomſoever it was demoliſhed, it hath certainly been a Place of very great Antiquity, as appears from ſeveral Remains of the *Romans* Burials, Urns and other Works. And firſt as to their Burials in ſearching into their Places of Interment, there have been taken out of the Jaw-bones of Men, Teeth near three Inches long, and three Inches about, and Thigh-bones have been lately found by the Inhabitants, full a Yard long. Now their Way of burying their dead Bodies (when they did not burn them, and put the Aſhes into Urns) was this, as hath been obſerved. Firſt they made a deep wide Grave, at the Bottom of which they laid a Bed of very red Clay, and upon it laid the Body, and then covered it with the ſame Clay, over which they placed a thin Sort of Slates to fence the Clay againſt the Earth or Mould, which being thrown in upon it, would otherwiſe have been apt to break through to the dead Body. Laſtly, they filled the Grave, and covered it with great Stones, ſometimes five or ſix upon a Grave; but their Weight hath long ago ſunk them into the Ground. As to the Urns, there have ſeveral of them been found whole in the Memory of Man, when they have had Occaſion to dig three or four Foot deep in their ſandy Land; for as the dead Corpſe were buried in a red Clay, ſo their Urns were lodged in a red Sand. Some other *Roman* Works have been found here; for a few Years ſince, in a Place that was obſerved to be more barren than the reſt, there was found in digging, a ſquare Room, walled about with four Ranks of ſmall Brick Pillars, to ſupport a double Floor made of Mortar, which is ſuppoſed to have been a Sudatory or ſweating Houſe for the *Roman* Soldiers.

The Manor of this Town was anciently the Eſtate of *John Fitz-alan*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. and after his Death, which happened 24 *Hen.* III. *Hawiſe* his Wife, was by the King's Precept, ſent to *John L'Eſtrange* the High Sheriff, to aſſign her a Dower, allotted this and ſome other Manors in this and other Counties. He was ſucceeded in his Eſtate by his Son and Heir *John*, who, 38 *Hen.* III. obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his demeſne Lands in this Town, and other Places in this County. His Poſterity enjoyed this Manor divers Succeſſions; for *Thomas Fitz-alan*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, died poſſeſſed of it, 13 *Octob.* 1415, 3 *Hen.* V. and *John Fitz-alan*, 13 *Hen.* VI. how long it remained among his Poſterity, we know not, nor do we meet with it in any other Family. Theſe are all the Villages of Note in this Hundred that are come to our Knowledge. We proceed next to

VI. The Hundred of Brimstay.

This Hundred of *Brimſtry* is bounded on the North and Eaſt with *Staffordſhire*; on the South, with the Hundred of *Stottesdon*; and on the Weſt, with the Hundred of *South-Bradford* and *Wenlock*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and under the Government of the High Sheriff. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, Part of it lying convenient for *Wellington* Market in *South-Bradford* Hundred, and Part for *Great Wenlock* Market in *Wenlock* Hundred. The Villages of this Hundred of moſt Note are,

Albrighton, the Manor and Eſtate of the Family of *Tregoz*, of which Family *John de Tregoz*, dying without Iſſue Male, left this Manor and other Eſtates to *John la Warre*, the Son of *Roger la Warre*, his Grandſon by *Clarice* his eldeſt Daughter, and

and *Sibil*, the Wife of *William de Grandiſon*, his Heirs, among whom they came to be parted; the ſaid *John la Warre* had one Moiety of this Manor of *Albrighton*, and two Years after, *viz.* 31 *Edw.* I. obtained that King's Charter to hold a Court-Leet in this his Manor. He departed this Life 21 *Edw.* III. and left his Eſtate to his Grandſon *Roger*, who died poſſeſſed of this Manor, 44 *Edw.* III. and left it to his Son and Heir *John la Warre*, in whoſe Family it remain'd, till by the Female Heirs it paſſed to Sir *Reginald Weſt*, upon whom it was ſettled by way of Entail. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that here was the Seat of Sir *Ralph Pichford* in the Reign of King *Edward* I. but in his Time it belonged to the *Talbots*, from whom are deſcended the Earls of *Shrewsbury*.

Claverley, or *Claverleigh*, the Manor and Eſtate of *William* Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, who died poſſeſſed of it, 17 *Edw.* III. and left it to his Son *William*, who died ſeized of it, 44 *Edw.* III. *Henry* Lord *Ferrers* was his Son and Heir, and died poſſeſſed of this Manor, 11 *Rich.* II. leaving *Henry* his Son and Heir, and *Joan* his Wife, the Daughter of *Thomas Poynings*, who held in *Dower* the third Part of this Manor during her Life, which being longer than her Son *Henry*'s, ſhe at her Death left her Part to *William* her Grandſon. His Son *Thomas*, by marrying *Elizabeth*, the eldeſt Daughter of Sir *Baldwin Freuil* of *Tamworth-Caſtle*, had in her Right the ſaid Caſtle, and the Lands thereunto belonging, and ſo by ſettling there, became the Original of the *Ferrers* of *Tamworth-Caſtle* in *Staffordſhire*; and his Son *Robert* marrying *Elizabeth* the ſole Daughter and Heir of *William Boteler* of *Wemme* in this County, was ſummoned to Parliament, under the Title of the Baron of *Wemme*. *Francis Jones*, the Son of *John Jones*, was born in this Pariſh; he was bred up an Haberdaſher in *London*, and there traded ſo proſperouſly, that he was Lord Mayor of that City in 1620.

Hemme, the Manor and Eſtate of *Peter Corbet*, who having had a Summons to Parliament from the firſt of *Edward* I. to the 15th of *Edw.* II. died poſſeſſed of this and ſeveral other Manors of this County, which he held by *Barony*, *i. e.* the Service of five Knights Fees, of all which his Wife *Beatrix* was jointly enfeoffed, to them and to the Heirs of their two Bodies,

Gorther Over and *Nether*, two Manors belonging to the above-mentioned *Peter Corbet*, and ſettled upon himſelf, Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies, as the Manor of *Hemme*.

Ryton, or *Royton*, a Village of no Note, but for giving the Title of Baron to *John* the ſecond Son of Sir *William Craven*, Knt. Merchant-Taylor, and Lord Mayor of *London* in 1611, who being much in Favour with his Majeſty King *Charles* I. was by Letters Patent, bearing Date at *Oxford*, 21 *March* 1643, 18 *Car.* I. advanced to the Dignity and Honour of a Baron of this Realm, by Title of Lord *Craven* of *Ryton*. He died without Iſſue, ſo his Honour became extinct.

Sheſnall, or *Sheffenhale*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Bartholomew* Lord *Badleſmere*, for which he obtained, 9 *Edw.* II. two Fairs to be kept yearly, *viz.* one on the Eve, Day and Morrow after the Feſtival of the *Holy Trinity*; and the other on the Eve, Day and Morrow after the Feaſt of St. *Matthew* the Apoſtle, 21 *Sept.* but we can't find that they are now uſed.

Sutton-Madock, the Manor of *Thomas Nevill* Lord *Furnival*, who died ſeized of it, 8 *Hen.* IV. who left it with divers other Lands and Eſtates to his two Daughters and Heirs *Maud* and *Joan*, of which *Maud* married to the famous Sir *John Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

Tuang, *Toang*, or *Tong*, the Manor of *Morkar* Earl of *Northumberland*, before the Conqueſt, in the Reign of *Edward* the Confeſſor; but after the Conqueſt we may reaſonably ſuppoſe it was given to *Hugh de Montgomery*, who had the greateſt Part of this County. In After-times we find *Roger Zouche* of *Aſhby* to be Lord of this Manor of *Tonge*, and that he did by a fair Deed, under his Seal, on which was his Pourtraiture on

Horseback in a military Habit, grant unto *Henry Hugeford*, and his Heirs, three Yardlands, three Messuages, and certain Woods in *Norton* and *Shaw* in this Parish of *Tonge*, with Paunage for a great Number of Hogs in the Woods belonging to this his Manor; also Liberties of Fishing in all his Waters there, except in the great Pool of *Tonge*, with other Privileges, *viz.* of gathering Nuts in his Woods there, *&c.* rendring yearly to him the said *Roger* and his *Heirs*, a Chaplet of Roses upon the Feast of the Nativity of St. *John Baptist*, in case he or they shall be at *Tonge*, if not, then to be put upon the Image of the blessed Virgin in the Church of *Tonge*, for all Services, Suits of Court, *&c.* But it seems as if this Manor had been given by him, with the Consent of *Alan* his Son, to his Granddaughters *Orabil* and *Margery*, by *William de Harcourt*, because their Father, in the Quarrel between King *Henry* III. and his Barons, having adhered to the King's Adversaries, *Alan*, who had always taken the King's Part, and on that Account stood in great Favour with him, was forced to use all his Interest to obtain the Redemption of the Lordship of *Tonge*, and some other Estates for them. From these Heirs this Manor passed to the Family of *Badlesmere*; for *Bartholomew* Lord *Badlesmere*, procured of King *Edward* II. a Fair here yearly, upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of St. *Giles* the Abbot, 1 *Sept.* His Posterity enjoyed it, till Issue Male failing, it was divided among the Female Heirs, of whom the Eldest, *Maud* the Wife of *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, had this Manor for her Part. In later Times the Manor and Castle was in the Family of the *Vernons*, who repaired the later, as they did also the College within the Town, which the *Penbriges* (as Mr. *Camden* tells us) first founded. The Inhabitants here boast of nothing more at present, than a great Bell, famous in these Parts for its Bigness.

Not far from this Town and Castle is *Whitmores*, the Seat of one Mr. *Gifford*, and *Boscobel-Grove*, so famous for the Oak, in which King *Charles* II. was concealed after the Battle of *Worcester*, when he was so furiously pursued by his Enemies. The House is a very obscure Habitation, tho' a fair Building, standing in the Midst of the Grove, called *Boscobell*, or fair Wood. Hither the King fled from *Worcester*, and being kindly received and entertained, was conducted by the *Penderells* into the Grove, where, by the Contrivance of Captain *Careleſſe*, who had lurked there a little before, he was put into the Oak, where he heard and saw his Enemies seeking his Destruction securely. When Danger seemed to be past, the Captain conveyed him from Cottage to Cottage, till he brought him to Mr. *Lane*'s House in *Staffordshire*, where having reposed himself a while, and seen the Proclamation for his Apprehension, promising a thousand Pounds to any that would discover him, and making it Treason to conceal him, he made towards the Sea, and so got into *France* out of his Enemies Power; but not among his Friends, save some few he had about him.

Worvil, or *Worfield*, the Manor and Estate of *John* Lord *Hastings*, who died possessed of it, 6 *Edward* II. leaving his Honour and Estate, of which this Manor was a Part, to his Son and Heir *John* Lord *Hastings*, who enjoyed it not long; for he died 18 *Edw.* II. leaving *Lawrence* his Son and Heir, and *Julian* the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas de Leybourne* his Wife surviving, who had for her Dowry out of the Lands of her late Husband *John* Lord *Hastings*, this Manor, with divers other Estates. And because the Assignment of her Dowry was not made so soon as it ought to have been, she obtained from the King a Grant of all the Goods and Chattels at that Time being upon those Lands and Lordships so assigned unto her. *Lawrence*, after her Death, enjoyed this Manor, and being a Person much in Favour with the King for attending him in his Expeditions into *France* and *Flanders*,

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Iver, was declared by him Earl of *Pembroke*, by reason of his Descent from *Isabell* the eldest Sister and Coheir of *Aymer de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*. He departed this Life 22 *Edw.* III. and left his Lands and Lordships to his Son *John*, who also died possessed of this Manor and other great Estates. His Son *John* Earl of *Pembroke*, left no Issue, and so his Estate passed to *Reginald* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*, who by *Elizabeth*, Sister of the last *John de Hastings*, was found to be Heir of the whole Blood. There are many other Villages in this Hundred, which we pass over for want of Information, and so proceed to

VII. Wenlock Hundred, and Franchise.

This Hundred or Franchise is bounded on the East, with the Hundreds of *Brimsty* and *Stottesdon*; on the South, with the Hundred of *Overs*; on the West, with the Hundreds of *Munslow* and *Condover*; and on the North with the Hundred of *South-Bradford*. The Fee of this Hundred is, we suppose, in the Crown, and the Sheriff and his Officers govern it. The chief Town from whence the Hundred takes its Name is

Wenlock, a Market-Town, whose Market is on *Monday* weekly, and Fair on *Midsummer* Day 24 *June*, yearly. The Manor of this Town was the Estate of *Roger Fitz Corbet*, who held it with divers other Lordships, of Earl *Roger de Montgomery*, and gave it to the Monks of *Shrewsbury*, *William* and *Everard* his Sons consenting thereunto. In the *Saxon* Times this Town was remarkable for a very ancient Nunnery, where *Milburga* a devout Virgin lived and was buried, about the Year 664. *Merwaldus* King of *Mercia* was her Father, and gave her this Manor for her Portion. She built a Monastery upon it, and endowed it with the Manor. Her Corpse was discovered by the many Miracles which are said to have been wrought by it. About the Conqueror's Time it was repaired, and filled with Nuns, by Earl *Roger de Montgomery*, as we shall shew more at large, in our History of the Monasteries. In later Times Sir *John Winell*, alias *Wenlock*, inhabited here, who has rendred it famous for his brave Actions, and taking his Title of Lord *Wenlock* from it. His Parentage and Original is not known; but by his Activeness he being got into the Favour of Queen *Margaret*, Wife of King *Henry* VI. was knighted, and became her Chamberlain, and being at the Battle of St. *Alban's*, fought stoutly for that King, and was dangerously wounded, after which he was employed by him in very important Affairs, which he managed well, and was made a Knight of the Garter; but notwithstanding these Favours, when the Duke of *York* appeared, he sided with him; and when King *Henry* was deposed after *Towton-field*, he was made by King *Edward* chief Butler of *England*, and advanced to the Dignity of a Baron, by the Title of Baron *Wenlock*. He was also employed in many weighty Matters in this King's Reign; but when *Nevill* Earl of *Warwick*, who had advanced K. *Edward* to the Throne, endeavoured to pull him down, for some Disgusts taken, this Lord took Part with him; and after the Battle at *Barnet*, in which that Earl was slain, when Queen *Margaret* landed at *Weymouth*, and went to *Beaulieu* Abbey in *Hampshire*, he hasted to her, and raised Forces to assist her in restoring King *Henry*, but miscarried in that Attempt, being slain at the Battle of *Tewksbury*, fighting stoutly for him.

William of *Wenlock*, Abbot of *Westminster*, was so named, no doubt, as Dr. *Fuller* says, from his Nativity in this Place. He was Treasurer of *England* in the Reign of King *Edward* I. *Anno* 12–14, and enjoyed his Abbot's Office six and twenty Years, wanting 6 Days. He died at *Perisford* in *Glocestershire*, at his Manor of *Perisford* in 1307, and was buried in his Church at *Westminster*, besides the High Altar before the Presbytery, without the South-Door of

King *Edward's* Shrine, and hath these Words for Part of his Epitaph, *Abbas Walterus non fuit Austerus.*

Abton, *Abeton*, or *Aiton* was, before the Conquest, in the Reign of *Edward* the Confessor, the Manor of *Leofric* Earl of *Mercia*, but was forfeited by the Rebellion of *Edwin* his Son, to the Conqueror, who gave it to *Roger de Montgomery*, whose Posterity held it some Reigns; but at length came into the Family of *Burnells*; for *Edward* Lord *Burnell* died possessed of it, 8 *Hen.* V. and left it to his Cousins and Heirs, who were married; but to which of them this Manor came upon the Division, we know not. In later Times, we find the Lords *Lovel* possessed of it; but *Francis* Lord *Lovel* assisting King *Richard* III. in *Bosworth* Field, lost his Estate by the Victory, and King *Henry* VII. having it in his Hands, gave this Manor with divers others, forfeited by the same Lord; to *Jasper* Duke of *Bedford*, which he held in Special Tail for his Life; but dying without Heirs legitimate, it returned to the Crown, where when it had remained awhile, King *Henry* VIII. gave it, after the Victory obtained in *Flodden* Field over the *Scots*, to *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, whom he also at that Time created, for that good Service, Duke of *Norfolk*, in whose Posterity we observe it to have been with the Advowson of the Church, 25 *Hen.* VIII. and 'tis probable may still be in the *Norfolk* Family.

Aldenham, or *Awdenham*, the noble Seat of the ancient and loyal Family of the *Actons*, Baronets. It is lately rebuilt, and rendred much finer. The first Baronet of this Family Sir *Edward Acton*, was created in the Year 1643, in the nineteenth Year of King *Charles* I. He was the Grandfather of Sir *Edward Acton*, Bart. who is the present Possessor, and is, or was lately the Recorder of *Bridgnorth*. It is remarkable of this Family of *Actons*, that *John de Acton* was the Sheriff, 33 *Edw.* I. and *Walter Acton*, 5 *Car.* I. the Family keeping up their Station and Estate in this Place for so many Reigns.

Bental, or *Benthal*, a Manor belonged to *Edward* Lord *Burnell*, who left it with several Estates in this and other Counties, to his Cousins and Heirs *Joyce*, *Catharine* and *Margery*; but how they were divided, we cannot discover.

Brosely, a Village about 5 Miles distant from *Bridgnorth*, is famous for a Well, which broke out in the Year 1711, the Water of which is of a wonderful Nature, *viz.* It sends out a Vapour or Steam, which will take Fire, as the People near it order it. They lay over it an Iron Cover, with a semi-circular Hole near one Side of it, at which the Vapour being forced to exhale, they set it on Fire, by putting a Candle, or some other flaming Thing over the Hole, at which it instantly takes Fire, and burns with that Vehemency, that it will presently consume a great Stick, and in less than two Hours boil a large Piece of Beef; or you may light Tobacco, or broil Meat at the Flame without any Taste of the Sulphur, or any Thing offensive besides. It never ceases burning after it is once lighted, till the Iron Cover is taken of; and as soon as that is done, the Flame is extinguished, and the Water is instantly as cold as any Spring-water whatsoever. The Places adjacent are rich in Coal Mines.

Burton, or *Burwarton*, of no Note but for being the native Place of Sir *Timothy Baldwin*, the Son of *Charles Baldwin*, of this Place, Gent. He had his Education in *All-Souls* College, *Oxford*, where he was Fellow, and continued there till the Restoration of King *Charles* II. when he was made the Principal of *Hart Hall*, and afterward became Chancellor of the Dioceses of *Hereford* and *Worcester*; one of the Masters of Chancery; and in 1670 was created a Knight. He hath published, *The Privilege of an Ambassador*, written by way of Letter to a Friend; and, *The Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England asserted*, against Sir *Edward Coke's Articuli Admiralitatis*, composed by Dr. *Zouche*. The former was composed upon the Occasion of the *Portugal* Embassador's

Bassador's Brother *Pantaleonsa*, who killed one Mr. *Greenway*, a Gentleman of *Lincolns Inn*, &c. about whom it was disputed, whether being a Foreigner, and related to the Embassador, he could be tried in our *English* Courts of Justice; and it was resolved, that he might, by Dr. *Zouche* and Sir *Timothy*, two great Civilians; whereupon he was tried, condemned, and executed on *Tower-Hill*, *Anno* 1604, 10 *July*.

Hoytho, a small Village, of which Manor *Thomas Fitz-alan* Earl of *Arundel*, died possessed of, 3 *Hen.* V. 1415, but without Issue, whereupon most of his Lands passed to his Nephew *John*, but the Earldom of *Arundel* was not allowed him.

Marvel, a small Village, in which is the Seat of the worshipful Family of the *Weavers*. And at a little Distance is

Roundatton, or *Round-acton*, where is the Seat of the Honourable *Whitmore Acton*, Esq; late Member of Parliament for the Town of *Bridgnorth*, and Son and Heir to Sir *Edward Acton*, Bart. abovementioned. It is a noble Structure lately built.

Walton, or *Walliton*, the Lordship of *Edwyn* Earl of *Mercia*, in the Time of King *Edward* the Confessor; but being forfeited by his Rebellion, was given by the Conqueror to *Roger de Montgomery*, in whose Posterity it continued for some Time, till Male Issue failing, it passed by the Heirs general into other Families; but we find none of them till the Reign of King *Henry* V. when *Edward* Lord *Burnel* died possessed of it, 8 *Hen.* V. and leaving his Estate to the Heirs general, this Manor came to the Lords *Lovel*, of whom *Francis* Lord *Lovel* taking Part with King *Richard* III. against *Henry* VII. in *Bosworth* Field, his Estate was seized, and among others, this Manor came into King *Henry*'s Hand; but further, we know not.

Wike, or *Wake*, a Manor belonging to *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*, in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confessor, and in the Conqueror's Reign, was forfeited by *Edwine*'s Rebellion, and given to *Roger de Montgomery*, after whom we do not find the Lord of it. We have no further Account of the Villages of this Hundred, and therefore pass to

VIII. The Hundred of CONDOVER, or CUNDOVER.

This Hundred on the North, and Part of the East Side, is bounded by the River *Severn*, which divides it from the Hundred of *South-Bradford*; and on the other Part of the East, with the Hundred of *Wenlock*; on the South, by the Hundred of *Munslow*; and on the West, by the Hundred of *Ford*, and Liberty of *Shrewsbury*. The Fee of this Hundred we suppose to be in the Crown. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred at present; but because

Condover seems to have been once the chief Town of the Hundred, which on that Account takes its Name from it, we shall begin with it. It was in the Reign of King *Henry* III. in the Crown; for *John* Earl of *Chester* dying without Heirs Male, that King, that so fair a Dominion should not be divided among Women, took the Earldom into his own Hands, and gave the Female Heirs other Estates of equal or greater Value; and among others gave this Manor of *Condover*, then written *Cunedoure*, to *Adah*, the Earl's 4th Sister, then the Wife of *Henry de Hastings*, who soon after alienated it, as we suppose; for in the 9th of K. *Edward* IId's Reign, it was the Estate of *Edward* Lord *Burnel*, who having no Issue Male, left it at his Death to *Maud* his Sister and Heir, then the Wife of Sir *John Handlow*, who carried the Fee of this Manor into his Family; but the Possession of it and some other Manors, Part of the said *Maud*'s Estate, was in *Aliva*, the Widow of *Edward*, as a Dower. Sir *John Handlow*, in the Right of his Wife, became Lord *Burnell*; his Son *John*, by the said *Maud*, inherited both his Mother's Honour and Estate, and 38 *Edw.* III. obtained a Grant of free Warren in this and some other his Lordships in this

this County; and dying poſſeſſed of it, left it to his Son *Edward*, who dying 8 *Hen.* V. left it to his Couſins and Heirs *Joyce*, *Margery* and *Catharine*; but to which of them this Manor upon the Diviſion came, it doth not appear; but we obſerve, that in the Time of King *Henry* VI. *Anno* 35. it was the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *William* Lord *Lovel*, who died about that Time poſſeſſed of it, and left it to his Son and Heir *John* Lord *Lovel*, who being a firm Adherent to the Houſe of *Lancaſter* againſt the Duke of *York*, who then contended with King *Henry* for the Crown, and doing him good Services, was made chief Foreſter of *Wicheſord* Foreſt, by that King's Letters Patent; but the Duke ſoon after landing with a conſiderable Force from *Burgundy*, and this Lord with the Lord *Scales* and *Hungerford*, flying to the City of *London* to engage the Citizens for King *Henry*, and being diſappointed, was forced to fly to the *Tower* of *London* for Safety; and afterwards the *Yorkiſts* prevailing every where, concealed himſelf to his Death, when he died poſſeſſed of this and divers Manors in this and other Counties, which deſcended to his Son and Heir *Francis* Lord *Lovel*. He got into King *Edward*'s Favour, and went with *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, that King's Brother, againſt the *Scots*, 22 *Edw.* IV. whereby he merited ſo well, that when *Richard* came to the Throne, he advanced him to the Office of Lord High Chamberlain of his Houſhold, Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Wallingford*, and the Honour of St. *Waleryes*. Theſe Preferments tied him ſo faſt to King *Richard*'s Intereſt, that he adventured himſelf for him in the Battle of *Boſworth* Field, againſt King *Henry* VII. who being victorious, ſeized his Eſtate upon his Flight. He was ſlain in the Battle of *Stoke* upon *Newark*; but how this Manor was diſpoſed of, we find not.

Mr. *Cambden* tells us, That it appears upon Record, that this Manor was in thoſe Times holden of the King in chief, to find two Foot Soldiers for one Day towards the Army raiſed to go againſt *Wales*, in Time of War, which he ſays, he therefore thinks proper to remark for a general Information, that the Gentry in thoſe Parts held their Eſtates of the Kings of *England*, by a Tenure to aid him with Soldiers in Defence of the Marches, whenſoever any War broke out between *England* and *Wales*.

This Town is of further Note, for being the Birth-place of *Thomas Owen*, Son of *Richard Owen*, Gent. an Inhabitant of this Place. He was educated in Univerſity-Learning in *Broadgate-Hall* and *Chriſt-Church*, and from thence retiring to *Lincoln's Inn*, *London*, did by his unwearied Diligence become a noted Counſellor, and was much reſorted to for his Advice. In 1590, he was called by Writ to the Degree of a Serjeant at Law, and about the ſame Time made the Queen's Serjeant, in which Place he had not been long, but he was made one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas, and executed that great Office with much Integrity, Equity and Prudence. As he was a learned Man himſelf, ſo he was an Encourager of ſuch as profeſſed it. All the Writings he has extant are only Reports in the Common Pleas, in which are many choice Caſes throughly argued by the learned Serjeants, and determined by the grave Judges of that Bench in theſe Times, by which many Differences in the Year-Books are reconciled and explained. Printed at *London* in 1656. He died in 1598, and was buried in St. *Peter's* Church, *Weſtminſter*, on the South Side of the Quire; and over his Grave ſoon after was ſet a Stone Monument, with his Image in Scarlet Robes lying thereon, and adorned with his Arms, which remains to this Day. He left a Son named Sir *Roger Owen*, a general Scholar, and Son worthy of ſo good a Father, who in Parliament ſhewed himſelf always a great Friend to the Clergy.

Aſton-Burnell, a Lordſhip belonging to the *Burnels*, a very honourable Family in this County, and ſo called, becauſe they had their Seat here, and to diſtinguiſh it from another *Aſton* in this County called *Aſton-Pigot*. Sir *Robert Burnell* lived in the Conqueror's Reign, and

and his Posterity flourished long here. *Robert Burnell*, 54 *Hen.* III. obtained that King's Charter for a Market weekly on *Tuesday*, and two Fairs yearly; one upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of the Feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin *Mary*; and the other on the Eve, Day and Morrow of St. *Michael* the Archangel. How long they continued, we know not; but at present there is no Market, and the Fair yearly is now kept on *Good Friday*. The Manor continued in the Family of *Burnells* till 9 *Edw.* II. when *Edward* Lord *Burnell* dying without Issue Male, left this and his other Estates to *Maud* his Sister and Heir, who marrying to *John de Handlou*, transferred her Estate into his Family, in which it continued till 8 *Hen.* V. when *Edward* Lord *Burnell* dying without Heirs Male, left this Manor and his other Estates to his Grand-daughters, *Joyce*, *Catharine* and *Margery*. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that *Maud* abovementioned, the Heir of *Edward* Lord *Burnell*, married for her first Husband *John* Lord *Lovel*, and so brought this Manor into his Family; but how it doth not appear; yet in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. the *Lovells* are found in Possession of it, and *Francis* Lord *Lovel*, by adhering to King *Richard* III. forfeited his whole Estate; and King *Henry* VII. being settled on the Throne, seized it, and gave to *Jasper* Earl of *Bedford*, a Grant in special Tail of this and certain other Manors in this County, which he held for Life; but dying without any legitimate Issue, they all reverted to the Crown, and King *Henry* VIII. gave them almost all to *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, whom he also created Duke of *Norfolk* at the same Time, as a Reward of his Valour and Conduct in conquering the *Scots* in *Floddon-field*. He left it with his other Estates to his Son, who obtained the Fee of it, and left it to his Posterity, in whose Possession we suppose it still to be. Here is now an ancient Castle.

This Place is famous for a Parliament that sat here the eleventh Year of King *Edward* I. the Lords sat in the Castle, but the House of Commons sat in a Barn, then belonging to the Abbot of the Monastery of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, at *Shrewsbury*, which is still standing, and belongeth to *Francis Prince*, Esq; The Statute, which is called the Statute of *Acton-Burnel*, was made to enforce the Statute-Merchant for the Payment of Debts, and sheweth how a Statute-Merchant is to be made, and by whom; how Goods are to be seized and prized for the Payment of Debts; in what Cases the Debtor shall be imprisoned, and how maintained in Prison; in what Cases Sureties shall be obliged to pay the Debts of their Principals, and when they are to be exempted, &c.

Robert Burnel, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, was the Son of *Robert Burnel*, and Brother of *Hugh Burnel*, whose chief Seat was in the Castle of this Place. He was preferred to the See of *Bath* and *Wells* by King *Edward* I. and afterwards his Treasurer and Chancellor of *England*. He was well versed in the *Welsh* Affairs, and much used by his Prince in the managing of them; and that he might the more effectually attend such an Employment, he removed the Court of Chancery to *Bristol*. He got much Wealth by his great Places, and with it much enriched his Kindred; yet that he might not seem covetous, he is supposed to have repaired the decayed Castle of this Place, for a Seat for his Family, at his own Expence; and that he might not be thought self-interested only, he built for his Successors the beautiful Hall at *Wells*, the biggest Room in a Bishop's Palace of any in *England*. It was plucked down in King *Edward* VIth's Reign, by Sir *John Gabos*, who was afterwards executed for Treason in the same Reign. When the *English* and *Welsh* Affairs were by him settled to the King's Content, he employed this Bishop in some Affairs relating to *Scotland*, in the Marches whereof he died, *Anno* 1292, and his Body being brought up from thence, was buried in his own Cathedral.

Belserdine or *Belleswardine*, the Manor and Estate of *Nicholas Handlou*, who assumed his Mother's Name *Burnell*, Lord Bur-

Burnell. He went in an Expedition into *France* with King *Edward* III. twice, and obtained a Confirmation of that King of the *Tuesday* Market, and two Fairs at *Aton-Burnel*, and a Charter for free Warren in all his Demeſnes here, and ſome other his Manors in this County, and left it to his Son and Heir Sir *Hugh Burnell*, whoſe Son dying without Heirs, left it to his Grand-daughters and Heirs, who were then marry'd; but to whoſe Share this Manor came, we know not.

Cantlop, or *Canteltherp*, a Manor of Sir *Edward Burnel's*, the laſt Heir Male of the Family of *Burnel's*, who left it to his Grand-daughters, as the former Manor and divers others were.

Chatwall, or *Chatewall*, the Manor and Eſtate of the *Burnell* Family, which from them paſſed to the *Lovells*; and being forfeited, was given by King *Henry* VIII. to the *Norfolk* Family, as ſome other Manors were, of which we have ſpoken above.

Cleo St. *Margaret*, the Eſtate of *Hugh* Lord *Burnell*, who dying without Heirs, left it with his other Eſtates to the Heirs general; but this Manor paſſed to the Lords *Lovel*; for *William* Lord *Lovel*, and *John* his Son and Heir, died both of them ſucceſſively poſſeſſed of it. *Francis* Lord *Lovel* forfeited his Eſtate by oppoſing the Succeſſion of King *Henry* VII. but we do not find what became of it afterwards.

Cond, or *Cunede*, the Manor of the *Burnel* Family, for which *Philip* Lord *Burnell* procured a Charter of free Warren in all his demeſne Lands here, 19 *Edward* I. and left it to *Edward* Lord *Burnell*, whoſe Heir *Maud* carried it to Sir *John Handlou*, whoſe Poſterity aſſumed the Name of *Burnell*; and at laſt *Edward* Lord *Burnell*, left it to his Grand-daughters as above.

Creſſedge, or *Creſſets*, a Village of no Note, but for the Birth of *Thomas Lodge* the Son of *William Lodge*, an Inhabitant of it, who being bred a Grocer in *London*, was ſo proſperous in his Buſineſs, that he was Lord Mayor of that opulent City in the Year 1562.

Eaton, near *Pitchford*, the Manor of Sir *Edward* Lord *Burnell*, who left it to his Grand-daughters, as is above-mentioned of other Manors.

Harley, a ſmall Village, famous for nothing but being the native Place of *Silas Domville*, alias *Taylor*, a Committee-Man for *Herefordſhire* in the Time of the Rebellion, a buſy Man againſt the King during the Wars; but when they ceaſed, tho' by his Father's Intereſt he was made a Sequeſtrator in *Herefordſhire*, and had great Power there; yet he uſed the Royaliſts ſo civilly and obligingly, that he was beloved by all the King's Party. His Father bought a good Eſtate in Church-Lands, and ſettled it upon him, with a Moiety of the Biſhop's Palace of *Hereford* for a Seat; but upon the King's Reſtoration he loſt all, and was in a manner ruined. But his Civility to the Royaliſts had gotten him ſuch Friendſhip among them, that they procured him the Place of Commiſſary of the Ammunitions and warlike Proviſions at *Dunkirk*; and five Years after, by the Endeavours of Sir *Paule Neile*, he was made Keeper of the King's Stores for Shipping and other Marine Affairs, at *Harwich*, a Sea-port Town in *Eſſex*, where he died. He was bred a Scholar at *Weſtminſter*, and *Shrewsbury*, and ſtudied ſome Time at the Univerſity, *viz.* at *New Inn*, *Oxford*, but never took any Degree; yet he had many Accompliſhments Scholar-like. He was a great Lover of Antiquities, and had ſome good MSS. out of the Libraries of the Cathedrals of *Hereford* and *Worceſter*, among which was the original Grant of King *Edgar*, about the Soveraignty of the Sea, and a Treatiſe in Hieroglyphicks finely painted, about the Philoſopher's Stone, for which King *Charles* II. offered him an hundred Pounds, but he refuſed it. He had good Skill in Muſick, and compoſed ſeveral Anthems and Leſſons, as alſo in the Mathematicks, and Tongues. He wrote an Hiſtory of Gavelkind, *Lond.* 1663; a Deſcription of *Harwich*; and ſome Obſervations upon ſome ſpecial Occurrences in our *Engliſh* Hiſtory,

History, besides several Pamphlets in the Time of the Rebellion, which he would not own. He died in 1678, and was buried in the Chancel at *Harwich*, much in Debt, so that his Creditors got his MSS. and Goods.

Langley, the Seat of the *Leas*, one of the most ancient Families of these Parts, is situated in a woody Park within about a Mile from *Alton-Burnell*. This Family of *Leas* is now extinct; but whether the *Leas* (tho' they write their Name *Leighs*) of *Wellington*, a Town not far distant, may not be descended from that Family, may bear a Dispute, because it often happens that younger Branches of great Families settle themselves near their Ancestors; and tho' they become mean, yet keep up the Name longer than the hereditary Line.

Longnor, a small Village, situate on the *Severn*, where the Family of *Burtons* have a Seat, which stands on the other Side of the River in *Shrewsbury* Hundred. Mr. *Burton*, who hath written a Commentary upon *Antonius's Itinerary*, being a-kin to this Family, relates here a Piece of Antiquity touching this Family, something rare and unusual, which we have thought fit to take Notice of, *viz.* That the *Burtons* of *Shropshire* were a Family some Time much in Favour with the House of *York*; and we find in our Histories, that Sir *Edward Burton*, Knt. served that Side in fourteen set Battles. From him in a direct Line descended *Edward Burton*, Esq; who had his Seat in this Village. He was a zealous Assertor of the Gospel all Queen *Mary's* Days; and is by Mr. *Fox* in his Acts and Monuments of the Church of *England*, named among those, who by various Ways and Means escaped the Persecution carried on in Queen *Mary's* Days. He being one Day sitting alone in his upper Parlour at *Longnor*, meditating on the Troubles of the Times, and Deliverances, which himself and other Lovers of the Truth had found almost miraculously, tho' many had suffered, heard a general Ring of all the Bells at *Shrewsbury*, which he guessed must be for the Accession of the Lady *Elizabeth* to the Throne, by the Death of Queen *Mary*; yet longing to know the Truth more certainly, and yet not daring to send any of his Servants to enquire, he sent his eldest Son, being then a Youth of about sixteen Years of Age, ordering him, if it happen to be so, that he should throw up his Hat to gratify his Expectation. The young Man finding it so, did as he was directed, which, when his Father observed, he was suddenly affected with such Extremity of Joy, for the Liberty and Comfort that God's People had a Prospect of, that he presently retired from the Window where he saw the Sign, and much ado recovered his Chair, where he immediately gave up the Ghost.

By his last Will he had ordered his Burial to be in the Parish-Church of St. *Chadde's* in *Shrewsbury*, near which his Seat was; and that no Mass-monger should be present at his Interment, which his Friends designing to execute, brought his Corpse to the Church, but were met there by the Curate Mr. *John Marshall*, who said, that he should not be buried in his Church, being an Heretick; (for the Popish Priests were yet in Place, Queen *Elizabeth* being crowned the same Day) one of the Friends of the Deceased replied to the Curate, That as to his being an Heretick, God would judge him at the last Day, *&c.* To whom the Curate replied, *Judge God, or judge Devil, he should not be buried in his Church.* Whereupon his Friends being forced to carry his Body back again, buried it in his own Gardens near the Fish-Ponds, and set a Monument over him, which being by Time and Neglect much defaced with Rain and Weather, was upon this Occasion repaired in the Year 1614.

Edward Burton, Esq; his Grandson, having invited to Dinner Sir *Andrew Corbet*, Lieutenant of *Shropshire*, and divers other Gentlemen of Note, Sir *Andrew* had a Curiosity to see the Place

where that holy Man his Anceſtor lay interred in his Garden, and finding it much decayed, and out of Repair, blamed his Hoſt who was preſent, for ſuffering it to lie ſo, and enjoined him ſeriouſly to re-edify the Tomb, that the Memory of the holy Man his Anceſtor might be preſerved; which being without much Difficulty obtained, he promiſed to be the Poet to make the Epitaph, which was this that follows:

Here lieth the Body of Edward Burton, *Eſquire, who deceaſed* Anno Domini 1558.

Was't for denying Chriſt, or ſome notorious Fact,
That this Man's Body Chriſtian Burial lack't?
Oh no. (not ſo) His faithful true Profeſſion
Was the chief Cauſe, which then was held Tranſgreſſion.
When Popery here did reign, the See of *Rome*
Would not admit to any ſuch a Tomb
Within their Idol Temple Walls. But he,
Truly profeſſing Chriſtianity,
Was like Chriſt Jeſus in a Garden laid,
Where he ſhall reſt in Peace, till it be ſaid,
Come, faithful Servant, come, receive with me
A juſt Reward for thy Integrity.

Set up in 1614

This Epitaph was turned into *Latin* Verſe by Mr. *Burton* himſelf, who repaired the Tomb; but ſhewing more Affection than Art, we omit it: Upon the Stone of this Monument is engraven very handſomely this Coat of Arms. The Field quartered Azure and Purpure Counter-changed, a Golden Croſs engrailed, between four Roſes argent, which the Heralds at Arms tell us, was given to Sir *Edward Burton* of *Longnor*, by King *Edward* IV. who was with that King ſucceſsful in fourteen ſeveral ſet Battles between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, and for his great Service therein was created Knight Bannceret in the Field under the Royal Standard, by the ſaid King, *Anno* 1465.

Lythe, *Lydam*, or *Lythem*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *John Cherlton* Lord *Powis*, who died poſſeſſed of it, 48 *Edw.* III. and left it to his Son and Heir *John* Lord *Powis*, who was Juſtice of *North-Wales*, and died 3 *Hen.* IV. leaving this Manor with his other Eſtates, to *Edward* his Son and Heir, whoſe Heirs were *Joan* and *Joyce*, his two Daughters; but which of them had this Manor, we find not.

Norton juxta Condover, a Town, whoſe Manor belonged to *Edward* Lord *Burnell*, who died 9 *Edw.* II. and left this Lordſhip and many other Eſtates to *Maud* his Siſter, who had been married in his Life-time to *John* Lord *Lovel*; and at his Death was the Wife of *John de Handlou*. She had a Daughter by the Lord *Lovel*, named *Joan*, and ſeveral Children by *John de Handlou*, whoſe Son by her inherited the Barony of *Burnel* in her Right, and the Bulk of her Eſtate; but how this Manor was diſpoſed of, we no where obſerve.

Pitchford, the Manor and Eſtate of the *Pitchfords*, who took their Name of *Pitchford* from it. They were an ancient and gentile Family, but now are extinct. In the Reign of King *Henry* V. this Manor was in the Poſſeſſion of *Edward* Lord *Burnell*, who left it to his general Heirs; but to which it paſſed in the Diviſion, we know not. It hath for two Centuries or more been the Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Oatleys*, who have

have been some of them Persons of Note in this County; for *William Oatley* was High Sheriff for this County in 15 *Hen.* VII. and 5 *Hen.* VIII. and *Rob. Oatley* was in Mr. *Cambden's* Time Lord of this Manor. Our Ancestors tell us, that this Place is called *Pitchford*, from a Spring of Pitchy Water in this Place; for in those Days they knew no Distinction between Pitch and Bitumen, of which there is a Well in a poor Man's Yard that yields still, some of it, as we shall shew more largely in our *Natural History*.

Place-dinas, now called *Plasby*, the Manor and Estate of *Edward Charlton* Lord *Powis*, who died possessed of it, 9 *Hen.* V. and left it to his two Daughters, *Joan*, married to Sir *John Grey*; and *Joyce*, married to Sir *John Tiptoft*; but to which of them this Manor upon the Division came, we are not yet able to discover.

Powderbach, or *Pulrebach*, a Castle in this County, of which *William de Cantelupe* was made Governor by King *John*, *Reg.* 6. It is now in Ruins, and was formerly called *Purle-bach*. It was the Seat of Sir *Ralph Butler*, a younger Son of *Ralph* Lord *Boteler* of *Wemme*, from whom the *Butlers* of *Woodhall* in the County of *Herefordshire* derive their Pedigree.

Pulley, or *Pulliley*, the Lordship of *Edward* Lord *Burnell*, who left it, as many other Estates, to his Grand-daughters above-mentioned; as he did also

Smethcote, another Manor of his in this Hundred.

Willey, a little Village, where is the ancient Seat belonging to the Family of the *Welds*; as also near it a fine new erected Structure, called *Coughley*, belonging to the Family of the *Browns*, Gentlemen. These are all the Villages of which we meet with any Thing remarkable in this Hundred, and so we proceed to

IX. The Hundred of FORD.

This Hundred of *Ford* is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Condover*, and Liberty of *Shrewsbury*; on the South, with the Hundred of *Chirbury*; on the West, with *Montgomeryshire* in *Wales*; and on the North, with the River *Severn*, which parts it from the Hundreds of *Ofstestry* and *Pimhill*. The Fee of this Hundred is, we suppose, in the Crown; there is no Market-Town in it, being not far from *Shrewsbury*. The chief Village is

Ford, because the whole Hundred is named from it. It was the Manor and Estate, in the Reign of *Edward* the Confessor, of *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*, who rebelling against the Conqueror, was slain, and his Estate seized and given to *Roger de Montgomery*, from whose Posterity it passed to the *Aldithleys*, or *Audleys*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. for we observe, that *Henry* Lord *Audley* obtained that King's Charter for a free Warren in this and some other his Manors in this County, 37 *Hen.* III. and left it so privileged to his Son *James* Lord *Audley*, in whose Family it continued for divers Successions; for another *James* Lord *Audley* died possessed of this Manor, 9 *Rich.* II. and left it, with divers others Estates, to his Son *Nicholas*, who dying without Issue, left it with his other Possessions to *John Tuchet*, his Sister *Joan*'s Grandson, and *Margaret* his Sister, the Wife then of Sir *John Hillary*, Knt. being his next Heirs.

Brocards-Castle, which stood between the *Streetons* in a Valley, encompassed with Meadows, which formerly were Fish-ponds. It is now nothing but Ruins, and goes commonly by the Name of *Brow-Castle*, as it is called in our Maps.

Caus, or *Caus*, one of those twenty-four Lordships, which *Roger de Corbet* held of *Roger de Montgomery*, and which *Robert* his Brother, who held divers other Lordships in this County of the same Earl, inherited after his Brother *Roger*'s Death. He left his whole Estate to his Son *Robert*, who, 1 *Joh.* obtained that King's Charter for a Market every Week upon *Wednesday*, at this his Manor of *Caus*, where he had a Castle;

but because his Son *Thomas* took Part with the rebellious Barons at the later End of King *John*'s Reign it was seized into the King's Hands, as it remained all the rest of that King's Reign; but when King *Henry* III. came to the Crown, *Thomas* having made his Peace, and doing his Homage, had Restitution of the Castle; but dying soon after, left it to his Son and Heir *Thomas*. In his Time there was an Inquisition made about the Bounds of the Forest *de Hays*; and it was found, that this Manor of *Caus* with the Appertinances, the Manors of *Worthyn*, *Horton*, *Munsterleigh*, *Tokehull* and *Wentenowre*, were out of the Bounds of it. He died the 2d of King *Edw.* I. being then seized of this Manor of *Caus* and the above-mentioned Appertinances, and left it to his Son *Peter*, as he also did to his Son of the same Name, 8 *Edw.* II. But *Beatrix* the Wife of this last *Peter*, having been jointly enfeoffed with him in the Manor of *Caus* and its Appertinances, held them all for Life; and for want of Heirs of their Bodies, the whole passed by the Marriage of *Alice* the Sister of the said *Peter*, to *Robert de Stafford* and his Issue; but there happening a pretty long Interval between the Death of the last *Peter de Corbet*, and the Possession obtained by *Ralph de Stafford*, viz. above 30 Years, it appears that Sir *John de Leybourn* was some way entitled to them; for in 7 *Edw.* III. he obtained a Charter for free-Warren in all his demesne Lands throughout his Lordships of *Caus*, *Worthyn*, &c. but died without Issue, and so they came to the right Heirs; for

This *Robert de Stafford* being thus entitled to this Manor of *Caus*, with the Appertinances, which was held by Barony by the Service of five Knights Fees; his Grandson *Ralph* came into Possession of them about 21 *Edw.* III. but not without some Opposition from the Husbands and Heirs of the younger Sisters of *Alice*, which Controversy being soon ended, *Ralph* had the quiet Possession of all, which he died seized of, 46 *Edw.* III. and left them to his Son and Heir *Hugh de Stafford*, from whom they all descended to his Heirs in a lineal Succession, down to the Reign of King *Charles* I. when *Henry* Lord *Stafford*, leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Mary*, Sir *William Howard*, Knight of the Bath, marrying her, inherited her Estate, and in her Right and Title was created Viscount *Stafford* by the said King.

Lee, the Manor of *William Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, who died in Possession of it, 9 *Rich* II. leaving Sir *John Montacute*, Knt. his Cousin and next Heir.

Minsterleigh, or *Minsterley*, the Manor and Estate of *Thomas de Corbet*, in whose Possession while it remained, there was an Inquisition made about the Bounds and Limits of the Forest of *Hays*, and it was found that this Manor was out of the Bounds of the Forest. This *Thomas* died 2 *Edw.* I. in Possession of this Manor, and left it to his Son and Heir *Peter*, at whose Death it passed to *Beatrix* his Widow for Life, because she was enfeoffed of it with him in his Lifetime. *Robert de Stafford* having married *Alice* the Eldest of the Coheirs to *Peter de Corbet*, was entitled to the Reversion of this Manor, as a Member of the Barony of *Caus*; (as is above said in *Caus*) but in the Space between *Peter*'s Death and *Ralph de Stafford*'s taking Possession, Sir *John de Leybourne* had the Possession of it, and obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his demesne Lands, belonging to the Barony of *Caus*, as is aforesaid.

Pontesbury, the Lordship of *John de Cherlton* Lord *Powis*, who, 1 *Edw.* II. obtained of that King a Charter of free Warren in all his demesne Land, and next Year had a Confirmation of this Manor, some time belonging to *Rhese ap Howel*, to hold in general Tail by the Services due for the same. He died 27 *Edw.* III. being then possessed of this Manor of *Pontesbury*, and leaving it with divers other Estates to *John* his Son and Heir, by whom it passed to another

another *John*, and by him to *Edward* the last Heir Male of this Family, who left it to his two Daughters, *Joan* and *Joyce*, the Eldest of which being married to Sir *John Grey*, carried this Manor into his Family, which held it divers Successions, till it descended to *Edward* Lord *Grey*, who accompanying the Duke of *Suffolk* in the Expedition made into *France*, 15 *Hen.* VIII. made this Settlement of this Manor and other his Estates, together with his Barony of *Powis*, *viz.* upon the Heirs of his own Body lawfully begotten, or to be begotten; and for want of such Heirs, upon *Jane Orwell*, the Daughter of Sir *Lewis Orwell*, Knt. or her Assigns, during her natural Life; and in case he shall chance to die without any legitimate Issue of his own Body, then *Edward Grey*, his illegitimate Son, by the said *Jane Orwell*, shall have and enjoy the said Estates to him and the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten; and for lack of such Issue, to remain to that Child, in case it be a Son, with which the said *Jane Orwell* is with Child, and the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten; and for want of such Heirs, to his two Daughters *Jane* and *Anne*, and their Heirs lawfully begotten; and for want of such Heirs, to such Woman-Child as shall be born of the aforesaid *Jane Orwell*. He married one of the Daughters of *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, but by her had no Issue.

This Place is famous for the Births of two eminent Persons. 1. *Corbet Owen*, Son of *William Owen* of this Place, Minister of it. He was educated in his first Rudiments of Grammer at a private School at *Shrewsbury*, under one Mr. *Scofield*, a loyal Parson, and profited much under him; but being much afflicted with the King's Evil, he was taken from this Master, and sent into *France* to be touched by King *Charles* II. then in Exile; at his Return he was admitted into *Westminster* School, and from thence went to *Christ-Church*, *Oxford*. While he was at *Westminster*, 'twas usual with him to speak 40 or 50 elegant Verses upon half an Hour's Thought. Being admitted to *Christ-Church*, he was elected Student in 1664, and soon became an accurate Proficient in Philosophy; and then proceeding to the Study of Physick, made such a wonderful Progress in that Art, that had he lived, 'tis probable he would have exceeded all of that Profession in his Time. He was a most forward Person for all polite Learning, not equalled by any of his Standing and Age in the University, being furnished with a strong Memory, exact Judgment, and clear Wit. He died, to the great Grief of all that knew him, 18 *Jan.* 1670, and was buried at *Condover* in *Shropshire*, in the Church. He made a Poem upon the *Sheldonian* Theatre, printed *Oxford* 1669, and left several others in Manuscript.

2. *Edward Corbet*, of the ancient Family of *Corbets*, in this County. He was a Master of Arts in *Merton* College, was Proctor of the University in 1638, and having married the Daughter of Sir *Nathaniel Brent*, was made one of the Assembly of Divines, a Preacher before the Long Parliament, by which he was appointed one of the Preachers and Visitors of the University, (but never or very rarely appeared among the last) University Orator and Canon of *Christ-Church*, in the Room of Dr. *Hammond*; (but left them soon, out of Conscience) and at length Rector of *Great Hasely* in *Oxfordshire*, where he continued to the Time of his Death, which happened 5 *Jan.* 1657, *ætat.* 55. and was buried by his Wife in *Haseley* Chancel, over whom he had before laid a Marble Stone. There are several Things of his in Print.

Rowton, a very ancient Village, situate upon the Western Borders of the Shire, not far from the *Severn* Banks. It was anciently the Lordship of the Family of the *Corbets*; but now it is the Estate of the ancient Family of *Lifters*, which came to them from the *L'Estranges* of *Knockin*; out of ill Will to whom *Leolin* Prince of *Wales* razed it to the Ground, as we read in the Life of Sir *Fulk*

Fulk Fitz-warin. It flouriſhed by the ſame Name it now bears in the *Romans* Time, being called *Rutunium* by *Antoninus*, of which Mr. *Cambden* is ſo confident, that he ſays he can't be miſtaken, ſince as well the Diſtance as the Name, which *Antoninus* deſcribes it to be from the famous Town of *Uriconium*, or *Wroxeter*, ſo exactly anſwer.

Strettons, or the *Street Towns*, becauſe they are ſituate upon *Watlingſtreet*, as we may obſerve; there are divers Towns ſo called in other Counties, through which the ſame Street paſſeth, for the ſame Reaſons. One or all theſe Villages were the Eſtate of *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*, in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Time; but being forfeited to the Conqueror by his Rebellion, were given to *Roger de Montgomery*; but were in the King's Hands, 17 *Hen.* III. for that King not being willing that the Palatinate of *Cheſter* ſhould fall into the Hands of Women, who were the only Heirs of *John* Earl of *Cheſter*, agreed with them for other Eſtates of equal Value, and ſo keeping that Earldom in his Diſpoſal, gave, among other Lands, this Manor of *Stretton* to *Ada* the fourth, and youngeſt of the ſaid *John*'s Heirs, who was married to *Henry de Haſtings*; but it continued not long in his Poſſeſſion; for in the ſame Reign it was given by the ſame King to *Hubert de Burgh* Earl of *Kent*; but he falling into Diſgrace, the King recalled all his Grants, and his Son *John* inherited only his Father's and Mother's Lands.

Francis Thynne, or *at the Inn*, the Son of *Thomas at the Inn*, is an Honour to this Town, being born here. He was deſcended of an ancient Family, educated at *Tunbridge* School, under Mr. *John Proctor*, and from thence ſent to *Oxford*, where not much affecting Logick, and the uſual Sciences taught in the Univerſity, he betook himſelf to the delightful Studies of Hiſtory and Genealogies, in which he became ſo great a Proficient, that he was preferred to one of the Offices of Arms, called Bianch-Lyon, and after to that of *Lancaſter*, in which he died. He hath written *The Annals of Scotland* from 1571 to 1586, printed *Lond.* 1586, *A Catalogue of the Engliſh Cardinals*; *The Perfect Embaſſador*; and ſeveral MSS. from which divers Writers, as Biſhop *Godwin*, *Rob. Glover*, and others, have extracted Materials for their Works.

Watlesbury, a Village whoſe Manor did anciently belong to the *Corbets*, from which Family it at length paſſed to the *Leightons*, who are of an honourable Deſcent. It ſeems to have taken its Name from the Conſular Way, and King's Road, called *Watlingſtreet*, which goes by this Place thro' the *Strettons* above-mentioned, into the fartheſt Parts of *Wales*, (as *Radulphus Ceſtrenſis* tells us) Theſe are all the Villages of this Hundred, in which we have diſcovered any Thing remarkable; and therefore we go on to

X. The Hundred of CHIRBURY.

This Hundred of *Cherbury* lies on the Weſtern Side of the County; and on the Weſt of it is bounded with *Montgomeryſhire* in *Wales*; and on the South with the Hundred of *Purſlow*, which with the Hundred of *Ford* incloſeth the Eaſtern and South Side. The Fee of this Hundred belonged, 28 *Edw.* III. to *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, and remained in his Family till Iſſue Male failing in *Edmund Mortimer*, 3 *Hen.* VI. his great Eſtate, of which this Hundred was a Part, paſſed to *Richard* Duke of *York*, the Son of his Siſter *Anne*, who was by Inquiſition found to be his Coſin and next Heir, by whoſe Heirs it came to the Crown, in which we ſuppoſe it now to be. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred; the Villages of Note are,

Chirbury, the Manor of which, together with the Hundred, was the Eſtate of *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, 28 *Edw.* III. and continued in that Family till Iſſue Male failing, it paſſed to *Richard* Duke of *York*, as the Hundred did, and we ſuppoſe remains in the Crown.

Crown. Here was an ancient Caſtle built by *Æthelfleda*, a Lady of the *Mercians*; for in the *Saxon* Chronicle ſhe is ſaid to have erected a Caſtle at Cynigbyrig, which has a near Relation to *Cherbury* in the very Writing, wanting only an *b* to compleat it in the *Norman* Language; and the Condition of the Place anſwering ſo well to her Deſign, which was to ſecure her Dominions from the Incurſions of the *Welſh*, nothing can render it more probable. But the chief Glory of this Town is, that it gave a Title of Honour to Sir *Edward Herbert*, Knight of the Bath, a Branch of the *Herberts* Earls of *Pembroke*, who was created by his Majeſty King *Charles* I. Lord *Herbert* of *Chirbury*. He was educated in *Univerſity College*, *Oxford*; and afterwards having travelled, and for ſome Years been engaged in military Affairs, became ſo well accompliſhed, that he was made a Knight of the Bath at King *James* Iſt's Coronation, and afterwards taken into that King's Council for military Affairs; ſent an Ambaſſador to *Lewis* XIII. King of *France*, to mediate for the Proteſtants, which Office he ſo well diſcharged, that he was made Lord *Herbert* of *Caſtle-Iſland* in *Ireland*, where he had a fair Eſtate. When King *Charles* Iſt's Troubles from his Parliament came on, he aſſiſted his Majeſty in Council and Arms, and on that Account was created a Baron of *England*, by the Stile and Title of Lord *Herbert* of *Chirbury*, 7 *May*, 5 *Car.* I. He was not only an able Stateſman, and faithful Subject, but a learned Philoſopher, Divine and Hiſtorian, as his Writings ſhew, *viz.*

His Philoſophical Tract, *De Veritate*, or of Truth, ſo much admired in other Nations, that it hath been tranſlated into ſundry Languages, printed in 1638.

De cauſis Errorum & Religione Laici; or, Of the Cauſes of Error, and of the Religion of a Layman, with an Appendix to Prieſts, and ſome Poems. *Lond.* 1645.

The Life and Reign of King *Henry* VIII. *Lond.* 1649, and 1672.

Of the Expedition of the Duke of *Buckingham* into the Iſle of *Rea*, *Lond.* 1656. *Montgomery* Caſtle in *Wales* was his Seat, and being demoliſhed by Order of the Long Parliament, he obtained Satisfaction for it, but never reſtored it. He died in 1648, and was buried in the Chancel of St. *Giles's in the Fields*, and had a plain Marble Stone laid upon his Grave, with an Inſcription denoting his Honour, Writings, and Time of his Death.

Richard Lord *Herbert* of *Chirbury*, ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate. He was very faithful and ſerviceable to King *Charles* I. in his Troubles, raiſing a Regiment of Foot, and Troop of Horſe, at his own Charge, and recruiting them from Time to Time. He was ſucceeded by

Edward Herbert Lord *Chirbury*, his Son and Heir. His Loyalty appeared in his Endeavours to reſtore King *Charles* II. to his Throne by his own Intereſts and Relations; but being betrayed, ſtruck in with Sir *George Booth*, afterwards Lord *Delamer*, and his *Cheſhire* Men, who were indeed unſucceſsful, but no leſs zealous for his Majeſty's Right. He left no Iſſue, tho' he had two Wives, and ſo was ſucceeded by his Brother

Henry Herbert Lord *Chirbury*, in 1679. He had been a Captain of a Troop of Horſe, in the Regiment of his Highneſs *James* Duke of *York*, afterward King *James* II. but we find not that he left any Iſſue, and ſo the Honour is extinct.

Acton Pigot, the Manor and Eſtate of *Edward* Lord *Burnel*, who leaving no Iſſue, this Lordſhip and his other Eſtates went to the Heirs general; and ſo this Manor paſſed to *John* Lord *Lovel*, as deſcended of *Joan* the Daughter of *Alice Burnel*, in whoſe Poſterity it remained, till Iſſue Male failing, his Eſtate fell to *Joan* and *Fridiſwide*, his Coſins, who were married, the firſt to Sir *Brian Stapleton*, the other to Sir *Edward Norris*.

Brelhampton, or *Bramton*, a Village, the Manor of which was the Lord *Burnell's*; for *Edward* Lord *Burnell* died poſſeſſed of

of it, 8 *Hen.* V. and leaving no Heir of his Body, his Eſtate deſcended to his three Coſins, *Joyce*, *Margery* and *Catharine*; but to which of them this Manor went upon the Diviſion, we do not know, nor are we informed in whom it now is.

Bynweſton, or *Bynneweſton*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Peter de Corbet*, which he died poſſeſſed of; but his Wife *Beatrix* ſurviving him, and being enfeoffed with him in this Manor and divers others, held it for her Life, after which it paſſed in Marriage with *Alice* his Coheir to *Ralph* Lord *Stafford*; but in the mean Time Sir *John de Leybourne* was poſſeſſed of it; for, 7 *Edw.* III. it appears that he obtained a Charter for free Warren in all his demeſne Lands in this and ſome other of his Lordſhips in this County, after whom it is probable it returned to the Family of *Ralph Stafford*.

Bromley, the native Place of Sir *Thomas Bromley*, who being made Lord Chancellor after Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, managed that great Place with ſuch Prudence, Integrity and Learning, that that Court was not ſenſible of any conſiderable Alteration. He held the Place about nine Years, and died *Anno Domini* 1587, not 60 Years old.

Hackſtow-Foreſt, or *Hockſtow-Foreſt*, is large, and fetcheth a great Compaſs between the Mountains, and in it at *Stiperſton-hill*, great Heaps of Stones and little Rocks (as it were) appear very thick; the *Welſh* call them *Carneddau Tewſon*; but becauſe they ſeem natural, Mr. *Cambden* ſays, He dare not ſo much as conjecture, that theſe among others were the Stones which *Giraldus Cambrenſis* deſcribes in this Manner: "*Harald*, "the laſt Foot Soldier, with a Company "of Foot lightly armed, and ſtocked "with ſuch Proviſion as the Country "afforded, marched both round the "whole County of *Wales*, and through "and through it, inſomuch that he "ſcarcely left any alive behind him. "In Memory of which total Defeat, "he threw up many Hillocks of Stones, "after the ancient Manner in thoſe "Places, where he obtained Victories, "with this Inſcription on them:

HIC FVIT VICTOR HARALDVS; *i. e.*

Here *Harald* was Conqueror.

Marton, the Manor of Sir *John de Leybourn*, for which, among other Manors, he obtained of King *Edward* III. *Reg.* 7. a Charter of free Warren in all his demeſne Lands throughout this his Lordſhip. He departed this Life 22 *Edw.* III. without Iſſue.

Sheve, or *Shelve*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Peter Corbet*, who dying without Iſſue, left his Eſtate to his three Siſters, *Alice*, *Venice* and *Emme*; but *Beatrix* his Widow being enfeoffed of this Lordſhip, with ſome other Eſtates, in his Life-time, enjoyed them during her Life; after which, *Ralph* Lord *Stafford* marrying the Eldeſt, was Heir to a third Part; but in the Interval Sir *John de Leybourn* was found poſſeſſed of this and other Lands belonging to the *Corbets*, and obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his demeſne Lands belonging to them. He died without Iſſue; and it doth not appear who had theſe Eſtates after him. Many other Villages there are in this Hundred, which for want of Information we omit; and ſo paſs to

XI. The Hundred of CLUN.

This Hundred of *Clun* lies at the utmoſt Borders of the County Southward, and ſtands out into *Wales* ſomething like a Promontary. It is bounded on the Eaſt by the Hundred of *Purſlow*; on the South by *Radnorſhire* in *Wales*; on the Weſt partly by the ſame Shire, and *Montgomeryſhire* in *Wales* alſo, which alſo incloſeth the North Side. The Fee of this Hundred we can't find in whom it is, and ſo ſuppoſe it in the Crown.

Here

Here is no Market-Town, and we muſt account the Principal Village to be

Clun, *Clone*, or *Colun*, becauſe the Hundred takes its Name from it, as the Town it ſelf doth from its Situation upon the River *Colun*, called by the *Welſh Colunwy*, but for Shortneſs *Clun*. The Manor and Lordſhip of this Town was the Eſtate of *Elias de Say*, deſcended from *Picot de Say*, whoſe Poſterity were called *Says* of *Riccard's* Caſtle in *Herefordſhire*. This *Picot* was one of *Roger de Montgomery's* principal Barons, and held divers Lands and Lordſhips under him, of which *Helias de Say* his Deſcendant, was Lord of *Clun*. He lived in King *Stephen's* Days, and having but one Daughter *Iſabel* his ſole Heir, ſhe after his Death became Lady of this Manor of *Clun*. She firſt married *William Boterell*, by whom ſhe had no Child, and out-living him, married again to *William Fitz-alan*, who by her Marriage became Lord of *Clun*, and leaving a Son of the ſame Name by her, this Manor paſſed to their Poſterity, who enjoying the ſame Lordſhip, were called *Fitz-alans* of *Clun*, to diſtinguiſh them from other Families of the ſame Name, *viz.* *Fitz-alan* Earl of *Arundel*, and *Fitz-alan* of *Bedal*.

William Fitz-alan being thus in Poſſeſſion of the Manor of *Clun*, built a Caſtle on it called *Clun-Caſtle*, which we ſuppoſe took its Name from the Town, and not River, as Mr. *Cambden* thinks; for the Town was built long before the Caſtle. He inhabited the Caſtle; for we obſerve, that after his Death, *Guy l'Eſtrange*, then Sheriff of *Salop*, accounted to the King for the Profits of his Land, and for Money paid in Wages, to the Servants of his Caſtle of *Clun*. *Iſabel* ſurvived this her ſecond Husband *Fitz-alan*, and for the Health of his Soul, in her pure Widowhood, gave to the Monks of *Wenlock* the Church of St. *George* at *Clun*, with all the Chapels thereunto belonging, *viz.* the Chapel of St. *Thomas* at *Clun*; the Chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin at *Waterden*; the Chapel of St. *Swithin* at *Clumbery*; the Chapels of St. *Mary* at *Clineton* and *Speton*; and the Chapels of *Eggedune* and *Silbedune*.

William Fitz-alan, the Son of the aforeſaid *William* and *Iſabel*, ſucceeded them upon this Manor and other their Eſtates, which were very great; for in 12 *Hen.* II. upon levying an Aid for the Marriage of the King's Daughter, he certified his Knight's Fees to be in Number thirty-five and an half, whereof nineteen were *de Veteri feofmento*, and ſixteen and an half *de novo*. He nobly entertained *Baldwin* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, at his Caſtle of *Oſweſtry*, in his Journey into *Wales*, and was Sheriff of this Shire eleven Years. He obtained a Charter for a Fair at this Town. He died 16 *John*, and left this Manor to his Poſterity, who long inherited it, but with ſome ſpecial Diſtinctions from their other Eſtates. For, 1. When *John Fitz-alan* died and left *Hawiſe* his Widow, who was allotted her Dowry by the King's Order, directed to *John Leſtrange*, then Sheriff of *Shropſhire*, *Clun*, *Blanchminſter* and *Shrawardin* were exempted from being Part of it, and reſerved for his Heir *John*, who upon the Payment of a thouſand Pounds Fine, had Livery of them, 28 *Hen.* III. 2. *Edmund Fitz-alan*, 11 *Edw.* II. was charged with providing two hundred Foot for the King's Service in *Scotland*, out of his Territories of *Blanchminſter* and *Clun*; and in the 26 *Edw.* III. *Richard Fitz-alan* was charged with eighty Lancies out of his Territories of *Oſweſtry*, *Clun* and *Chirke*, well armed and arrayed, for his Service in *France*. 3. *Thomas Fitz-alan* died poſſeſſed of this Caſtle and Manor, 4 *Hen.* V. In his Time the Earldom of *Arundel* fell to this Family, and *John* his Son was ſummoned to Parliament, 8 *Hen.* VI. by the Name of *John* Earl of *Arundel*. He died poſſeſſed of the Caſtle and Manor of *Clone*, 13 *Hen.* VI. and left them to *Humphrey* his Son, in whoſe Poſterity they continued till Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. This Family, after they became Earls of *Arundel*, were Lords Marchers, and much annoyed the *Welſhmen* with their Inroads.

Henry Howard Earl of *Northampton*, a Nobleman eminent for his Parts and Learning; for which, in King *James* I's Reign, he was made one of his Privy Council, Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, Governor of *Dover* Caſtle, Lord *Howard* of *Marnhill*, and Earl of *Northampton*; but much more for his Charity, for he founded three Hoſpitals, one at *Greenwich* for 20 poor Men, and a Governor; another at *Riſing* in *Norfolk*, for 12 poor Women, and a Governeſs; and a third in this Place, for 12 poor Men, and a Governor, ſettling on each of them a competent Maintenance for ever.

Knighton, the Manor and Eſtate of *Roger* Lord *Mortimer* Earl of *March*, who dying 34 *Edw.* III. left it to his Son *Edmund*, who was Heir of his Eſtate and Honours, in whoſe Poſterity it continued till Iſſue Male failing, *Richard* Duke of *York* being found to be the next Heir by *Anne* his Siſter, inherited his great Eſtate, and among other Lordſhips this of *Knighton*, and the Title to the Crown, which he after contended for; and his Son *Edw.* IV. attained.

Neeb-Caſtle, of which we find Mention in Mr. *Cambden*, and one *Villare*, but nothing more; nor is it taken Notice of in our Maps, unleſs *Caſtle Amting*, upon its being re-edified or repaired, ſhould gain that Name among the Vulgar.

Treſawen, the Manor and Eſtate of *John de Cherlton* Lord *Powis*, who died 27 *Edw.* III. and left it to his Son and Heir *John*, who alſo died poſſeſſed of it, 48 *Edw.* III. It ſeems then to have been an Hamlet belonging to the Caſtle of *Pole* in the Marches of *Wales*. His Son *John* Lord *Powis* ſucceeded him, and was made Juſtice of *North-Wales* in the Reign of King *Richard* II. He married *Maud*, the Daughter of *Roger* Lord *Mortimer*, and having been ſummoned to Parliament, from 6 *Rich.* II. to 3 *Hen.* IV. died that Year, poſſeſſed of this Manor, written in the Records *Treff-ween* and *Trewern*. He left his two Daughters *Joan* and *Joyce* his Heirs, the one married to Sir *John Tiptoft*, and the other to Sir *John Grey*; but to which of them this Manor went upon the Diviſion of his Eſtate, we know not. Moſt of the Towns mentioned in our Maps are omitted in this County for want of Information, which makes our Account of this Hundred very lame and defective, contrary to our Purpoſe.

XII. The Hundred of PURSLAWE or PURSLOW.

This Hundred of *Purſlaw* is bounded on the Eaſt by the Hundred of *Munſlow*; on the South, with *Radnorſhire* in *Wales*, and *Herefordſhire*; on the Weſt, with the Hundred of *Clun* and *Montgomeryſhire*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Chirbury*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, as we ſuppoſe, becauſe we find no private Owner of it. Here is one Market-Town, *viz.*

Biſhops Caſtle, a ſmall Town, but endowed with many Privileges, *viz.* being a Body corporate, governed by a Bailiff, and ſending Members to Parliament. The Market is kept weekly on *Friday*, and is well frequented by the *Welſh*, and the Fair yearly on 24 *June*. It is called *Biſhops-Caſtle*, becauſe it belonged anciently to the Biſhops of *Hereford*, in whoſe Diocеſe it is, with a great Part of the County. At a little Diſtance from it is a noted Place called *Biſhop-mott*, (in *Clun* Hundred really, but mentioned here, becauſe it bears a manifeſt Reference to this Town) being a ſmall round Hill, juſt at the Entrance into *Montgomeryſhire*, where is a very ſteep and large Hill, like the Keep of a Caſtle at the Weſt End, and towards the Eaſt near an Acre of Ground ſurrounded with an Entrenchment.

In this Town was born an eminent Writer and Scholar, *Jeremiah Stephens*, Son of *Walter Stephens*, ſometime Rector of this Pariſh. He had his Univerſity Education in *Brazen-Noſe* College, *Oxford*; but having commenced Maſter of Arts, and taken Deacon's Orders, he became Chaplain of *All-Souls*, where he continued but a few Months; but taking Prieſt's

Priest's Orders, he was made Rector of *Quinton* in *Northamptonshire*, and five Years after of *Wotton*, within a Mile of it, both which were bestowed on him by King *Charles* I.) and held by him together. Two Years after, by the Favour of Archbishop of *Land*, he was admitted Prebendary of *Biggleswade* in the Church of *Lincoln*, as a Reward of his Labours with Sir *Henry Spelman*, in putting out the first Volume of the *English* Councils, which cost them both seven years Labour; for tho' that Book carries the Name of Sir *Henry Spelman* only, yet is the Assistance of Mr. *Stephen*'s acknowledged by Sir *Henry* in his Preface to the Reader, where he thus speaks of him: Our loving Friend *Jeremy Stephens*, a Man born for the publick Good, by whose Assistance this first Tome comes out, and on whom the Hopes of the rest is founded. In 1644, he was sequestred from all his Preferments by the Committee sitting at *Northampton*, plundered, imprisoned, barbarously used, and silenced. He lived to the Restoration of King *Charles* II. and was restored to all his Preferments which had been taken from him; and, for a further Requital of his Sufferings, had the Prebend of *Ilfracomb* in the Church of *Salisbury* bestowed on him. He was an industrious Man, and a great Writer. His Works composed by him, and published, are, his Notes on S. *Cyprian of the Unity of the Church, and the Good of Patience*, Lond. 1632 and 1633. *An Apology for the ancient Right and Power of Bishops to sit and vote in Parliament*, Lond. 1660. *St. Gregory's Pastoral*, Lond. 1629. He wrote several Tracts, which were superseded by the King's Restoration, and so were never published, *viz. A Treatise of the* English *Laws*; *A Comparison between the* Belgick, Bohemian *and* Scotch *Covenants*; *Of the Principles and Practices of the Presbyterians*, &c. and he published several Things composed by Sir *Henry Spelman*; as, *The History of Sacrilege*; his larger *History of Tithes*; *The Apology for his Treatise, De non temerandis Ecclesiis*. He died at *Wotton* in 1664, and was buried in the Chancel of the Church there. In this Hundred near the Place where the River *Colun*, or *Clun* falls into the River *Teme*, there is an Hill of great Antiquity, called *Offeny*, the Manor and Estate of *Henry Aldithley*, or *Audley*, who dying possessed of it in the Reign of King *Henry* III. left it to his Son and Heir *James* Lord *Audley*. He being constituted Governor of *Newcastle under Lyme*, obtained that King's Charter for a free Warren, 37 *Hen.* III. for all his demesne Lands in this Lordship and several others in this County, and left it to his Posterity, and died 56 *Hen.* III. 1272.

Caer Caradock, because about the Year of our Lord 53, *Caractacus*, a renowned *British* Prince, environed it with a Bulwark of Stone, and defended it gallantly against *Ostorius* and the *Roman* Legions brought against him; till they by making a Breach, with no great Difficulty, in so slight a Stone-work, (some Ruins of which are yet to be seen), forced the disarmed *Britains* to betake themselves to the Tops of the Mountains. *Caractacus* himself escaped by Flight, but his Wife, Daughters and Brethren were taken Prisoners; yet his Escape proved but unsuccessful; for flying to *Cartesmandua*, Queen of the *Brigantes*, for her Protection, she treacherously delivered him up to *Ostorius*, who carried him to *Rome*, where, notwithstanding he had engaged the *Romans* in so tedious and toilsome a War, he procured a Pardon of *Claudius Cæsar* for himself and Family, by no mean and precarious Solicitations, but by a noble and majestick Freedom of Address.

For the taking of this Hill, and *Caractacus* Prisoner, the Senate of *Rome* decreed *Ostorius* a Triumph; for the Conquest of this King did not seem a less Prize to the Senate than the two Royal Prisoners, *Syphax*, whom *Publius Scipio*, and *Perseus*, whom *Lucius Paulus* presented to the *Romans*. *Humphrey Lhuid* hath indeed omitted both the Account of this Battle, and this renowned General *Caractacus*; but neither his Me-

mory nor the Story is extinct among the countrey People here; for they tell us, that a King was beaten upon this Hill; and in the *Welsh* Book called *Triades*, *Caradauc Vrichfras* is reckoned the Chief of the three most renowned *British* Heroes; and he, as Mr. *Cambden* speaks, seems undoubtedly to have been the very *Caractacus*.

And as this Action between *Caractacus* and *Ostorius* was great and eminent, so are the Remains of it to this Day very considerable; for near *Lanterden*, a Village near this Hill, about the Meeting of the *Temd* and *Clun*, are two Barrows, in which were found burnt Bones, and an Urn; and a little way east of *Temd* at *Brandon*, is a single Square-work with four Ports, very commodiously situated, as having the River near it to serve it with Water, a Thing the *Romans* were always careful to provide near their Camps, if possible. And these are the Remains of the *Romans*; and as to the *Britains*, there is a Camp of theirs about half a Mile from *Brandon*, at a Place called *Coxhale* near *Brampton-Brian* Castle, which is now covered with great Oaks. From whence they seem to have been beaten; and about 3 Miles to the North is that large *British* Camp called *Caer-caradock*. The Trenches are very deep, and yet the Ground is hard Rock. The Rampires are walled; but the Wall is now covered with Earth, which if one remove a little, the Stones appear: It is now called the *Gair*, and situate upon the East-point of a very steep Hill. The North Side is fortified with a deep and double Trench; but on the South Side it has but a single Trench, because on that Side the Steepness of the Hill is of it self a very good Defence. It hath no Access to it, but from a Plain on the West Part thereof. It is three Times as long as it is broad, having its Entrance to the West, fenced with a very deep treble Rampire. There is also a narrow Passage out of it towards the East, upon the very Pitch of the Hill. On the South Point of an high Hill, a Mile North of *Clun*, called *Tongley*, is a large Fortification, somewhat larger than *Caer-caradock*, which is of a circular Figure, and defended with three deep Trenches drawn round it; these seem all to be the Marks of that memorable Engagement.

Cherlton, the Manor of *John de Cherlton*, Lord *Powis*, from which Lordship his Ancestors seem to have taken their Name. This Lord, 1 *Edw.* II. obtained a Charter for free Warren in all his demesne Lands here and elsewhere in this County: He lived in great Honour and Reputation here, and built a Castle, both which he left to his Son *John de Cherlton* Lord *Powis*, and his Posterity enjoyed it till Issue Male failing, their Estate came to be divided, 8 *Hen.* V. or thereabouts, between *Joyce* and *Joan*, the Daughters of *Edward de Cherlton* Lord *Powis*, which last marrying Sir *John Grey*, carried this Castle and Manor into his Family, and he, in Right of his Wife, was summoned to Parliament, under the Title of Lord *Powis*; he left this and the rest of his Estate to his Posterity; of whom *Edward Grey* Lord *Powis*, going with the Duke of *Suffolk* into *France*, settled this Manor on Mrs. *Jane Orwell* and her Children, as he did *Pontsbury* above-mentioned, in *Ford* Hundred.

Hope, a Member of the great Manor of *Botinton*, which was the Estate of *John de Cherlton* Lord *Powis*, 2 *Edw.* II. but how long it continued in his Family, we do not now.

Hopton, a Manor of *Roger* Lord *Mortimer of Chirke*, a Branch of the Family of the *Mortimers* of *Wigmore*, afterwards Earls of *March*. He obtained a Charter for free Warren in this and several other his Lordships in this County and *Herefordshire*, 14 *Edw.* I. He died in the *Tower* of *London*, and tho' he had Issue *Roger*, and he a Son *John*, we find not that they did inherit any Part of their Ancestors Estate, except *Chirke*. He was buried at *Wigmore*. Here was anciently a Castle.

Lyddum, or *Lydom*, the Manor and Estate of *John de Cherlton* Lord *Powis*, who

who died poſſeſſed of it, 48 *Edw.* III. and left it to his Son *John*, who alſo left it to his Son *Edward de Cherlton* Lord *Powis*, whoſe Heirs were *Joan* and *Joyce*, one married to Sir *John Grey*, who in her Right was Lord *Powis*, and the other to Sir *John Tiptoft*; but to which of them this Manor upon the Partition fell, we know not.

Westner, or *Westhowre*, the Manor of *Roger* Son of *Corbet*, being one of thoſe Manors which he held of *Roger de Montgomery*, being in all four and twenty. He left it to his Brother *Robert*, whoſe Son *Robert*, in King *Henry* IId's Reign, gave his Mill in this Village, with a Meſſuage thereunto adjoining, unto the Monks of *Bildwas*; but the Manor he left to his Son *Thomas*, who was one of the Barons-marchers. In his Time there was a Survey of the Foreſt of - - - - - made, and the Metes and Bounds of it ſet out, and it was found that this Town of *Wentenowre* was out of the Bounds of the Foreſt. This *Thomas* died 2 *Edw.* I. and left this Manor, with divers other conſiderable Eſtates to his Son *Peter*, who paying a Relief to the King, had Livery of them; he was found by Inquiſition to be one of the next Heirs to *Roger de Valletort*, a great Baron in the Weſt. He departed this Life 28 *Edw.* I. and left this Manor and many other Eſtates to his Son *Peter*. He died without Iſſue, leaving *Beatrix* his Widow enfeoffed of this Manor with divers others for Life, which he departed from 21 *Edw.* III. In the Time that ſhe was in Poſſeſſion of this Manor, it appears that Sir *John de Leyburne* obtained a Charter of free Warren, 7 *Edw.* for all his demeſne Lands here, and elſewhere in this County; yet after the Death of *Hawyſe*, *Ralph* Lord *Stafford*, Son of *Alice*, the eldeſt Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Corbet*, was found Heir of *Peter*'s Eſtate.

Whitſinſtaw, or *Witheſtaw*, the Lordſhip of *Leofric* Earl of *Mercia*, who had to Wife the celebrated Lady *Godeva*, who did ſo much for the City of *Coventry* in *Warwickſhire*, as ſhall be ſhewed, when we come to treat of that City and County in its Place. We have nothing more to add of this Hundred, for want of Information; and ſo paſs to

XIII. Munslow Hundred.

This Hundred of *Munſlow* is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundreds of *Wenlock*, *Stottesden*, and *Overs*, which laſt bounds it on the South in Part, and the reſt of this Hundred Southward borders on *Herefordſhire*, being parted from it by the River *Temd*; on the Weſt, by the Hundred of *Purſlow*; and on the North by the Hundred of *Condover*. The Fee of this Hundred is (as we ſuppoſe) in the Crown, and under the Juriſdiction of the High Sheriff. The chief Town in this Hundred is

Stretton, or *Church Stretton*, a Market-Town, whoſe Market is weekly on *Thurſday*, and Fairs on the Nativity of the Virgin *Mary*, 8 *Sept.* and 7 *May* yearly. We find nothing more memorable in it for want of Information, and ſo go to the Villages, of which the Chief is

Munſlow, (in our Eſteem) becauſe it gave Name to the Hundred, as being once the moſt conſiderable Town in it. 'Tis now a mean Village, and of Note only for

Edward Lord *Littleton*, Baron of *Mounſlow*, the Place of his Nativity. He was bred up in the University-Learning at *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, and in the Law in the *Inner Temple*, where he became early ſo eminent, that the City of *London* choſe him their Recorder, and *Oxford* their Counſellor, the *Inner Temple* ſoon after their Summer Reader, and the King his Solicitor General; after which his Worth ſo recommended him to the King's Favour, that he conferred on him the Dignity of Knighthood, (he being then and ſome Time before a Perſon of no ſmall Reputation in the Houſe of Commons, of which he was Member) made him the chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas; and ſoon after raiſed him to the higheſt Station of his

Profession; by entrusting him with the Keeping of the Great Seal, to which his Majesty immediately added the Honour of a Baron, creating him Lord *Littleton*, Baron of *Munslow*, being then in great Esteem, not only for his Knowledge of the Law, but for his signal Fidelity and Loyalty. When the Wars between the King and Parliament came on, he finding it not safe to remain about *London*, first sent the Seal to the King, then at *York*, and not long after fled thither himself, where he served his Majesty, continuing faithful to his Death, which happened at *Oxford*, *Anno* 1645. He was soon after interred in *Christ-Church* Cathedral, Dr. *Harry Hammond* (who was then the University Orator) making a Funeral Oration over the Corpse, before a numerous Assembly, wherein he at large described with what steady Loyalty, Prudence, Knowledge, Learning and Virtue, the Person, then lying dead before them, had been endowed, and what a Loss he was to the Publick. Over his Grave was a costly Monument of black and white Marble erected in 1683, by his only Daughter and Heir *Anne*, Lady *Littleton*. He left in Print several Speeches made in Parliament, some Arguments and Discourses of Law-Points and Reports in the Common Pleas and Exchequer, from the 2d to the 7th Year of King *Charles* I.

Brunesse-Castle is mentioned in Mr. *Camden*, and *Brunesse-Lodge* adjoining to it, in our Maps; but we find not who built either, or were Lords and Owners of them.

Culmington, a Village, wherein *William Longespe*, who had married *Maud*, the Daughter of *Walter Clifford*, had by Virtue of his Marriage with her twenty-eight Pounds eight Shillings and two Pence *per Ann.* in Lands, by the Gift of her Father. *William* in a Tournament held at *Blithe*, was there overthrown and lost his Credit, which affected him with so much Grief, that he died the next Year in the Flower of his Youth, 41 *Hen.* III. His Widow *Maud*, having promised, according to the Custom of the Realm, not to marry without Leave, had thereupon her Dowry assigned her, and afterwards married to *John Gifford* of *Brimsfield* in *Gloucestershire*, but without the King's Licence; whereupon she complaining to that King, that he had taken her by Force from her Manor-House at *Kanesford*, and kept her in Restraint; he denied the Charge, but gave the King 300 Marks as a Fine, for marrying her without the King's Licence, of which the King accepted upon Condition, that he had no more Complaints against him. He afterwards, 9 *Edw.* I. procured a Charter for free Warren, for all his Lands here, and died possessed of them, 27 *Edw.* I. leaving his Estates to his Son and Heir *John*; but his Wife's passed to her Daughters, but to which of them, we know not.

Corston an Hamlet in *Diddlesbury*, the Manor of which was the Estate of *Hugh* Lord *Burnell*, who having no Issue, left it with his other Estates to his Cousins and Heirs *Joyce*, *Margery* and *Catharine*; but to which of them, upon the Division, it fell, we know not.

Corsham, or *Corveshame*, so called, because it stands upon the River *Corve*. The Manor of this Town was given by King *Henry* II. to *Walter* Lord *Clifford*, who left it to his Posterity. Fair *Rosamond*, the Concubine of King *Henry* II. who had by her *William Longespe* Earl of *Sarum*, was the Daughter of *Walter* Lord *Clifford* his Son. His Grandson *Walter*, 17 *Hen.* III. adhering to *Richard Marshal* Earl of *Pembroke*, who was then in Arms upon specious Pretences, was outlawed; and Command was given by the said King to the Sheriff of *Shropshire* to seize his Castle and Manor of *Corsham*; but he soon mitigated the King's Displeasure, and had them restored. This Lord was very religious, according to the Fashion of those Days; and among other charitable Gifts, bestowed on the Nuns of *Amesbury* in *Herefordshire*, certain Lands in this Town. This last *Walter* left only one Daughter and Heir *Maud*, who married the above-mentioned *William Longespe*, who had with her in frank

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Marriage the Manor of *Colmiton*, as is aboveſaid, then valued at twenty-eight Pounds eight Shillings and two Pence *per Ann.* but in caſe it did not amount to ſo much, then the ſaid Sum was to be made up out of this Manor of *Corſham*, and to be in Part of two Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* which he was to give her in all. She ſurvived this Earl, and was afterward married to Sir *John Giffard* of *Brimſfield*; ſhe brought this Manor to him, and he obtained a Charter of free Warren for all his demeſne Lands at *Corſham*, as he did alſo at *Colmiton* aboveſaid. She had two Daughters by each Husband, between whom her Eſtates were divided; but to which of them this Manor fell, we know not.

Hope-Bowdler, the Manor and Eſtate of *Hugh* Lord *Burnell*, of which he died poſſeſſed, 8 *Hen.* VI. leaving it to his Coſins and Heirs, as is aboveſaid in *Corſton*.

Hoogate, *Holgod*, or *Holgot*, the Caſtle and Manor of *Thomas Mauduit*, who poſſeſſed it in King *John*'s Time, and had then the Reputation of a Baron. He being in Arms with the rebellious Lords, 18 *Joh.* that King ſeized this Caſtle into his own Hands, and gave it to *Hugh de Mortimer* for the preſent; but *Thomas* returning to his Obedience, the King granted him the Reſtitution of it. Continuing a dutiful Subject till K. *Henry* III. came to the Throne, he obtained, 7 *Hen.* III. a Charter for a Market here every Week upon *Thurſday*, until the King came of Age. Who inherited this Manor and Caſtle after this Lord *Mauduit*, as Heir, we can't diſcover; but the next Perſon that we find in Poſſeſſion of it is (as Mr. *Cambden* tells us) *Robert Burnell*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, tho' Sir *William Dugdale* ſeems to intimate, that *Philip* Lord *Burnell* was ſeized of this Manor and Caſtle before the Death of the Biſhop two Years; and reckoning up what Eſtates came to the ſaid *Philip* his Nephew by his Death, mentions nothing of this Caſtle or Manor. But be that as it will, it was the Eſtate of the Lord *Burnell*, and *Edward* Lord *Burnell*, the Son of the foremention'd *Philip*, died poſſeſſed of it, 9 *Edw.* II. He left

Maud, his only Daughter and Heir, to inherit his Eſtate, of which this Caſtle and Manor was a Part. She firſt married to *John* Lord *Lovel*, by whom ſhe had a Daughter named *Joan*. He lived but a little Time with her, and after his Death ſhe married *John de Handlon*, Knt. and brought this Eſtate and others into his Family; for his Son *Nicholas Handlon*, which he had by the ſaid *Maud*, died poſſeſſed of them, 6 *Rich.* II. He aſſumed the Name of *Burnell* from his Mother, as he derived the Barony from her, and left both to his Son *Hugh*, whoſe Son *Edward* Lord *Burnell* dying without Iſſue, 8 *Hen.* VI. left his Eſtate, and in it this Manor and Caſtle to his Coſins and next Heirs *Joyce*, *Margery* and *Catharine*; but we ſuppoſe, that upon the Account of the former Marriage of *Maud Burnell* to *John* Lord *Lovell*, this Caſtle and Manor paſſed into that Family; for we find that *William* Lord *Lovell*, great Grandſon of the ſaid *John*, in 33 *Hen.* VI. died poſſeſſed of this Manor of *Holgate*, and left it to his Son *John*, whoſe Son and Heir *Francis* ſiding with the Family of *York*, fought againſt the Duke of *Richmond* (afterwards King *Henry* VII.) for King *Richard* III. in *Boſworth* Field, whereby his Eſtate being forfeited to King *Henry*, this Caſtle was ſeized, and given to *Jaſper* Duke of *Bedford*, and his Heirs; but he having no legitimate Iſſue, it returned to the Crown, and was by King *Henry* VIII. given to *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, whom he at the ſame Time created Duke of *Norfolk*, as a Reward of his Courage and Conduct in conquering the *Scots* in the Battle of *Flodden-field*, in which the *Scotch* King was ſlain; in whoſe Poſterity we ſuppoſe it ſtill remains, being now Dukes of *Norfolk*.

Lanterden, a Village ſituate near the Meeting of the Rivers *Temd* and *Colan*, in which are two Barrows, in which

which were found not long since, burnt Bones and Ashes.

Langedon, or *Longedon*, the Estate and Lordship of *Edward* Lord *Burnel*, who having no Issue Male, left it to his only Daughter and Heir *Maud*, who first married *John* Lord *Lovell*, by whom she had one Daughter *Joan*; and after his Death, to *John de Handlo*, Knt. who were both of them Lords *Burnell* successively in her Right. By *John de Handlow* she had *Nicholas* her Son and Heir, who bore the Name of *Burnel*, which he assumed with Respect to his Mother, as also of Lord *Burnell*. This *Nicholas* obtained a Charter of free Warren in this Lordship, and left it to his Son *Hugh*, who having no Issue Male, left it to his three Cousins, *Joyce*, *Margery* and *Catharine*, but they kept not this Manor long; for we find *William* Lord *Lovell* dying possessed of it, 33 *Hen.* VI. and leaving it to his Son *John*, who also died seized of it, 4 *Edw.* IV. *Francis* his Son was a close Adherent to the Family of *York*, then in Possession of the Crown, and fought for King *Richard* III. in *Bosworth* Field, where being overcome, his Estate was seized by King *Henry* VII. and settled in special Tail upon *Jasper* Duke of *Bedford* and his Heirs lawfully begotten, which he not having, this Manor returned to the Crown, and was by King *Henry* VIII. given, with other Estates of the said Lord *Lovel*, to *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, whom he at the same Time made Duke of *Norfolk*, as a Reward of his Victory over the *Scots* in *Flodden* Field, when King *James* and great Numbers of *Scots* were slain. 'Tis probable this Manor may be in the Family of the Duke of *Norfolk* to this Day.

Middlinghope, or as it is written in ancient Records, *Millinghope*. *Milnechop* and *Millenchop*, was the Manor and Estate of the Lords *Burnel*, which passed from them to the Families of *Handlo*, *Lovel*, Duke of *Bedford*, and Duke of *Norfolk*, as the last Manor did.

Onebury, one of the Manors of which *Hugh* Lord *Burnell* died possessed, 8 *Hen.* V. and left it to his Cousins and Heirs *Joyce*, *Margery* and *Catharine*, and being divided among them, we find that it fell to *John* Lord *Lovel*, who had married *Maud* the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Philip Burnell*, by whom he had a Daughter named *Joan*, who inherited this Manor.

Rushbury, another of the Manors so possessed, and left as the former; as were also

Stretford, *Sutton-parva*, } two other Manors belonging to the *Burnells*.

There are many other Villages in this Hundred, which we have no Account of, and so must pass them over, and proceed to the next Hundred, *viz.*

XIV. The Hundred of Overs.

This Hundred of *Overs* is bounded on the East, with the Hundred of *Stottesdon*; on the South, with the River *Teme*, which parts it from *Herefordshire* and *Worcestershire*; on the *West*, with the Hundred of *Munslow*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Wenlock*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown. The chief Town is

Ludlow, called by the *Welsh*, *Dinan*, and *Lys-twyfoc*; that is, the Prince's Palace. It is situate upon an Hill at the Joining of the River *Teme* with the River *Corve*. It is a Town of greater Beauty than Antiquity, and enjoys many Privileges, tho' most of them of a modern Grant, which we shall briefly mention. The Town it self contains four Wards, *viz.* *Castle-street*, *Broad-street*, *Old-street*, *Garford* and *Corve-street*, because it lies by the River *Corve*. It is fortified with a Wall, having seven Gates through it, *viz.* *Garford-Gate*, *Corve-Gate*, *Liney-Gate*, *Dinan-Gate*, *Mill-Gate*, *Broad Gate* and *Old-Gate*. It is beautified with a large Church, formerly Collegiate, but now only Parochial. It has an Alms-house for the Maintenance of thirty poor People. 'Tis governed by two Bailiffs, a Recorder, 12 Aldermen, twenty-five Common Councilmen, with other inferior Officers. It

has

It has a great Market weekly on *Monday*, and three leſſer on *Wedneſday*, *Friday* and *Saturday*; and four Fairs yearly, *viz.* on *Wedneſday* in *Whitſun* Week, on St. *Laurence*'s Day, 10 *Aug.* S. *Lambert*'s, 17 *Sept.* and 25 *Nov.*

The particular Privileges of this Corporation are, 1. That it ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament to repreſent the Town; and, 2. That it has a Power of judging, condemning and executing Criminals, by hanging, and in caſe of Treaſon, Drawing and quartering, diſtinct from the County; but, 3. The greateſt Advantage of this Town is, That ever ſince the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. the Court or Council of the Marches of *Wales* hath been eſtabliſhed in this Town by the ſaid King, having much the ſame Juriſdiction as the *French* Parliament. This Court was held by certain Noblemen, who had the Titſe of *Barones Marchiæ*, *i. e.* Lords Marchers, who exerciſed within their reſpective Liberties, a Sort of *Palatine* Juriſdiction, and held Courts of Juſtice to determine Controverſies among Neighbours, and pleaded Preſcription for ſeveral Privileges and Immunities; of which this was one of the moſt conſiderable, That the King's Writ ſhould not take Place here in ſome Cauſes; but if there aroſe any Diſputes between themſelves concerning the Rights of any of their Baronies, or their Extents, they ſhould be ended only in the King's Courts of Juſtice. The Original of their Juriſdiction is not exactly known; 'tis probable they were ſettled here in the Confines of *Wales*, to guard this County and others from the Incurſions of the *Britains* or *Welſh* by the *Saxons*. It is pretty plain the Conqueror found them here, tho' he diſplaced them, and put in his more truſty Followers, as *Hugh de Montgomery*, &c. At the Coronation of Queen *Eleanor*, Conſort of K. *Henry* III. theſe Marqueſſes put in their Claim to provide ſilver Spears, and ſupport the Canopy of Purple Silk at the Coronation, and were allowed it. They held their Courts ſeverally each in their Juriſdiction, till King *Henry* VIII. fixed it at this Town. It conſiſted of a Lord Preſident, and as many Counſellors as the King pleaſed, a Secretary, Attorney, and a Solicitor, with the four Juſtices of the County of *Wales*, to whom it was thus divided, one for *Cheſter*, *Denbighſhire*, *Flintſhire*, and *Montgomeryſhire*; another for *Angleſey*, *Monmouthſhire* and *Carnarvanſhire*; a third for *Brecknockſhire*, *Glamorganſhire* and *Radnorſhire*; and a fourth for *Carmarthanſhire*, *Pembrokeſhire* and *Cardiganſhire*. Their Buſineſs was to adminiſter Juſtice to all the Inhabitants of the Marches, after the Method of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, and they ſeldom wanted Buſineſs, partly becauſe they had a ſovereign Juriſdiction to examine into, and puniſh all Miſdemeanors to the Laws, both of the *Engliſh* and *Welſh*, and partly from the natural Averſion of the two Nations, the *Engliſh* and *Welſh*, one to another. This Conſtitution continued till the Reign of the late King *William* III. who, after the Death of the late Earl of *Macclesfield*, was the laſt Lord Preſident of *Wales*, thought fit to divide that Government between two Peers of the Realm, with the Title of Lords Lieutenant of *North Wales* and *South Wales*, and diſſolve the Court entirely, as a great Grievance to the People in theſe Parts. 1 *Gul. & Mar.* 2. *c.* 27. as it remains to this Day, if we miſtake not.

As to the Antiquity of this Town, which we have ſaid is not great, the higheſt we can trace it is, That *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, to whom almoſt all the County was given by the Conqueror, as we have before obſerved, built a Caſtle here beautiful and ſtrong upon the River *Corve*, and from thence incloſed it with a Wall about a Mile in Compaſs. This Caſtle, when *Robert de Beleſme* Son of *Roger de Montgomery*, rebelled againſt King *Henry*, and endeavoured to reſtore *Robert de Curthoſe* his elder Brother, that King ſeized upon and took it into his own Hands, and left it in the Poſſeſſion of the Crown when he died, by which Means it came into his Succeſſor's Hands, who was

King *Stephen*. This King having a furious Competitor for the Crown, *viz.* *Maud* the only Daughter of the late King *Henry* I. to whom the Nobles had sworn Allegiance in her Father's Lifetime, and was then called *Maud* the Empress, because she had been the second Wife of the Emperor *Henry* IV. but at this Time she was remarried to *Jeffrey Plantagenet* Earl of *Anjou*, by whom she had a Son *Henry*, whose Right she esteemed the Crown of *England* to be, and so as well for him as her self, sought to recover it out of King *Stephen*'s Hands. *Robert de Mallent*, an illegitimate Son of King *Henry* I. and so Brother to the Empress, had with the rest of the Nobility taken this Oath of Fealty to *Maud*; and upon the Access of King *Stephen*, who had by Promises of governing by Law, so captivated the Nobility and People, that he procured himself to be crowned King, tho' he himself did his Homage to King *Stephen*, that he might enjoy his Honour; yet thinking that he was obliged by his Oath to endeavour to set the Empress upon the Throne of her Father, raised a strong Faction, and confederated with many Nobles to dethrone King *Stephen*, and restore *Maud* to her Right, which being discovered to the King, he seized upon the Possessions of *Robert*, and then both he and they betook themselves to Arms openly; *Robert* fled to his Castle at *Bristol*, *Gervase Paganel* held the Castle of *Ludlow*, and divers other Lords manned and held out other Castles, as *William Fitz-alan* the Castle of *Shrewsbury*, &c. The *Scots* at the same Time taking Occasion from the intestine Troubles of the Nation to invade it, plundered the Borders, but were soon subdued by the Courage and Conduct of *Ralph* Bishop of *Durham*, *Henry* the Prince of *Scotland* being taken Prisoner. In the mean Time, King *Stephen* swearing by *God's Birth*, that he would not loose his Kingdom easily, marched with a puissant Army against his rebellious Barons, and in a little Time reduced most of their Castles. After this he concluded a Peace with the *Scots*, and taking Prince *Henry*, the Son of *David* King of *Scots*, with him, besieged and won the Castle of *Ludlow*, where Prince *Henry* being a little too venturous, had like to have been snatched up from his Horse by the Besieged, with a grappling Iron, and taken into the Town; had not King *Stephen* himself laid hold of him, and brought him off by his singular Courage.

King *Henry* II. the Successor of King *Stephen*, found this Castle in his Possession, and gave it to *Fulk Fitzwarine*, called *de Dinan*, with the Vale below it, which lies on the Banks of the River *Corve*, called *Corve-dale*; but the Government of the Castle being still in the Crown, King *John*, *Reg.* 8. made *Philip de Albini* Governor of it; from this Family it came to the *Lacies* of *Ireland*, the last of which Family *Walter de Lacy* dying without Issue Male, left this Castle to his Grand-daughter *Maud*, (the Daugter of his Son *Edward*, who died before him) who was then the Wife of *Peter de Genova*, or *Jenevile* a *Poictovin*, and, as some say, of the House of the Duke of *Lorain*, from whose Posterity it descended again by a Daughter to the *Mortimers*, from whom it passed hereditarily to the Crown; but one Moiety of the Manor of *Ludlow*, upon the Division of the Estate of *Walter de Lacy*, fell to *Margery*, another Daughter of the said *Edward*, who married *John de Verdon*, by whose Daughter *Isabel*, it passed by Marriage to *William de Ferrers* of *Okam*. Afterwards the Inhabitants themselves erected a stately Church upon the highest Ground in the Heart of the Town, which is the only one they have at this Day, and from this Time we may date its Reputation and Eminence beyond any hereabout, tho' King *Stephen*, *Simon Montfort*, and the *Yorkists*, who in the Civil War between them and the *Lancastrians*, made this their Rendevous, after the Earl of *Salisbury* had conquered the Lord *Audley* at *Blorheath* in *Staffordshire*, in which that Lord

Lord was killed, and two thouſand *Lancaſtrians*.

For the Earl of *Salisbury* having by this Victory opened his Way to *Ludlow*, retired thither, becauſe *Richard* Duke of *York*, and his Friends, lay in the Caſtle here, employing all their Intereſt to gather Forces, which they drew in to aſſiſt them, with large Hopes and Promiſes of ſharing in their Fortunes. The Earl of *Warwick* ſoon after came to them from *Calis*, bringing with him *Andrew Trollop*, a valiant Captain, and a Band of choice and ſtout Soldiers. The King in the mean while had gathered an Army of his faithful Subjects, who under the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Exeter*, and other his chief Friends, marched againſt them. The Duke of *York* and his Adherents perceiving the King coming againſt them with a ſtrong Army, did ſend him a Letter, in which they declared, That they were aſſembled together unanimouſly in the Name of themſelves, and other his loyal and dutiful Subjects, to make their Way to him for Redreſs of Grievances, and to ſtand together in their own Defence againſt ſuch great Courtiers and Favourites as intended their Deſtruction. The King and his Army now being in Sight, the Duke of *York* and Earls of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*, being ſtrongly intrenched, ſtood ready to oppoſe him, which when *Andrew Trollop*, whom *Warwick* had made to believe, that they intended nothing but the King's Safety and Honour, ſaw, he, who had always before ſerved in *France* in the King's Pay, left the Duke's Camp, and at Midnight, with a Choice Number of Men, goes over to the King's Party, to whom he offered his Service. When this was known to the *Yorkiſts*, they immediately deſpaired of the Succeſs of their Attempt, and fled, the Duke and his Son the Earl of *Rutland* into *Ireland*, the Earl of *March* his eldeſt Son, *Salisbury* and *Warwick* to *Calis*. *Ludlow* being thus left, was ſpoiled to the Walls, and the Dutcheſs of *York* ſpoiled of all her Goods; the common Soldiers were moſt of them pardoned; but the Leaders in the Rebellion and Tenants of the Duke and Earls, ſome executed, others plundered and fined: But notwithſtanding theſe and other Misfortunes, this Town hath recovered it ſelf, and is flouriſhing.

Dr. *Thomas Holland*, a Native of this Town, is a great Ornament to it. He was bred in *Baliol* College, *Oxford*; and when he was only Batchelor of Arts, choſen *Socius Sacerdotialis*, or Chaplain Fellow, being then a noted Diſputant in that Houſe. He afterwards became a ſolid Preacher and eminent Divine, in which Science having commenced Doctor, he reſigned his Fellowſhip in 1583, and ſucceeded Dr. *Humphreys* in the Divinity Chair, and Dr. *Glaner* in the Rectory of *Exeter* College, in which he continued almoſt 20 Years. This learned Doctor was a walking Library, ſo that the Scholar drowned almoſt all other Relations. He was eſteemed by the ſerious and religious Men of his Time, another *Apollos*, mighty in the Scriptures, and ſo well verſed in the Fathers, that he might be thought himſelf to be one, and in the School-men, that he might be called a ſeraphical Doctor. When he went out of his College on any Journey for any conſiderable Time, he always took his Leave of the Fellows in theſe or the like Words, *I commend you to the Love of God, and the Hatred of Popery.* His extemporary Orations are ſaid often to equal, if not to exceed his premeditated ones. He hath in Print an Oration made, when *Henry* (*Cotton*) Biſhop of *Salisbury*, took his Doctor's Degree, *Anno* 1599; and a Sermon on *Matth.* 12. 42. *Oxf.* 1601, and had a conſiderable Hand in tranſlating the Bible by King *James* Iſt's Appointment, *Anno* 1604. and left divers other Writings fit for the Preſs. He died 17 *Mar.* 1611, and was buried in the Chancel of St. *Mary's*, *Oxford*, with great Solemnity.

Robert Maſcal, a *Carmelite* Friar, (as *Bale* and *Pitz* affirm) was bred and born in this Town. He had his Univerſity Education in *Oxford*, and became ſo famous

mous for his Learning and Piety, that he was the Confeſſor of King *Henry* IV. and Counſellor to King *Henry* V. being then promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Hereford* by the former. He was one of the three Prelates that was ſent to, and one of the two that came back alive from the Council of *Conſtance*. He died in 1416. and was buried in the Church of the *White Friars*, *London*, to which he had been a liberal Benefactor.

Sir *John Walter*, Son of *Edmund Walter*, Chief Juſtice of *South Wales*, was alſo born in this Town, and being bred up to the Study of the Common Laws of *England*, became a great Proficient in that Learning, ſo that he was eminent in all the Stations of the Law; for when he was a Pleader, he would ſuffer no good Man (as far as in him lay) to be born down with Slanders; no honeſt Man to be oppreſſed and deprived of his Right; no poor Man to be injured by the Rich and Powerful; nor any learned Man by the Ignorant. When he was made a Judge, as if when he aſcended the Bench, he ought to put on a new Temper; he who was before of a cholerick and paſſionate Diſpoſition, became a patient and grave Judge, inſomuch, that when Judge *Denham*, who had him for his Aſſociate in the Weſtern Circuit, ſaid to him at Dinner, *My Lord, you are not merry*; he replied, *Merry enough, my Lord, for a Judge*. When he was raiſed to be the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, King *Charles* I. being denied neceſſary Supplies by the Parliament, till Grievances were redreſſed, Papiſts baniſhed, and the Duke of *Buckingham* tried, was forced to procure Supplies of Money by way of *Loan*, promiſing Payment as ſoon as he had any Taxes given him by Parliament; many contributed freely, and great Sums were thereby preſently raiſed, but ſuch as refuſed (as ſome did) were impriſoned; and when they moved for Bail, were refuſed, by the Advice of the Attorney General Sir *Robert Heath*; theſe Proceedings this Judge gave his Opinion againſt, as illegal, and was thereupon turned out, to his great Honour, and ſo remained to his Death, which happened *Anno* 1630, and was buried in the *Savoy* Church, to which Pariſh he had given 20 Pounds for the Relief of the Poor. He was a great Benefactor to *Jeſus* College, *Oxford*.

Burford, or *Bureford*, the Eſtate and Lordſhip of *Hugh Fitz-Osborn*, at the Time when the Conqueror's Survey was drawn up; for among the Manors (which were nine in this County) there ſaid to be his, *Bureford* is expreſsly named. His Father married *Euſtachia de Say*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Theodorick de Say*, and in Reſpect to her he aſſumed the Name of *Say*, and was called *Hugh de Say*. He left his Eſtate to *Osbert* his Brother, and he to his Son *Hugh*, who leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Iſabel*, married to *Hugh de Ferrers*, carried this Manor with other Eſtates into his Family, where it remained no longer than their Lives; for *Margery* their ſole Daughter and Heir marrying *Robert de Mortimer*, carried it into his Family, in which it remained for ſeveral Succeſſions, till *Hugh de Mortimer* dying without Iſſue Male, left his Eſtate to his two Daughters, *Joan* and *Margaret*, of which this Manor was a Part; *Maud* his Wife ſurvived him, and held for her Dower this Manor during her Life. In the mean Time the whole Eſtate was divided, and upon her Death this Manor devolved to *Margaret*, then the Wife of *Jeffrey de Cornwall*, or *Cornwaile*, a Deſcendant from *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, King of the *Almains*, a younger Son of King *John*, whoſe Heirs, (ſays Mr. *Cambden*) even to our Time, (*viz.* 1607) have born the honourable Title of Barons, but were not ſuch Barons as might ſit in Parliament. Of this Family was that noted Knight Sir *John Cornwall*, who was High Sheriff of this County in King *Henry* IVth's Reign; and afterwards was remarkable on many Accounts; as, 1. For his proſperous Valour under King *Henry* V. in *France*, where he got ſo great Treaſure

as

as to build himself a very fair House at *Ampthill* in *Bedfordshire*. 2. Great Honour, being created by *Henry* VI. Lord *Faulcbge*. 3. Constant Loyalty, by which he followed his King, when his Crown was taken from him. 4. Vigorous Vivacity, living till the Reign of King *Edward* IV. 5. Chearful Disposition, saying, when his Estate was taken from him, That not he, but his fine House was guilty of Treason. In an ancient Inquisition we find, that *Burford* is held of the King to find five Men towards the Army, that at any Time is to go on an Expedition to *Wales*, and by the Service of a Barony. But by the way we ought to observe, that those who held an entire Barony, were formerly reputed Barons; and some Sages of the Common Law will have Baron and Barony to have been anciently Conjugates, like Earl and Earldom, Duke and Dukedom, King and Kingdom.

Henley, a Town of some Note, for being the Seat of Sir *Edward Littleton*, Knt. Father of the famous Sir *Edward Littleton*, who was a Judge and Lord Chancellor in King *Charles* IIst's Reign, of whom we have spoken at large in *Staffordshire* aforesaid, in which he was Baron. This Hundred is but small, but hath many more Towns than we can give any Description of; and so we go on to

XV. The Hundred of STOTTESDON.

This Hundred of *Stottesdon* is bounded on the East with *Staffordshire*; on the North, with Part of *Worcestershire*; on the West, with the Hundreds of *Overs* and *Munslow*; and on the North, with the Hundred of *Brimstry*. The *Severn* runs quite thro' it, almost in the Middle of it. Here are two Market-Towns standing the one upon the Northern, and the other upon the Southern Border; the chief Town of them is

Bridgenorth, as it is commonly called; but the true Name (says Mr. *Cambden*) is *Brugmorfe*, so called from *Burgh* and *Morfe*, a Forest adjoining to it; whereas it was before called *Burgh* only, a Town inclosed and fortified with Walls, a Ditch, a Castle, and the River *Severn*, which with a steep Fall flows in among the Rocks. But the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* asserts, that Mr. *Cambden* is mistaken, saying, That *Bridgnorth* is a Name (as Mr. *Leland* hath observed) but of late Use, it being called in ancient Records, *Bridge*; but the most ancient Name is by the *Saxon* Annals given it, Bpicge, from which, by some of our later Historians, it is termed *Brugge*, *Bruges* and *Brugge-north*; the Addition of *North* being made from the Building of some Bridge over the *Severn*, South of this; so that to derive the Name from *Burgh*, a Fortification is a Mistake. The Castle built here by the *Danes*, *Anno* 896, called in the *Saxon* Language Eaprbnicge, seems to be the very same, tho' Mr *Cambden* and Mr *Somner* are inclined to place it at *Cambridge* in *Glocestershire*; for, 1. 'Tis expressly said to be upon the *Severn*, where it was probably built to guard the Passage over it, whereas *Cambridge* is two Miles distant. 2. The *Canterbury* Copy calls it *Brigge*, as it is commonly named at this Day.

It was built by *Ethelfleda*, Queen of the *Mercians*, the Widow of King *Ethelred*, who died 912, and walled about by *Robert de Belasme*, Son of *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, who added a Castle for the further Strength of the Town, upon which he relied soon after so much, that joining with *Robert de Curthose* Duke of *Normandy*, he rebelled against King *Hen.* I. but was soon constrained to surrender it, and fly for Safety into foreign Parts. This Earl erected a Chapel in this Castle, which in After-times was made a Collegiate Church for a Dean and six Prebendaries, and dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalene*. Sir *Ralph de Pichford*, one of the King's Commanders at this Siege behaved himself so gallantly, that the King gave him the little *Burg* near it, to hold of the Crown, by the Service of finding dry Wood for the great

great Chamber of the Caſtle of *Brug*, againſt the Coming of our Sovereign Lord the King. But tho' the King favoured *Beleſme*'s Eſcape, becauſe he ſo earneſtly implored his Mercy, and reſigned the Caſtle and Town to him; yet he ſeized upon all his Poſſeſſions and Honours, and ſuffered his Son and Heir *William*, ſirnamed *Talvace*, to enjoy his Father's Stock and Inheritance in *Normandy* only. This Town and Caſtle being thus in the Poſſeſſion of the Crown, ſeems to have been ſo retained for ſome Succeſſions; for we obſerve, that 18 *Joh. Philip de Albini*, or *D'aubiny*, a great Baron had the Cuſtody of the Caſtle of *Bruges* (or *Brugge-north*) entruſted to him; and the 10. *Hen.* III. *Henry de Aldithley* or *Audley*, was Conſtable of this Caſtle of *Bruges*. Indeed we find, that *Hugh* Lord *Baddleſmere*, who was conſtituted Governor of this Caſtle of *Bridgnorth*, 16 *Rich.* II. had certain Lands in the Towns at the ſame Time, but the Manor remained ſtill in the Crown, till *John Sutton* Lord *Dudley*, 1 *Rich.* III. obtained a Grant to himſelf, and the Heirs Male of his Body, which he left to them; but we can't diſcover whether they ſucceeded to his Manor or no, becauſe his Son being a weak Man, ſome crafty Uſurers bubbled him out of moſt of his Eſtate.

N. B. We having a very exact and particular Account of the preſent State of this Town, taken by a Survey of it, by a Gentleman unknown to us, and by the Deſire of ſeveral of the Gentry hereabouts, ſent to us, with a Requeſt, that it ſhould be inſerted in our *Atlas* entire, and finding it worthy of our copying, have accordingly tranſcribed it whole, except what is before ſpoken of.

It is in *Latin* called *Brugia*, and built by Queen *Ethelfleda* in the Time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, which began about *A. C.* 582, and continued 202 Years, ending in the Year of Chriſt 784. This Town is ancienter than the Name of *England*, which was given to this Nation by King *Egbert*, who was crowned *A. C.* 819. The Foreſt of *Morſe* is now a Common, and the Caſtle is demoliſhed. It is a large Market-Town and an ancient Borough. It conſiſts of two Towns, the High and the Low, which are ſeparated by the River *Severn*, but united by a fair Stone-Bridge of ſeven Arches, which hath a Gate and a Gate-houſe, and ſome Houſes on it for Defence and Ornament. The Situation of it is pleaſant, being for Air healthy, and for Proſpect delightful, and commodious for Trade, by reaſon of the navigable River *Severn* running through it.

The High Town ſtands upon an Hill, which riſing from the Weſt Bank of the River, mounts to the Height of ſixty Yards; and higher on the North, ſomething reſembling an oval Figure on the Eaſt and South Side; but on the North and Weſt, extending it ſelf to an Irregularity. Some Part of this Town is built upon the Aſcent of the Hill, but the main Body on a Plain. Many of the Houſes are founded upon a Rock, and moſt of the Cellars are Caves hewn out of it. There is a long Street (not in a ſtreight Line, but with ſome Turnings and Windings, for the eaſier Aſcent) which leads from the Bridge up to the Heart of the Town, with Ranges of continued Buildings on each Side; the lower Part of it is called *Under-hill-ſtreet*, becauſe it lies under the Caſtle Hill; the middle Part the Cart-way, and the upper Part *Cowgate-ſtreet*, which hath on one Side of it a perpendicular Rock for its Front. Out of which, for ſome Space, are Caves ſo hewn, and ſhaped to the Forms of Edifices erected from the Plain, that they are rather a Rarity than a Diſguirement to the Street. On the Roof of theſe Caves are either Gardens made without much Coſt or extraordinary Art, or Path-ways over them, ſo that you may walk over the Tops of ſeveral Houſes without Danger or Difficulty.

The main Body of this High Town, which is upon the Plain on the Top of the Hill, has a fine large Street called the *High-ſtreet*, well paved with Pibbles (as are all the other Streets). It is ſtreight,

ſtreight, and of a conſiderable Length, beginning at the North Gate, which has a Gate-houſe remaining out of the old Fortifications. The Street extends from North to South, and repreſents a large Portion of the great Diameter of an Elliptick, and has fair Buildings on each Side, and Piazza's or Cloyſters (by the Inhabitants called Stalls) before the Shops or Houſes, in which People may walk dry in foul or rainy Weather, with Butchers Stalls before them in many Places. This main *High-ſtreet* opens into three other Streets on the Weſt Side, which extend themſelves as far as the Plain of the Hill, on which the Town was built. The uppermoſt of theſe Streets, next to the *Northgate*, is called *Whitborne-ſtreet*, and has an old Gate-houſe at the End of it. The middle Street is called *Hungry-ſtreet*, as alſo St. *Mary Street*; by reaſon of a Religious Houſe formerly therein dedicated to the bleſſed V. *Mary*; and the third is called *Liſly-ſtreet*, which three Streets having extended themſelves to the Beginning of the Deſcent of the Hill, unite, and are cloſed in with an old Gate, called *Hungry* or St. *Mary's* Gate.

In this Street there is another Street or Lane oppoſite to *Whitborn-ſtreet*, and is croſſed by the *High-ſtreet*, which is called, *The Church-lane*, becauſe it leads to the Church-yard of St. *Leonard*, to whom the Church is dedicated, which Church-yard is half ſurrounded with fair Buildings, all which enjoy a pure healthful Air. The *Church* is a large handſome Structure neatly pewed, and at the Eaſt End of it is a pleaſant Walk ſhaded with fine Elm-Trees, having a moſt delightful Proſpect.

At the South End of the *High-ſtreet* is that Part called the *Caſtle*, lying within the Walls of the old Caſtle. It contains two Streets, united at the Caſtle-gate, from whence they divide and ſeparate, having in them ſeveral large Gardens, and extending to a conſiderable Length, reach to the Wall of the Yard of the ancient collegiate Church of St. *Mary Magdalene*. Theſe Gardens on the Eaſt-ſide of the Caſtle have the Remains of the old Caſtle-Wall for their Fence. They enjoy a ſweet and curious Air, and have a noble Proſpect towards the River *Severn*. Upon the South Side of the Hill, where the Town was built, which is there very ſteep, was the Caſtle raiſed, and being founded on a Rock, was very ſtrong for Situation and Fortification; but now it is demoliſhed and in Ruins, nothing remarkable now remaining, but a ſmall Part of the Tower Wall, which being not wholly caſt down by their undermining in the unhappy Wars, but only weakened by a great Rent or Sciſſure, remains in a tottering Poſture, menacing the Deſtruction of ſuch as go near it.

Some Part of the demoliſhed Caſtle is converted into one of the fineſt Bouling-greens in this Kingdom, where Gentlemen with their Recreation enjoy a moſt pleaſant Proſpect of the ſurrounding Country; Iron Balls being changed into wooden Bouls. Upon the Brow of this Caſtle-Hill, and almoſt round it in a crooked Line, is a very pleaſant Walk with a moſt delightful Proſpect, and healthful Air, and a great Length, where King *Charles* I. (who honoured this Corporation with his Royal Preſence three Times, during the late unhappy Wars) delighted much to walk during his Abode here; and was pleaſed to ſay, that he thought it the pleaſanteſt in his Dominions. On the Eaſt Side it entertains the Eye with a View of the Lower Town, which is beautified with ſome very fair and ſtately Structures, and rich Gardens; as alſo of the River *Severn*, with the Hill of *Morfe*, and its two Heights or Stages, with an intermediate Plain or Table, one Part of which was formerly a Bouling-green; the ſecond Height terminates the Sight, till you come to the South-Eaſt Part of this Walk, and then makes a ſudden Steep to open a large and lovely Proſpect of a moſt pleaſant Country.

From this Walk you have a pleaſant Proſpect of the *Severn* flowing with a delicate Stream thro' a rich Valley of verdent and flowry Meadows. The

Walk

Walk is inclosed from North to South with a rising Ground, which soon produceth a more plain Land of a large Extent, containing good Pasturage and fruitful Fields, some plain, others a little hilly, with pleasant Valleys. There is besides a very remarkable Mount, not far distant from the old Citadel, called the *Old Castle*. It seems to be in a great Part the Product of human Art, rather than Nature, resembling a small *Roman* Encampment, and appears to have been entrenched about. Some Villages and Church-towns are in the Prospect of it. And that nothing may be wanting to feed the Eye, there are both low and higher Lands shaded with flourishing Trees and Groves, as if Nature purposed thereby to beautify the Earth, and please the Sight. This delightful Shew extends it self about five Miles in most Places, and then is terminated with lofty Hills, and the Canopy of Heaven. And indeed the Improvements of the Castle contributes much to the Pleasantness of the Walk about it, no Part of it being destitute of neat Gardens or sightly Structures, insomuch that it may be said, That it was hardly ever known that such waste Ground was made better Use of, and so singularly improved.

The Lower Town is situate very pleasantly between the Foot of the Hill and the Bank of the River *Severn*; it enjoys an healthful Air as well as the High Town. The East Part is seated on the Foot of the *Morfe*; the West on or near the Bank of the *Severn*, but parted in some Places from it by good Gardens and small Parcels of Meadow, both pleasant and profitable, being rich and fruitful. This Town consists chiefly of three Streets, well paved, and as well built, one is called the *Bridge-street*, and extends it self from the Foot of the Bridge a considerable Space, and then it parts, and branches it self out into two noble and very large Streets; one leads on the Right to the Foot of the *Morfe*, and is called St. *John's Street*, from a Religious House in it in Times of Popery, which was dedicated to St. *John* the *Baptist*; the other Street stretches it self to a great Length, and is called *Mill street*, because it leads to the Town-Mills, parallel to the River on the West Side, and to *Morfe* on the East, and both closed in with Ranges of handsome Houses, and adorned with some fine and stately Structures.

The adjacent Forest of *Morfe*, from which Mr. *Cambden* thinks the Town took its Name of *Burghmorfe*, (which we have shewed is a Mistake) was formerly full of stately Oakes, but now is spoiled of them, and become a naked Common, but yet yields great Profit to the Town, by feeding many Sheep for Food and cloathing. Some Part of it is a Warren; and the cutting down of the Trees, which harboured Fogs and unwholesome Vapours, is thought to contribute much to the Healthiness of the Town, to which the *Severn* with its silver Streams adds not a little. The Hill of *Morfe*, after a sudden Ascent to a moderate Height, produces a large Plain; and then is limited Eastward by a second Ascent to such an Height, as obstructs the Prospect of the Plain. On the Top of this Hill is a curious Horse-course for Racing; and when the Plain of the lower Hill hath run a Parallel to the Town's End, it is broken off by an hollow Way cut out of a Rock, and running a considerable Length. More North it breaks into little Hills or Mounts of various Forms, some of which are thought rather to be artificial than natural, tho' they are generally supposed to be this later. Farther North near the Bank of the River, is an high craggy Rock, which hath some great Stones on the Top of it, which seem to be loose, and therefore are affrighting to Strangers, who pass under them in the Road, which lies upon the Banks of the *Severn*. From these pendent Stones the Rock it self is called *Pendlestone-Rock*, tho' more commonly the *High Rock*; and the Mills near the Rock, (belonging to the Town) *Pendlestone-Mills*. From the Summit of this Rock

riseth

reth another Hill, which has a steep Ascent to a great Height; and on the North Side of it there is a steep shelving Cliff, with lesser craggy Rocks breaking out in some Places like Wens or Warts. When the westerly Wind is high, it reverberates from this Rock, and makes Sailing on the *Severn* dangerous, especially if the Water of the River be high.

The Town is an ancient Corporation, for it hath a Charter granted to it by King *John*, which mentions a former given it by King *Henry* II. with many advantageous and great Privileges, which King *John* confirmed, and added so many more to them, that for Privileges and Antiquities, it may vie with most Country Corporations, if not in all *England*. It is free from paying Pontage, Toll and Customs to any other Towns, and receives from several. The Government of it is by two Bailiffs, which are elected every Year out of the twenty-four Aldermen, (who are such as have gone through the Offices of the Town) together with a Recorder, Town-Clerk, and other inferior Officers; the Bailiffs for the Time being are Lords of the Manor for the Town and Liberties. It sends two Members to Parliament, who are elected by the Majority of the Votes of the Burgesses. Its Market is weekly upon *Saturday*, and is well replenished with all Manner of Grain, and whatever else is necessary or convenient for humane Life. It hath four Fairs yearly; two very great ones, which have their Continuance for three Days together each, and are resorted to from most Parts of the Kingdom for buying and selling Horses, black Cattle, Sheep, Butter, Cheese, Bacon Linen-Cloath, Hops in Abundance, and all or most Sorts of other Goods and Merchandize. The biggest of the four is kept on St. *Luke's* Day, 18 *Octob.* and two Days after; the other is kept on the *Thursday* before *Shrove-Sunday*, and two Days following. The other two lesser Fairs are held, the one on 19 *June*, and the Day following; and the other on 22 *July*, and the Day following.

This Town is well furnished with all Sorts of Artificers, who deal in making and selling the common Manufactures of this Nation, as Cloaths, Leather, Iron-Tools, *&c.* and it is very famous for Gun-making, with divers other considerable Arts and Trades. Besides, it is as noted a Town for making of Stockings as any in the Kingdom. Nor doth it want Carpenters and Joyners for building of Houses, or Vessels for the River.

Here are two Churches, the one within the Castle at the South End of the Town, called St. *Mary Magdalene's*. It is stiled in ancient Records, *Libera Regia Capella*, *i. e.* a Free Chapel of the King's, made exempt from Episcopal Jurisdiction by King *John*, and is an old Building. The other Church is at the North End of the Town, situate on the highest Part of the Hill, on which the Town stands, and is called St. *Leonard's*, because 'tis dedicated to that Saint, or the *High-Church*, by reason of its Situation. In the Times of Popery it was a Chantry; and in the late Civil Wars, when the Town was burnt, the Body of the Church was so damaged by the Fire, that the Town was forced to rebuild it, which hath not long been done.

The Parishes are great, and the Town is populous; but the Incomes of the Ministers of each Parish are but small, the Rights and ancient Revenues being wholly alienated by the Statutes of Dissolution. So that the Stipends of the Ministers at present (who are only Lecturers) are, 1. Five Pounds a Year to each of them out of the Audit. 2. Ten Pounds a Year also to each of them out of the Tithes and Glebe of *Avely*, a Village in this Hundred; whereas in the Times before the Dissolution, the whole Prebend consisting of Lands and Tithes, did belong to the Collegiate Chapel of St. *Mary Magdalene* aforesaid, which Prebend, with other Possessions belonging to that Chapel, came to the Crown by the Statute aforesaid. But Queen *Elizabeth*, in the eleventh Year of her Reign, settled ten Pounds *per Ann.* more, issuing out of the said Prebend for a Stipend and Salary

to the Chaplain, having the Cure of Souls within the Parish of St. *Mary Magdalene*; and the like Sum annually to the Chaplain of St. *Leonard's*. And for an Augmentation of their Salaries further, there is five Pounds *per Ann.* given them out of the Chamber of the Town; and five Pounds *per Ann.* left by Will to the Minister of each Parish; and a Messuage of about four Pounds a Year to the Minister of St. *Mary Magdalene*, and three Pounds a Year to the Minister of St. *Leonard's*, by certain Benefactors, which shall be hereafter mentioned. And these with the Surplice-Fees, and the voluntary Contributions of the People, are all the Profits which are received from these two Livings, for the Maintenance of the Ministers.

In the Reign of King *Charles* I. before the unnatural Rebellion broke out, there were some pious Gentlemen bearing Name of Feoffees, who tho' not incorporated by the King's Letters, or any Act of Parliament, (yet, as Dr. *Fuller* says) were legally settled in Trust, to purchase in Impropriations, and thereby increase the Revenues of small Livings to a sufficient Maintenance for a preaching Ministry, to which good Design many Gentlemen and others contributed liberally. Among these, Sir *William Whitmore* of *Apley*, the Patron of the Churches of this Place, was one of the forwardest and most generous, for he gave five hundred Pounds for the Augmenting of the five Pounds *per Ann.* out of the Audit, paid to *Bridgnorth* for a Lecture; and eight Pounds to the Church of *Claverley*, to fifty Pounds a-piece. But by the Procurement of Archbishop *Laud*, and the King's Attorney General *Noy*, the whole Design was quashed, and this Endowment of Sir *W. Whitmore* was seized for the King's Use, as being forfeited by Law, for want of a Royal License and Charter to empower them to form themselves into such an Incorporation, 8 *Car.* I. But the Case of these Churches being afterward made known to that good Prince, he took up a Resolution to continue this Gift to these Churches; and to that End had an Order drawn up to secure it for ever to their Use, of which there is a Copy still remaining in the Audit Court, purporting a Settlement of the designed Augmentation to the Ministers of *Bridgnorth*, out of the Prebend of *Elbury* and Rectory of *Prestaine*; but the Rebellion breaking out, and dismal Confusions in Church and State, which ensued thereupon, put a Stop to it then, and since it has not been revived.

Here is a Free-School for the Burgesses Sons inhabiting the Town, whose Revenue was in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days (with the eight Pounds paid out of the Audit, and an Augmentation made by Sir *Rowland Heyward*) twenty Pounds *per Ann.* This Sir *Rowl. Heyward*, who was born, or educated in Grammaticals, at this Town, was twice Lord Mayor of *London*; the first Time in the twelfth, and the second Time in the 32d Year of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, when Sir *John Allot* served the first Part of the Year, and he the rest. Sir *John Heyward* his Son added six Pounds *per Ann.* more to the School-master's Stipend, and having settled this Gift of his Father upon the School, imposed both as a Rent-Charge, partly upon an Estate of his lying in and about *Bridgnorth*; afterwards sold to Sir *William Whitmore* Baronet, late of *Apley*; and partly upon an Estate of his the said Sir *John Heyward*, at *Street-Marshall*. The said *William Whitmore* built a School-house, and a Dwelling for the School-master, by an Agreement with the Town and the head School-master, who was at that Time one *Mr. Jeffrot*, and others who were concerned. The head School-master's Stipend was then settled at twenty-four Pounds *per Ann.* with the House, and the Under-master's at ten Pounds *per Ann.*

Appendant to this School is the liberal Donation of *Edward Carswell*, Gent. late of *Blacklands*, in the Parish of *Bobbington*, in the County of *Stafford*, deceased, who settled all his Estate, which was between four and five Hundred a Year in Reversion, after some Lives, to be charged,

charged and chargeable with the Maintenance of eighteen Scholars, in the College of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, if Lodgings and Conveniencies could be had there for them, or elſe in any other College or Hall in *Oxford*, by allowing them each for four Years, whilſt Under-graduates, eighteen Pounds and eleven Pence; and after they have taken their Batchelor's Degree, the Sum of twenty-one Pounds and eleven Pence, yearly, for three Years; and after they have commenced Maſters of Arts, the Sum of twenty-ſeven Pounds and eleven Pence, yearly, for three Years, and no longer; and theſe eighteen Scholars to be choſen out of the Free-Schools following, *viz.* Three out of the Free-School of *Bridgnorth*, four out of the Free-School of *Shrewsbury*, four out of the School at *Newport*, two out of the School of *Wem*, and two out of *Dunnington* School, all of them in this County of *Salop*.

This Town and Caſtle of *Bridgnorth*, hath been divers Times fortified and beſieged, *viz.* in the Reign of King *Henry* II. *Hugh de Mortimer*, a Perſon of an haughty proud Spirit, endeavouring to diſpoſſeſs King *Henry* II. of the Throne which he was juſt poſſeſſed of, after K. *Stephen*'s Death, fortified this Caſtle againſt him, when the King himſelf in Perſon was preſent at the Siege of the Caſtle here, and being particularly levelled at by the Garriſon, had certainly been ſhot thro' the Body, had not *Hubert de St. Clare*, or *Syncler*, a truly valiant Man, and a great Lover of the King, interpoſed his own Body, and received that Arrow into his Breaſt, and thereby his own Death's Wound, which otherwiſe had been, in all Probability, as mortal to the King. Mr. *Camden* ſays, by this Fact *Syncler* was Acceſſary to his own Death; but Mr. *Speed* calls it an Act of Piety worthy of a Statue with *Codrus*, *Curtius*, and *Manlius*, who ſacrificed themſelves for their Countrey. Again, in the Breaking out of the late Rebellion in 1641, King *Charles* I. put a Garriſon into this Town, in which the Caſtle (as is before obſerved) is ſituated upon an Hill ſo ſteep and high, that the Aſcent is very difficult every where, and in many Places almoſt impoſſible, and is in it ſelf ſtrongly built, and well fortified; but the Town was of no great Strength, being defended only by a Mud-wall, Foſſe and Paliſadoes in great Part, and ſo was ſoon taken by the Enemy, tho' by Stratagem and Surprize. In this Siege the High Town ſuffered very much, being fired three Times. But at laſt, on the 20th Day of *April* 1644, being *Eaſter* Day, a great Part of it was burnt to the Ground, with the Church of St. *Leonard*'s, which was a large and magnificent Structure, as alſo a large ancient Edifice, called, *The College*, adjoining to St. *Leonard*'s Church-yard, and ſeveral other fine Buildings near it.

The Occaſion and Reaſon of the firing the Town, which was done by the Order of Sir *Lewis Kirke*, then Governor of the Caſtle, was, becauſe the Parliament Army had entred into the Town, and approached the Caſtle ſecurely, under the Shelter of the Piazza's or Cloiſters of the *High-ſtreet*, and the Church was fired, becauſe the Enemy had made it their Magazine; yet tho' the Town was ſoon taken, the Caſtle defended it ſelf with much Bravery and Reſolution, a Month after the Town was yielded up, and then was obliged to capitulate for want of Ammunition, and particularly of Powder; and according to the Articles of Capitulation, marched to *Worceſter*, which held out longer for the King. Nor would this Garriſon have ſubmitted ſo ſoon, if at all, had not Ammunition failed; for they had Plenty of Proviſion, and a large Draw-Well in this Caſtle, which furniſhed the Garriſon with Water ſufficient for Man and Beaſt; and the Rebel Enemies Canon, after having play'd three Weeks againſt the Caſtle or Citadel, could make no Breach or conſiderable Impreſſion in the Walls. The Beſieged made the Chancel of St. *Mary Magdalene*'s Church, adjacent to the Citadel, their Magazine,

which when the Rebels underſtood, they began to ſap, with a Deſign to blow it up, but were prevented by the Capitulation. The Place is yet to be ſeen, and is called *Levington's* Hole. It paſſed through a Rock of red Stone, and was carried on within a few Paces of the Chancel. During the Siege, the Beſieged had planted great Guns upon the Tower, which being very high, commanded all the Enemies Works, and made a mighty Slaughter among them, in which this was remarkable. The Canoneer in the Tower ſhot a Bullet from the Tower into the Mouth of one of the Biggeſt of the Rebels Guns, which not only burſt the Gun, but killed the Gunner, and ſix or ſeven of his Men.

There is in this Town a famed hollow Way, leading from the *High Town* to the Bridge, much admired by Strangers, being hewn thro' a Rock to the Depth of twenty Feet, where deepeſt on the Weſt Side, but it grows leſs towards both Ends. It is of a very great Deſcent; but it is made eaſy by a convenient Number of Steps at a ſuitable Diſtance, with Rails on one Side, the Interval between them being a very gentle Deſcent; at the Bottom of which, on the South Side, are famous Caves or Grotto's for the keeping of Beer. Two of them are old, and celebrated in Hiſtory; and were at the Coming in of King *Charles* II. noted for Wine-Vaults. There is another lately made very neat and curious, with very fine Gardens on the Top of them all. Beſides theſe Caves, there are about this Town many Dwellings hewed in the Rock, where many Families do live, and over them, inſtead of Tiles, or other Coverings of Art, they are covered by Nature, having over them fine Gardens and other pleaſant Walks.

On the Caſtle-Hill here is a pleaſant Spring, the Water of which hath been found a ſovereign Remedy for ſore Rheumatick Eyes; and upon the Brow of the upper Hill of *Marſe*, is an old Cave, ſuppoſed the Habitation of an Hermit, from whence it is called *The Hermitage*, in which was a Deſcent by Steps into the Earth to a great Depth, but of what Uſe it was, is not known. There was ſuch another in one of the Cellars of the Caſtle, and was thought to have had a Communication with the other under the River *Severn*.

The Air of this Town is ſo good and healthy, that many of the Inhabitants arrive at a very great Age; many now living are above 80 Years old, ſome above ninety; and one who was buried in the Year 1711, was one Hundred and five at his Death; which is ſo well known in the adjacent Parts, that many reſort hither for the Recovery of their Health, and other Benefits of the Air, which are found by Experience.

The Water here is very good and wholeſome, with which the Town is plentifully ſupplied, partly by ſeveral Conduits, to which it is conveyed in Leaden Pipes from a Spring half a Mile from the Town. This was the noble Gift of the great Benefactor to this Place, Sir *William Whitmore*, Bart. created 17 *Jac.* I. partly by a Water Engine, which throws up ſuch a Quantity of the Water of the *Severn*, (as is ſufficient for the whole Town) to the Top of the Caſtle-Hill, which is ſixty Yards higher than the River. This wondrous Piece of Art was projected and performed by thoſe that erected the new Water-Works at *London* Bridge. By the Waters alſo here, the Town is very well ſupplied with Food; for there are very good Mills belonging to the Town, built upon a little River, called *Worſe*, which empties it ſelf into the *Severn*; they are four Mills under one Roof, granted to the Town by the Crown by Charter, reſerving only ten Pounds *per Ann.* as a chief Rent.

This Town hath had many Benefactors, 1. In general to the whole Corporation. 2. In particular to the two Pariſhes diſtinctly. The general Benefactors are

William Pilly of *High Eaſter*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Gent. He left an

House

House and Lands to the Value of twenty Pounds *per Ann*, in *Beauchamps Rothing*, in the same County, ordering, that sixteen Pounds be given annually out of the same to two hopeful young Men, (Relations to be preferred before others) if they want or stand in Need of it.

One Mr. *Lamb* gave for the Support of the Cloathing Trade, and encouraging that Manufacture, the Sum of one hundred Pounds, to be put into the Hands of certain industrious Persons, to be improved for their Interests, and no Use to be paid for it.

Francis Blakeway of *Weston*, a little Village near *Bridgnorth*, Gent. gave two hundred Pounds to be employed for the same Purpose; but willed, that such as had the Use of it, should pay four Pounds *per Ann.* Interest, for the Benefit of the poor Spinners of the Corporation, to which Benefaction his Brother, who had been Town-Clerk, added forty Pounds; and one Mr. *Francis Preen*, a Relation of his, forty Pounds more, both of them for the Use and Relief of the Poor of the Town.

The Reverend Mr. *Francis Palmer*, Rector of *Sandy*, left eight hundred Pounds to build and endow an Hospital for ten poor Widows of the Upper Town, which was after his Decease, erected by his Trustees in the High Church-yard, and endowed with such Lands as were purchased with the Remainder of the Money.

The Reverend Mr. *Francis Wheeler*, Archdeacon of *Salop*, and Minister of *Bridgenorth*, left by his Will certain Lands, then let out to Farm at twenty-three Pounds *per Ann.* to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of this Corporation, and the several Church-Wardens of each Parish, as Feoffees in trust, for giving and distributing five Pounds *per Ann.* to the Poor of each Parish, and five Pounds *per Ann.* to the Minister of each Parish, with the Improvement of the Lands, if any shall happen; the remaining three Pounds *per Ann.* to be disposed of for the Church and Poor in other Places therein assigned.

One Mr. *Floyd* of *Worcester*, gave twenty Pounds to this Corporation, for the Benefit of four young Men, to whom five Pounds should be lent without Interest for three Years, giving sufficient Security for the Repayment of the said five Pounds at the Expiration of the Time.

2. Particular Benefactors are, 1. To St. *Mary Magdalene*'s Parish, *viz.*

Mr. *Wrothsley*, who gave an hundred Pounds to this Corporation, and ordered, that the Interest of fifty Pounds of it shall be yearly paid to this Parish, for the putting out of some poor Children Apprentices; and the Use of the other fifty Pounds should be paid to the Parish of St. *Leonard*'s for the same Use.

Sir *Robert Lee*, Knt. and Alderman of the City of *London*, gave a Parcel of Land of six Pounds *per Ann.* for the Use of the Poor of this Parish for ever.

Edward Broadfield, Gent. gave a Silver Bowl, for the Use of the Communicants.

Madam *Alton* gave a fine Carpet for the Communion Table.

William Hammond, Gent. gave a Messuage of four Pounds *per Ann.* to the present Preaching Minister of this Parish, and his Successors, for ever.

2. Particular Benefactors to St. *Leonard*'s Parish, are,

Sir *William Whitmore*, Baronet, Grandson of the above-mentioned Sir *William*, the great Patron and Benefactor of this Town, who departed this Life about the Beginning of this Century, laid out fifty Pounds in repairing of the Church-Steeple of this Parish; and *William Whitmore*, Esq; repaired the West End of the Church at the Charge of twelve Pounds.

Mrs. *Mary Loughton*, Widow, gave a silver Flagon, for the Use of the Communicants.

Mr. *William Clarke*, Surgeon, gave by his last Will ten Shillings for ever, for a Sermon to be preached yearly, upon the

which when the Rebels underſtood, they began to ſap, with a Deſign to blow it up, but were prevented by the Capitulation. The Place is yet to be ſeen, and is called *Levington's* Hole. It paſſed through a Rock of red Stone, and was carried on within a few Paces of the Chancel. During the Siege, the Beſieged had planted great Guns upon t[illegible] Tower, which being very high, c[illegible] manded all the Enemies Work[illegible] made a mighty Slaughter amor[illegible] in which this was remarka[illegible] Canoneer in the Tower [illegible] from the Tower into the [illegible] of the Biggeſt of the [illegible] which not only burſt [illegible] rofits ſed the Gunner, ar[illegible] or the Be-Men [illegible] to be diſtribu-

There is in [illegible] every Lord's Day in Way, leadin[illegible] the Bridge [illegible] Jackſon Sen. of the Pariſh being he[illegible] in Surrey, and late Al- of twe[illegible] of Bridgnorth, left by Will to Weſt[illegible] one hundred Pounds. Er[illegible] Widow, gave one ſilver [illegible] and Napkin, for the Uſe of [illegible] Communicants.

This Town has been a Place famous for ſeveral eminent Men, *viz.*

Dr. George Singe, alias *Millington*, was born of a gentile Family in this Town, from whence it[illegible] improvements in in which wa[illegible] *ford*, and being the Earth[illegible] n 1616, afterwards what U[illegible] Dr. *Chriſtopher Hamp-* was [illegible] of *Armagh*, who not of[illegible] his Vicar General, but [illegible] *re*. In 1638, he was con- *Aredagh* Biſhop of *Cloine*, and was made one of the King's Council in *Ireland*; but upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in that Year in 1641, he was forced to fly to *England* for his own Security, where he continued ſome Years; and as 'tis ſaid, upon the Death of Dr. *John Maxwell*, in *Feb.* 1646, was nominated to ſucceed him in the Archbiſhoprick of *Tuam*. But the *Iriſh* Affairs were then ſo turbulent and dangerous, that he durſt not ſtay to be conſecrated; but coming into *England* the next Year, ſettled in this his native Place, where he remained till his Death, which happened in 1653. He was a learned Man, eſpecially in Polemical Divinity, and the Civil and Canon Law. He wrote a Reply to *Malone*, the Jeſuit's Anſwer to Archbiſhop *Uſher*'s Anſwer to his Challenge. He was buried in St. *Mary Magdalene's* Church, and in this Epitaph put on his Tomb, he is thus characterized, *viz.* That he was

Vir gravis admodum, & Doctus, præſertim in Polemica Theologia, & Juris utriuſq; Scientia, proceriorisque præterea Staturæ, formæ decoræ, et Generoſæ converſationis.

Edward Singe, alias *Millington*, his younger Brother, was alſo born in this Town, and educated in *Oxford*. He was a Man learned, and made Biſhop of *Corke*, *Cloyne* and *Roſſe* in *Ireland*. He died in 1679; but his Sees were divided after his Death, *viz.* *Cloyne* was given to Dr. *Patrick Sherendon*, and the other to Dr. *Edward Whitenhal*.

Coll. *Francis Billingſley*, in maintaining the Siege of this Place againſt the Parliament Army, loſt his Life in Defence of his Sovereign King *Charles* I[illegible]'s Cauſe.

Robert Lee, the Son of *Humphrey Lee*, of this Town, being bred a Merchant Taylor in *London*, was ſo proſperous in his Buſineſs, that he was choſen Lord Mayor of that City in 1602. Next to this Market-Town, we think that the chief Place among the Villages is due to

Stottesdon, becauſe the Hundred doth certainly take its Name from it. It was in the Confeſſor's Time, as appears by Domeſday-Book, the Manor and Eſtate of *Edwyn* Earl of *Mercia*; but he rebelling againſt the Conqueror, it was in all Probability given to *Roger de Montgomery*, in whoſe Family it remained ſo long as Male Heirs continued; but afterward we find not whither it went,

SHROPSHIRE

t, tho' there was a Daughter named
left. Mr. *Thomas Amias*, Rector
Parish, was deprived of his Living
Parliament Commissioners, and
am, first put into it. He lived
ration, and Mr. *Regin. Fen-*
sent Incumbent resigned it

as we find it in ancient
was, in *Edward* the
as we observe from
he Manor and Estate
Mercia, and being
llion against the
to *Roger de Mont-*
family it continued
ons; but Issue Male failing,
discover in whose Possession it
as in After-ages.

Astley Upper, the ancient Seat of the worthy and worshipful Family of the *Littletons*, Barronets. It is a magnificent Structure, situate upon the River-side, and hath curious, and pleasant Walks.

Brandon, a Village situate a little way East of the River *Temd*, where is a single Square-work with four Ports, very commodiously contrived, as having near it that River to serve them with Water, which is a certain Argument, that it was cast up by the *Romans*, because Water was a Thing, which they were always careful to secure, if possible, where-ever they had a Camp, or settled a Colony or Station. So that it is a Relick of the *Romans*.

Cayham, or *Cayham*, the Manor and Estate of *Mortimer* Earl of *Northumberland*, appears from Domesday-Book; but we read not of any Wife or Issue that he left, and so can't determine who had his Estate after him; but 'tis probable the Conqueror seized it, and gave it to his Favourite *Roger de Montgomery*, whose this County became almost entire. *Ralph de Mortimer* held it under him; and his Son *Hugh* having perfected the Foundation of the Abbey of *Wigmore*, which his Father had begun, endowed it with this Manor of *Cayham*, and other Estates.

Clebury, *Cleobury*, *Cleybury*, and in ancient Writings, *Mortimers Clebury*, from the ancient Lords of it the *Mortimers*; for we observe, that *Ralph de Mortimer*, at the Time of the General Survey, had fifty Manors in this County, (nineteen of which he held of *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*) and among them this of *Clebury*; for *Hugh* his Son built a Castle here, and being zealous for the Succession of King *Stephen*'s Heirs, did all he could to hinder King *Henry* II. of the Possession of the Crown, exciting *Roger* Earl of *Hereford* to join with him. To effect his Design, he fortified all his Castles, among which were this of *Cleobury* and *Bridgnorth*. *Gilbert Foliot*, Bishop of *Hereford*, prevailed with *Roger* to lay down his Arms, but *Hugh* continued obstinate; whereupon the King raised an Army, and besieged this Castle, which having taken, he demolished it to the Ground, because he judged that it would be a Nursery of Rebellion; so that there are at this Day scarce any Remains of it. But by his Submission to the King, he obtained a Pardon, and lived peaceably and honourably many Years after under him. He having compleated the Abbey of *Wigmore* in *Herefordshire*, begun by his Father, settled this Church of *Cleobury* for Part of the Endowment; and at length being tired with the Business of the World, became a professed Canon of the Abbey of *Wigmore*, but died at this Place, and was here buried, 31 *Hen.* II. 1188. This Manor continued many Successions in his Family; for we find that *Edmund* Lord *Mortimer* died possessed of this Manor, 5 *Edw.* III. 1331, leaving *Elizabeth* his Widyw, who obtained two Parts of this Manor, with other Estates, for her Dowry; and the third Part descended, with other Lordships, to *Roger* his Son; and from him, after some other Descents, it came with many other Estates to *Edmund* Lord *Mortimer* Earl of *March*, who left it, with his other great Estates, to his Sister and Heir *Anne*, who was married to *Richard Plantaginet* Duke of *York*, from whom it passed to the Crown, by his Son and Heir *Edward*, afterwards King *Edward* IV. who derived his Title to the

the Crown from his Mother. We place this Town among the Villages, becauſe tho' it be ranked in our *Villares* and Maps, with the Market-Towns of this County, yet we can't find that it ever had the Privilege of Markets or Fairs.

Not far from this Town, upon the Northern Banks of the *Tame*, ariſeth an Hill of no difficult Aſcent, called *Cleo* or *Clay-Hill*, famous for producing the beſt Pit-coal; and not without ſome Veins of Iron. There are alſo ſome Remains of an ancient Camp.

Robert Langland, who was born at *Mortimers Cleburg*, renders it famous. He was bred a Prieſt, but wanting neither Wit nor Learning he had ſuch an Inſight into the Superſtitions and Errors of the *Romiſh* Church, that he became one of the Followers of *Wickliffe*, and ſo by a *Proleptis* might be termed a Proteſtant. He wrote a Book, called, *The Viſion of* Pierce *the Plowman*, of which the Judicious and Learned *Selden* (in his Notes on *Polyolbion*, *p.* 109.) gives this Character. "It is written in a kind of "*Engliſh* Metre, which Diſcovery of "the infecting Corruptions of thoſe "Times, I prefer before many of the "more ſeemingly ſerious Invectives, as "well for Invention as Judgment." Dr. *Fuller* is of Opinion, that the Book firſt ſet forth by *William Tindal*, and ſince exemplified by Mr. *Fox* in his Martyrology, *p.* 521. called, *The Prayer and Complaint of the Plowman*, tho' it be written in Proſe, and differs in Stile, yet being written on the ſame Subject, and at the ſame Time, and in the ſame Language, hath the ſame Author. *Pitzeus* mentions him not becauſe he was an Enemy to Popiſh Corruptions. He flouriſhed in the Reign of King *Edward* III. *Anno* 1369. If any Perſon be ſo curious as to read this Piece of Antiquity, they will find the old Words now quite out of Date, explained partly by Dr. *Fuller* in his Worthies of this Shire, under the Title of *Rob. Langland*, *p.* 8. and partly by Mr. *Fox*, in the Margin of the Book.

Chelmarſh, or, as it is written in Domeſday-Book, *Celmeres*, was, in the Confeſſor's Reign, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*; but being afterward forfeited to the Conqueror by his Rebellion, (in which he was ſlain) it was given to *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, in whoſe Family it continued ſome Succeſſions; but to whom it deſcended afterward, we can't diſcover, till we find it in the Poſſeſſion of *Edmund* Lord *Mortimer* Earl of *March* and *Ulſter*, 49 *Edward* III. and by him given to the Abbot and Convent of *Wigmore* and their Succeſſors for ever, to find a Secular Prieſt to be continually reſident in the Church of *Lent-Wardin*, to ſing Maſs daily for the Souls of his Father, Mother, his Children, and all his Anceſtors, which that he might attend conſtantly upon, he was not allowed to have a Benefice, and was to be preſented by the Biſhop of *Hereford*, the Dioceſan. His Salary was ten Marks, to be paid half yearly out of this Manor.

Dudmaſton, a Village ſituate upon the *Severn* on the Eaſt Side, of Note for the Seat of the ancient and worthy Family of the *Wolriches*, Baronets. It hath been lately rebuilt, and is a noble Structure. The firſt Baronet of this Family was Sir *Thomas Wolrich*, Knt. who was made a Baronet by King *Charles* I. 2 *Aug.* 1641, *Reg.* 17. The riſing Ground on which his Houſe ſtands, gives it a delightful Proſpect, and a clear Air.

Gataker, famous for nothing but for the Family of *Gatakers*, who have been ſo firmly planted at *Gataker-Hall* in this Place, that they have flouriſhed, and been Owners thereof, by an uninterrupted Succeſſion, from the Time of King *Edward* the Confeſſor. Of this Family two Perſons of Eminency are come to our Knowledge; 1. *Thomas Gataker* the Younger, Son of *William Gataker*, of this Place. He being deſigned by his Father for a Practiſer of the Law, was, after his Grammaticals, brought up in the Temple, *London*; and having an Opportunity in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, to be often preſent at the Ex-

Examinations of the perſecuted People, not only much pitied the hard Uſage they met with for their holy Opinions; but was ſo wrought upon by their Conſtancy and Arguments, as to approve of them, notwithſtanding the Power of the Enemies of Truth. His Parents, who were zealous for the Popiſh Doctrines ſoon perceived his Inclinations, and thereupon inſtantly ſent him over to *Louvain* in the Low Countries, that he might by his Converſation with Perſons of their Judgment, be fully ſettled in the Popiſh Religion; and for his greater Encouragement, made over an Eſtate of one hundred Pounds a Year, old Rents, to him. But the Truth ſtuck too faſt in his Mind to be rooted out by ſuch Company, which his Father being made ſenſible of, recalled him home, and revoked his Grant, which he permitted, in Reſpect to his Parents, tho' without his Conſent it could not have been done. Being thus deſerted by his Father, he turned his Mind to Divinity, and having found ſome Friends to breed him up in *Oxford*, he became at length the profitable Paſtor of St. *Edmond's Lombard ſtreet*, *London*, where he died. His Son

Thomas Gataker, Miniſter of *Redrith* in *Surrey*, was worthy of ſuch a Father, being equal in Piety, and ſuperior in Learning. He was the Author of the Book *Of Lotts*. He was educated in St. *John's* College, *Cambridge*, and elected Fellow of *Sidney* College, while it was in Building, where he became remarkable for his Skill in the *Greek* and *Hebrew* Tongues. Being Miniſter of *Redrith*, he was choſen one of the Aſſembly of Divines, and was juſtly eſteemed one of the moſt Eminent among them. He was highly eſteemed by *Salmaſius*, and other learned Foreigners. As to his Character in general, it is hard to ſay, which was moſt remarkable in him. His exemplary Piety or Charity; his polite Learning or Humility and Modeſty in refuſing Preferments.

Kinlet, a ſmall Village, the Seat of the ancient and noble Family of the *Blounts*, a Name very famous in thoſe Parts, and denoting Golden Locks. *Robert de Blound*, or *Blunt*, their original Anceſtor in *England*, came in with the Conqueror, and from him have deſcended many Branches, which have ſpread themſelves into all Parts of *England* almoſt. *Walter de Blunt*, who lived in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. was a Perſon of great Merit; and as a Reward of his Services, was made Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and Lord *Mountjoy*, 4 *Edw.* IV.

Nyneton, or *Nuneton*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Leofric* Earl of *Mercia*, in K. *Edward* the Confeſſor's Time, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey; from him it paſſed to his Son *Algar*, whoſe Son *Edwin* forfeited it to the Conqueror, who gave it to *Roger de Montgomery*, &c.

Quatford, or *Quadford*, a ſmall Village, about a Mile diſtant from *Bridgnorth*, the Manor of which belonging to *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, he built a Church here upon this Occaſion. *Adaliza* his Wife, coming out of *Normandy*, there happened ſo great a Storm at Sea, that nothing but Shipwreck was expected by the Mariners; but her Chaplain being wearied with much watching, fell faſt aſleep, and as he lay at Reſt, a venerable Matron appeared to him, and ſaid, *If your Lady will make a Vow to build a Church to St.* Mary Magdalene, *in the Place where ſhe firſt meets the Earl her Husband in* England, *ſhe ſhall be preſerved from the Danger of this Tempeſt.* This Viſion being told his Lady, ſhe preſently vowed accordingly, and got ſafe to Shore; from whence going towards her Husband at *Shrewsbury*, ſhe met him in this Place a hunting, and telling him the Viſion, he willingly fulfilled her Vow, and built this Church at *Quatford*, and dedecating it to St. *Mary Magdalene*, endowed it with ample Poſſeſſions, and gave it to his Collegiate Chapel in the Caſtle of *Bridgnorth*. *Robert de Beleſme*, his eldeſt Son, coming to his Father's Inheritance in *England*, by the Death of

his younger Brother *Hugh*, removed this Town of *Quatford*, but whither, we find not.

In taking this Survey of the Towns and Villages of this County, we meet with so many in ancient Records and Surveys, especially Domesday-Book, of which we can discover no Footsteps either in our Maps or Histories, that we can't but take Notice of some of them; if for no other Reason, yet to shew what Destruction Time makes, and how careful we have been to let nothing pass us in this County that is material, *viz.*

Morkar, Earl of *Northumberland*, was found possessed of these Manors in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confessor, *Nesham*, *Cuneed*, *Wardine* and *Itteshale*.

Edwin, Earl of *Mercia*, as appears from Domesday-Book, was in the same Reign seized of these Manors, *Eiminstre*, *Ellesmales* aud *Plivesdone*.

William Fitz-alan of *Clun*, 12 *Hen.* III. left to his Son *John Fitz-alan*, these Villages, *Nesse*, *Mulford*, *Edenesden*, *Forton* and *Wallegh*, which his second Wife *Hawise de Blancminster*, had assigned to her for her Dower, and his Son *John* procured a Charter of free Warren for his Manors of *Lavington*, *Troghford*, *Rodington* and *Stakes*. *John Fitz-alan* Earl of *Arundel*, also died seized of *Bokenhall*, *Clanbury*, *Clongoneford*, *Sonford* and *Osleton*.

In the Family of the *Mortimers*, who were afterwards Earls of *March*, there were several Manors, as *Nene*, *Hugley*, *Schobdon*, *Almondstree*, *Pullia Ernwode*, *Hugley* and *Tykenhull*, or *Tyknill*, the Forest of *Wire* and Town of *Beaubren*.

In the Family of the *Burnells*, *Enden-Burnell*, *Brolchampton*, *Throngland*, *Astwall*, *Rameshurst*, *Longfield-Cheyne*, *Acton Reigner*, *Tasholl*, *Ambaston*, *Acton Pigot* and *Streford*, which passed Part of them to the *Lovel* Family.

In the Family of the *Lovells* there were these Manors, not derived from the *Burnels*, as appears to us, *viz.* *Andulveston*, *Bushbury*, *Wiggecote*, *Ronton*.

In the Family of *Cherlton*, Lord *Powis*, *Place-Dinas*, and *Lythem*. These Villages we are obliged to range under the Families which possessed them, because we could not find them in our *Villares*, to put them under the several Hundreds in which they are.

We

We meet with none of our Nobility that have taken their Titles from this Shire; and therefore proceed to ſuch Men of Eminency, as our Hiſtorians aſſure us were of it, but aſſign no Place of their Birth or Habitation.

William Thyne, alias *Betewile*, educated at *Oxford*, and afterwards retiring to the Court, paſſed through divers petty Offices, but at length became Clerk of the Kitchin to King *Henry* VIII. and was ſo conſiderable there, that *Eraſmus* takes Notice of him, under the Title of *Thinnus Aulicus*. He was always poetically given from his Youth, and for that Reaſon made a ſtrict Search after all the Works of *Jeffrey Chaucer*, the Prince of our *Engliſh* Poets, many of which being then only in Manuſcript, he gathered together, and uniting them with the printed Copies, he took great Pains to correct and amend them, printed them all together in one Volume in Folio, with ſome Notes and Explanations, which he dedicated to King *Henry* VIII. 1542. *John Stow*, the *London* Chronologer, corrected, increaſed and publiſhed the ſame Author, with divers ample Notes collected out of ſeveral ancient Records and Monuments, which were publiſhed by his Friend *Thomas Speght*, a *Cantabrigian*, mixed with ſome of his own Notes, *Anno* 1597.

Nathaniel Torperley, bred in *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, where he became one of the Students of the Houſe. After he had taken his Maſter's Degree, he left the Univerſity, and travelling into *France*, was for two Years, or more, *Amanuenſis* to the celebrated Mathematician, *Francis Vieta* of *Fontenay*, in the Province of *Poiſtou*, where he attained a ſufficient Knowledge of Mathematicks and Aſtronomy. After his Return into *England*, he retired to *London*, and became ſo famous for his ſingular Knowledge in thoſe Sciences, that the great Earl of *Northumberland*, *Henry Piercy*, who was a generous Favourer of all good Learning, took him into his Patronage, and allowed him out of his own Eſtate a yearly Penſion for ſeveral Years. He was alſo Rector of *Salwarp* in *Worceſterſhire*, where he reſided ſometimes; but being a Student and moſt eminent Member of *Sion College*, *London*, he moſtly abode there, and at length dying there, was buried in the Church of St. *Alphage*, which is near that College. He hath left divers Mathematical Writings in MS. and one againſt *Francis Vieta*, which are to be ſeen in *Sion-College* Library, to which he gave his Mathematical Inſtruments, and a braſs Clock.

Thomas Ball, Maſter of Arts of *Cambridge*, and Miniſter of the Goſpel at *Northampton*. He being under the Tuition of Dr. *John Preſton*, while he was in *Queen*'s College, *Cambridge*, wrote the Doctor's Life, and another Book, called *Paſtorum Propugnaculum*; or the Patronage of the Pulpit againſt unordained Preachers. He died at *Northampton* 21 *June* 1659, *etat.* 69.

Francis Dee, the Son of *David Dee*, and Grandſon of *Bede Dee*, was deſcended of an ancient Family in this County. He being Doctor of Divinity of St. *John*'s College, *Cambridge*, was made Chancellor of the Church of *Salisbury*; and in 1630, Dean of *Chicheſter*, in which Place he continued not above 4 Years before he was elected Biſhop of *Peterborough*, and ſoon after inſtalled. He was eſteemed a Perſon of a very

pious Life and Converſation, and a moſt affable Behaviour. A little before his Death, he gave to the Maſter and Senior Fellows of St. *John's* College, the impropriate Parſonage of *Pagham* in *Suſſex*, (which he held by Leaſe of the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*) for the maintaining of two Fellows and two Scholars therein for ever; the Scholars to be elected out of *Peterborough* School. He died in 1638, and was buried at the upper End of the Quire of the Cathedral Church of *Peterborough*, near the Epiſcopal Seat.

BARONETS *of this County are*

HUmphrey *Lee* of *Langley*, Eſq; created 3 *May* 1620.	Bar. 128.
Thomas Harris, Eſq; of *Boreaton*, created 22 *Dec.* 1622.	Bar. 199.
Thomas Harris of *Tonge-Caſtle*, Serjeant at Law, created 12 *Apr.* 1623.	Bar. 202.
John Corbet of *Stoke*, Eſq; created 19 *Sept.* 1627.	Bar. 248.
Henry Frederick Thynne of *Caus-Caſtle*, Eſq; } since made Viſcount *Weymouth*, } created 15 *July* 1641.	Bar. 316.
Sir *Thomas Wolriche* of *Dudmaſton*, Knt. created 2 *Aug.* 1641.	Bar. 329
Morton Briggs of *Haughton*, Eſq; created 12 *Aug.* 1641.	Bar. 343.
Thomas Lawly of *Spoonhill*, Eſq; 16 *Aug.* 1641.	Bar. 352.
Sir *Vincent Corbet* of *Morton-Corbet*, Eſq; created 29 *Jan.* 1641.	Bar. 369.
Adam Littleton of *Stoke-Milburgh*, Eſq; created 14 *Oct.* 1642.	Bar. 420.
Edward Aſton of *Aldenham*, Eſq; created 17 *Jan.* 1643.	Bar. 439.
Sir *Francis Edwards* of *Shrewsbury*, Knt. created 22 *Apr.* 1678. } but to take Place of all Baronets created after 1644. }	Bar. 453.
Henry Vernon of *Hodnet*, Eſq; created 23 *July* 1660.	Bar. 532.
Matthew Herbert, of *Brownfield*, Eſq; created 18 *Decem.* 1660.	Bar. 585.
Edward Leighton of *Watlesborough*, Eſq; created 2 *Mar.* 1692.	Bar. 910.
William Fowler of *Harnage-grange*, Eſq; created 1 *Nov.* 1704.	Bar. 944.

The

The Natural Hiſtory of this County.

THE Produce of this County in all the Neceſſaries of humane Life, is very plentiful, nothing is wanting, which other Counties enjoy, and many Things of great Uſe, which others want, are found here. Every Element affords the Inhabitants a ſuitable Stock of Conveniencies, which is a Proof of Nature's Bounty to them. We ſhall obſerve our uſual Method in ſpeaking to them, under the Elements of Air, Water, Earth and Fire.

1. The Air is very ſerene and healthful, not only becauſe it is remote from the Sea, but becauſe the *Severn*, which runs through a great Part of the County with its circling Streams, has none of thoſe moory Marſhes adjoining to it, which the *Thames* in *Eſſex* and *Kent*, and other Rivers in other Counties have, and where the Salt-Water ſtagnating ſends moſt unwholeſom Vapours into the Air. Of this the Healthfulneſs and old Age of the Inhabitants, of whom we have given ſome Inſtances in *Bridgnorth*, may be a Proof; but the Age of *Tho. Parr*, who lived above an hundred and fifty Years, and was this Countryman, as we have above ſhewed, is a more undeniable Proof of it; for it is a Thing incredible, that the moſt robuſt Conſtitution could undergo the manifold Attacks of an unwholeſom Air both inwardly and outwardly ſo long a Time. He was the longeſt lived *Engliſh* Man we read of, except *Henry Jenkins* of *Yorkſhire*, of whom we ſhall give a more full Account in that County.

2. Waters of ſeveral Kinds are found in this County; but that which is fit for common Uſe for the Houſe or Navigation is moſt plentiful. It abounds with Rivulets, which empty themſelves into the Rivers *Severn* and *Tame*, of which the firſt is ſcarce inferior to any one in *England*; the *Thames* only, excepted; and therefore is accounted by our Geographers the ſecond River in *England*, for its fine Channel, delicate Stream, and Plenty of Fiſh, of which it affords ſeveral Kinds, not all of them known perhaps, but for theſe much eſteemed, *viz.* moſt excellent Salmond, Abundance of Pikes, Shads, Trouts, Graylings, Flounders, Eels, Chubs, Gudgeons, Dare, Sampſory, and many others of the ſmaller Fry. Nor doth it want delicate Carp, Lampreys, &c. It hath its Riſe in *Plinlimon-Hills* in *Montgomeryſhire*; from which it runs on the Eaſt Side of that County into this of *Shropſhire*, which it almoſt croſſes, paſſing by theſe conſiderable Towns, *Landidos*, *New-town*, *Welſh-pool*, *Shrewsbury*, which it almoſt ſurrounds, *Wroxeter*, *Bridgnorth*, and ſo to *Bewdly* in *Worceſterſhire*, and from thence into *Gloceſterſhire*, infuſing into the Soil every where, as it goes along, a certain vital Moiſture, which ſhews it ſelf in the flouriſhing Meadows, till it diſcharges it ſelf at laſt into the *Severn* Sea and *Briſtol* Channel, where it meets the *Avon* or *Briſtol* River. At *Bridgnorth* (as we are informed by the Gentleman above-mentioned) it runs under a fair Stone-bridge, below which its Stream is parted into two Currents, which incloſe a rich Spot of Land, called the *Eylet*, (in the which grows about the Middle of it a noble flouriſhing Walnut-Tree, which ſerves for a Water-mark in a Flood), uniting its Streams after it hath incloſed and ſecured ſuch a rich Piece of Ground; it glides on by ſeveral Villages till it comes to *Bewdley*, where entring *Worceſterſhire*, it goes on to the City of *Worceſter*, through ſome Part of which it paſſeth under a fair Bridge; from whence it runs by *Upton* upon *Severn*, and *Tewxbury* by *Gloucester*; ſoon after which it falls into the *Severn* Sea. It begins to be navigable about two

Miles

4

Miles from *Welſhpool* in *Montgomeryſhire*; and from thence is very ſerviceable for carrying of Goods and Merchandizes, and managing of a Trade between all the Towns of this County, and all others in *Worceſterſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*, and Briſtol, where Trade is further carried into almoſt all Parts of the World; but that which makes this River moſt uſeful is, the conſtant Traffick, which is maintained upon it in carrying Coals from this County, in which there are excellent Mines of them to *Bewdley*, *Worceſter*, *Gloceſter*, *Briſtol*, and all the interjacent Villages and Towns though the Tides, even at the Spring-Tides, flow no higher than within two Miles of the City of *Worceſter*; and at other Times no farther than *Upton*, which is ſeven Miles diſtant from that City. Formerly it flowed to *Worceſter*; but now the Channel below it being much enlarged, it reacheth no farther than is above ſpecified.

Of this River there are ſome Things remarkable and peculiar, which we think not fit to omit, *viz.* 1. That there is in it a daily Rage and Boiſterouſneſs of Water, which *William* of *Malmsbury*, from whom we have this Relation, ſays, He knows not whether he may call it a Gulph or Whirlpool, caſting up the Sands from the Bottom, and rowling them into Heaps. It floweth with a great Torrent, but looſeth its Force at the firſt Bridge. Sometimes it overfloweth its Banks, and wanders a great Way into the neighbouring Plains, and then returns back as a Conqueror. That Veſſel is in very great Danger that is ſtricken on the Side; the Water-men that are acquainted with it, when they ſee this *Hygre*, (or as they commonly call it, *Eager*) coming upon them, turn their Veſſel endwiſe, and ſo cutting through the Midſt of it, eſcape its Violence. 2. It is further very obſervable of this River, that the Tides one Year are largeſt at the full Moon, the next at the Change; and again, that one Year the Night-Tides are largeſt, and the other the Day-Tides, which is not taken Notice of in any other River.

The other River called *Tomd*, in *Welſh*, *Faſidiang*, bounds the South Side of the County from *Hereford*, *Radnor* and *Worceſter* Shires. It riſeth among the Mountains of *Radnorſhire*, and after a ſhort Courſe there enters this County at *Ruthin-ruggantin*, a ſmall Village; from whence having paſſed as far as *Llanwardine*, it is joined with the River *Colun*, or *Colunwy*, as the *Welſh* call it; but for Shortneſs 'tis beſt known by the Name of *Clun*. This River riſeth up higher in the County, not far from a well frequented little Market-Town, called *Biſhops-Caſtle*, and gives Name to a Caſtle called from it *Clun-Caſtle*. It meets the *Temd* near many dangerous Fords, and uniting its Stream with it, they paſs to *Cleburg*, a ſmall Market-Town in this County, where it is again augmented by the River *Rea*, and ſo into *Worceſterſhire*, where it falls into the *Severn* a little below *Worceſter*, where it ſhares in the Plenty of Fiſh, and Benefits of Navigation with the *Severn*, to the great Advantage of the Towns near it.

As to Waters of an uncommon Nature, we meet with ſome, tho' but a few in this County, *viz.* 1. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that at *Pitchford* there is a Spring of Pitchy Water in a poor Man's Yard, upon which there continually floats a Sort of Liquid *Bitumen*, altho' it be frequently ſkummed off after the ſame Manner as it doth upon the Lake *Aſphaltites*, and on a ſtanding Pool near *Samoſata*, and a Spring by *Agragentum* in *Sicily*; but the Inhabitants, at preſent, make no other Uſe of it, than as Pitch. Whether it may not be uſed as a Preſervative againſt the Falling-Sickneſs, or be good for drawing and healing Wounds, as that in *Judea* is, was not experimented in his Days, nor ſince, as far as we can find. 2. The Well at *Broſley*, lately found out, which ſends forth an inflamable Vapour, of which we have given a large Account in that Place. 3. A milky Water, or Liquor at

Sheriff-

Sheriff-bales in this County, of which Mr. *George Planton* gives this Information to the Royal Society, *viz.* That in the Iron Mines there, especially in that which the country People call the White Mine, which yields the best Iron-stone; the Miners do commonly upon the breaking of a Stone, meet with a great Quantity of whitish milky Liquor or Water, inclosed in the Center of it. They sometimes find an Hogshead in one Cavity. 'Tis in Taste sweetish, but hath an Iron-like vitriolick Twang with it.

3. The Earth or Soil of this County is very fruitful, though something hilly in the South and West Parts, and yields Plenty of Wheat, Barley, and other Sorts of Grain, necessary for the Support of humane Life; by the *Severn* Side are rich and large Meadows, which yield an Abundance of Grass and Hay for the Cattle, which are chiefly fed on the Upland Pastures. The hilly Country upon the Borders of *Wales* is excellent Sheep-Pasture. But the Surface of the Earth is not more profitable for the Inhabitants, than the Treasure of its Bowels, in which are many large and almost inexhaustible Pits of Coal, which being digged up, the Inhabitants export not only into other Counties, but also foreign Parts. Here also are Mines of Iron-stone and Lime-stone at present, and in the Reign of King *Richard* II. there was (as Mr. *Cambden* tells us) a Copper-Mine, which hath been long since exhausted. There is an extraordinary Sort of Earth at *Broseley*, *Benthy*, *Pitchford*, and other adjacent Places in *Shropshire*, which deserves our peculiar Notice, *viz.* There lies over most of the Coal-Pits or Mines, a *Stratum*, or Layer of a blackish Rock or Stone, of some Thickness, which is full of Pores, and contains in it great Quantities of bituminous Matter. This Stone being brought to the Work-house, is ground to a Powder in Horse-Mills, such as are used in grinding Flints to make Glass. The Powder being made, is thrown into great Coppers of Water, and being well boiled, a bituminous Matter is separated from the stony or gritty, this last sinking to the Bottom, and the other swimming on the Top of the Water. The bituminous Substance being gathered together and evaporated, comes at length to the Consistence of Pitch, and with the Help of an Oil distilled from the same Stone, and mixed with it, is made thinner, and so becomes something like Tar, the Uses of both which Materials, either for Shipping or otherwise, these Substances are said to supply very well, nay even to go beyond, as hath been tried on several Boats for some Years; for it doth not crack as the ordinary Pitch and Tar doth, but always keeps black and soft, and so is thought to hinder the Worm from getting into the Vessels pitched therewith. There is also distilled from this Stone an Oil, which may be used for Oil of Petre or Turpentine, and hath been used by divers Persons in Aches and Pains, with Success.

The Soil of this County is found to be excellent for Potatoes, a restorative Delicacy, not much inferior to Artichokes, and propagated with little or no Pains in Tillage. A few Acres of them (so apt are they to increase) will go far in furnishing a City with Food, and the Country round. They are sold at *Bristol* Market at 4 Shillings *per* Bushel. Children of poor People will eat them raw, instead of Bread, or other Food, without any Detriment to them; but others dress them various ways, as boiling, roasting them in the Embers, cutting them in small Pieces, and baking them with fat Meat in Pies; some strengthen their Beer with them. They are all these ways strong and wholesome Nourishment, and are therefore the more to be cultivated, because they may supply the Want of Corn in Times of Famine, as they did for two Years together in *Ireland*, when their Corn failed.

4. Fire is plentifully provided for in this County, not so much by Woods and Forests, as by Pit-coals, which are here plentiful, and make Firing cheap.

Rare Plants growing wild in this County.

Gramen Juncoides lanatum; Hare's Tail-Rush, which grows near *Ellesmere* in the *Meers*, in great Abundance; 'tis the same with *Gramen plumosum Elegans*, &c.

Persicaria Siliquosa; Codded Arsemart, or, Touch-me-not, which grows on the Banks of the River *Kenlet* at *Marington*, in the Parish of *Chirbury*; as also at *Guerndee*, in the Parish of *Cherstock*, about half a Mile from the said River, among great Alder-trees in the Highway.

Rosmarinum Silvestre minus; The lesser wild Rosemary, which grows in the Moors at *Birch*, in the Parish of *Ellesmere*, plentifully, and in other Counties in boggy Places.

Cynocrambe, or *Mercurialis perennis Repens*; Dog-Mercury branched and seeded like Spinage or Mercury. We have a strange Effect of this Herb set down in the Philosophical Transactions. The Wife of one *Matthews*, who dwelt near *Shrewsbury*, gathered some Herbs, and having boiled them, fryed them with Bacon, for her own and Family's Supper, and eat them with great Pleasure; but in the Night following, about two Hours after they had been in Bed, their Children, which were three in Number, fell very sick, vomited and purged, and then fell asleep, and could not be waked for 24 Hours. Two of them then vomited, and it saved their Lives; the third slept on, and only opened its Eyes, and died. The Man and Woman slept longer than usual, but waking, were troubled, the one with such a burning in his Chin, as forced him to dip it often in Water; and the other continued sick a pretty while before she recovered; but at length grew well.

A Student in Physick having sent us an Addition of rare Plants found in this County, we take our selves obliged to subjoin them.

Lycopodium; Club-masse, found on *Stiperstone-Hills*.

Asplenium; Spleenwort, on the Walls at *Ludlow*.

Alchymilla; Lady's Mantle, near *Bishops-Castle*.

Hieracium Montanum Cicborei folio nostras; Succory leaved Mountain Hawkweed; somewhere in this County.

Helenium Elecampane; about *Church-Stoke*.

Virga aurea; Golden Rod, in the Woods near *Bishops-Castle*.

Baccharis; Ploughman's Spikenard, in the Road between *Onebury* and *Ludlow*.

Paludapium; Smallage, in *Stank-mead* near *Bishops-Castle*.

Cannabis Spuria flore eleganti; Fair flowered Nettle Hemp, very common among the Corn, in the South-West Parts.

Verbascum nigrum; Sage leaved Black-mullen, in the Road between the *Heath* and the *Fay*.

Pinquicula; Butter-wort, near *Longmont*.

Eruca Silvestris; Wild Rocket on the Walls of *Ludlow* Castle.

Persicaria siliquosa; Quick-in-Hand, at *Guern-Dee*.

Fumaria clavicolata; Climbing Fumitory, in the Warren near *Bishops-Castle*, plentifully.

Caryophillus minor repens nostras; Maiden-pinks, in the Lane from *Bishops-Castle* to *Woodbeach*.

Clymenum

Clymenum Italorum; Tutſan, or Park-Leaves, in a Wood at *Old Church-moor*, plentifully.

Aſcyron Paluſtre; Marſh St. *Peter's* Wort, by *Liddam Heath*.

Colchicum purpureum; Meadow Saffron, in *Hope-mead* by *Biſhops-Caſtle*.

Helleborine Paluſtris; Marſh Hellebore, in *Oakley* Wood.

Juncus Alpinus cum cauda Leporina; Hare's Tail-Ruſh, on *Elſmere Meers*.

Erica Bacciſera; Black-berried Heath, upon the *Stiperſtones*.

Fraxinus Bubula; Quicken-tree, upon *Mendip Hills*.

Vaccinia Rubra; Red Whorts, or Cranberries, upon *Stiperſtone* Common.

Berberis dumetorum; The Barberry-buſh, in the Hedges by the Road-ſide, from *New-Inn* to *Shrewsbury*.

Rubus Idæus; The Rasberry Buſh, by *Henley* Wood.

Erica humilis Roſmarini foliis; Wild Roſemary on the Moors near *Elſmere*.

The ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY *of this County.*

THIS County hath no Biſhop of its own, but is divided between the Biſhops of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and the Biſhop of *Hereford*; the Southern Part from the *Severn* being under the Juriſdiction of this later; and the Northern Part from the ſame River being in the Dioceſe of the former. There is but one Archdeacon for both Dioceſes, *viz.* The Archdeacon of *Shrewsbury*, or *Salop*, who hath under his Viſitation,

The Deanery of *Burford*.
The Deanery of *Clun* and *Wenlock*,
The Deanery of *Ludlow*,
The Deanery of *Pontisbury*,
The Deanery of *Sottersden*, or *Stottesden*,
} within the Dioceſe of *Hereford*.

The Deanery of *Newport*,
The Deanery of *Shrewsbury*.
} within the Dioceſe of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*.

The Monasteries of this County before the Dissolution of them, by King Henry VIII. were,

SHrewsbury, an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, dedicated to the Apostles St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*; and Mr. *Speed* from *Leland* adds St. *Melburgh*, and built by *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, who being a Person of extraordinary Devotion, not only erected and endowed amply this Abbey in the Suburbs of this City, and three other Religious Houses in *Normandy*; but towards the End of his Life, having by the Hand of *Reginald*, then Prior of *Shrewsbury*, obtained from the House of *Cluni* in *Burgundy*, the Coat of St. *Hugh*, sometime Abbot there, for himself to put on, caused himself, with the Consent of his Wife, to be shorn a Monk of this Abbey, where he remained to his Death, which happened *Anno* 1094, and was buried in the Church of the said Monastery. After his Death, *Hugh de Montgomery*, who succeeded him in his Earldom, gave several other Lands, with great Liberties and Immunities, to this Monastery, denouncing an heavy Curse upon all such as should deprive them of the one, or violate the other. He was also buried in the Cloyster of this Abbey, with great Lamentation, being slain as he was valiantly defending the County from the Invasions of the *Welsh* and *Norwegians*. The youngest Son of Earl *Roger*, was *Roger* of *Poictou* Earl of *Lancaster*. He was much enriched by the Conqueror, tho' he had nothing of his Father's Estate, and became a liberal Benefactor to this Monastery, which was of his Father's Foundation, by giving to it the Churches of *Kirkeham*, *Waleton* and *Biscopeham*; as also the Manors of *Pulton*, *Orciton* and *Biscopeham* in *Lancashire*, together with the Fishing of *Thelewell* in the same County. With this Earl the Family of *Montgomery* ended; but after them this Abbey found many Benefactors; for King *Henry* I. and his Successor King *Stephen*, gave the Monks also certain Lands, and confirmed the said Liberties in so large a Manner, that nothing could be added to them. *Ranulph de Gernon*, also Earl of *Chester*, a great Admirer of the Monastick Life, gave to this Abbey of *Shrewsbury* two Houses in *Chindred Wiche*, and as much Salt, as they could there make without Toll.

Ivo Pantulf, also gave to the Monks of St. *Peter's* of *Shrewsbury*, his Mill at *Sutton*; but the most bountiful Benefactor to this Abbey, was *Hamon de Peverel*, the eldest Son of *Ranulph de Peverel*, who being one of the Barons, *i. e.* Chief Tenants of *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, the Founder of this Abbey, did in the Time of Earl *Hugh*, the next Successor of the said *Roger*, give to the Abbot and Monks of this Abbey, and their Successors, the Tithes of all his Lordships in this County, *viz.* *Burton* under *Linn*, *Wulreton*, *Arkelon*, *Heitone*, *Wilspeland*, *Cley*, *Brugelton* and *King Cardesey*, *Crugelton* and *Selop*, *Sybil* his Wife joining with him in the said Grant. His Nephew *William de Peverel*, called *Peverel* of *Essex*, seems to have been his Heir. He confirmed his Uncle's Grant to this Abbey, not only of the Tithes above mentioned, but of the Lordships of *Wulsrington*, *Chinardesey* and *Crugelton*.

Guarine de Metz, a Branch of the House of *Loraine*, and one of the chief Counsellors to *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, was also a great Benefactor to this Abbey, for he gave to it a Part of *Bradeston*, the Town of *Tuesni*, with the Tithes of *Openton*, as also the Church and Tithes of *Beritone*; and after his Death, his Wife, for the Health of

of his Soul, bestowed on them an House in *Shrewsbury*, for this Purpose, that the Firmour thereof should find a Wax-Light to burn in the Abbey-Church there every Night throughout the Year, at the Altar of the *Holy Innocents*. *Reginald*, the Brother of this *Warine*, gave also to these Monks the Town of *Leigh*, and his Son and Heir *Hugh* gave them the Churches of St. *Oswald* and *Mutle*, with the Tithes of *Nesse* and *Scrawardine* in this County. His Son *Fulke*, who was called *Fulke Vicecomes*, gave the Lordship of *Pimlege*. *Roger de Corbet*, who held 24 Manors, most of them in *Shropshire*, of *Roger de Montgomery*, gave also to these Monks *Wentlege*, *William* and *Everard* his Son consenting thereto. At the same Time *Robert* his Brother, who held of Earl *Roger* divers other Lordships in this County, bestowed on these Monks the Church of *Nutemore*, with the Tithes of that Town, and the Tithes of *Fochebulle*, as also the Town of *Lochetone*. *Alan de Flathald* having married the Daughter and Heir of the above-mentioned *Warine* Sheriff of *Shropshire*, having in her Right the Barony of the said *Warine*, did also confirm all the Grants of his Wife's Ancestors to those Monks; and his Son *William* gave them all his Lands in *Isellum*, as also the Churches of *Opton*, *Trocheford* and *Oswestry*, with the Chapel of *Martins Chirk*, and all other Chapels belonging to those Churches, likewise half a Salt-Work in *Wiche* in *Worcestershire*; as also a Place upon *Severn* within his Forest, to contain a Floodgate, either for Fishing, or for his Mill at *Etton*, together with the Tithes of *Donham*, and four Oxgangs of Land in *Trocheford*.

Matilda de Longspe, Daughter and Heir of *Walter de Clifford*, *Walobelinus Maminot*, and divers others, of whose Benefactions we have no particular Account, were also liberal to this House, and their Gifts were all confirmed to the Monks by King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 11. So that this Abbey being one of the richest in these Parts; the Abbot had his Seat in Parliament among the Barons; and at the Dissolution the Revenues were found to amount to the yearly Value of 615 *l.* 4 *s.* 3 *d. ob.* as Mr. *Speed* out of *Leland* tells us, and *Stevens* out of *Reynerius*. By what Mistake *Dugdale* makes them no more than 132 *l.* 4 *s.* 10 *d. per Ann.* we find not, nor can it be probable, if we consider the Donations above-mentioned, and the Privilege it had of having a Parliamentary Abbot.

Our Abstract from the Monasticon *mentions no other Religious House in this Town, but this Abbey dedicated to St.* Peter *and St.* Paul; *but M.* Speed *from* Leland *gives us a Catalogue of several others, viz.*

AN Hospital dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Chad*, valued at the Dissolution at 14 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

A College dedicated to St. *Mary*, valued at the Suppression at 13 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.*

A Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, dedicated to St. *Augustine*, and built by one of the *Stafford* Family, but sets down no Revenue.

A Priory of *Carmelite* Friars, dedicated to St. *Mary*, and founded by one *Fenevile*, but of what Value it was at the Suppression, he mentions not.

A Priory of *Franciscan* Friars, dedicated to St. *Francis*, and erected by *Jeffrey* Lord *Powis*; but how endowed or valued at the Suppression, we find not.

A Priory dedicated to St. *Dominick*, and founded by one of the Family of *Charlton's*, in which the Lady *Charlton*, a Foundress, was buried. Mr. *Stevens* will have this House a *Franciscan* Monastery. Both may enjoy their Opinion.

Alberbury, a Priory of Monks of the Order of St. *Benedict*, founded by *Guarine de Meez*, one of the chief Counsellors of *Roger de Montgomery*, and having been endowed by him and his Successors, was given by *Fulco Fitz-warine* to the Monks of *Grandmont* in *Normandy*, with divers Lands, and so it

became a Cell to that Abbey. King *Henry* II. confirmed theſe Grants, *Reg.* 17. as did alſo *Thomas Corbeth* in 1262. This Houſe being alien, was given to King *Henry* V. to carry on his War with *France*, and remaining in the Crown in King *Henry* VIth's Reign; that Prince gave it to *All-Souls* College in *Oxford*, with ſome other ſmall Priories, which King *Edward* IV. upon his firſt Acceſſion to the Crown, is ſaid to have confiſcated and detained in his Hands, till the Society ſubmitted themſelves to his Dominion, and acknowledged their Fault in adhering to King *Henry* VI.

Battlefield, a Collegiate Church, erected after this Manner. King *Henry* IV. *Reg.* 11. granted to *Roger Ive*, Rector of the Chapel of St. *John Baptiſt*, at *Adbrighton Huſee*, two Acres of Ground in that Lordſhip, adjoining to *Shrewsbury*, in a Place called *Bateley-field*, being the Plain where he fought with and overcame *Henry Percy*, ſurnamed *Hotſpur*, and the Rebels with him; for building thereon a Chapel in Honour of St. *Mary Magdalene*, for a Maſter and five Chaplains, of which Maſter and Chaplains he appointed the ſaid *Roger* and his Succeſſors, Rectors of the ſaid Chapel of St. *John Baptiſt*, to be Maſters or Wardens, and *Richard Huſee* Lord of *Adbrighton*, and his Heirs, to be Patrons of the ſame, incorporating the ſaid Foundation, and freeing them from Tenths, Subſidies and all Taxes, with the Grant of a Fair to the ſaid *Roger* and his Succeſſors, to be held there yearly on the Feaſt of Saint *Mary Magdalene*.

This *Roger Ive*, by his laſt Will, dated 30 *Octob.* 1444. 24 *Hen.* VI. gave to this College three Chalices of Silver guilt, one Pax-bread of Silver gilt, two ſilver Viols, three Bells in the Steeple, three Croſſes gilt, with ſeveral Veſtments and Books for Church-Service, and divers houſhold Goods, &c. and increaſed the Stipends of every of the five Chaplains, from eight Marks to ten Marks *per Ann.* Upon Condition that they ſhould pray in a more ſpecial Manner for the Souls of King *Henry* IV. and King *Henry* V. the Founders of this College, *Richard Huſee*, the firſt Patron of the ſame, and for the Souls of all the Faithful ſlain in the Fight of *Battlefield*, and there buried. All the reſt of his Goods and Chattels he gave to the Fabrick of the ſaid College, and to the Relief of the Poor in the Hoſpital of the ſame. He alſo appointed a new Seal to be made for the College, with this Inſcription round about: *Sigillum communæ Domini Rogeri Ive, primi Magiſtri & Succeſſorum ſuorum Collegii Beatæ Mariæ Magdalenæ juxta Salop.* The Revenues of this College at the Suppreſſion, by King *Henry* VIII. were valued at 54 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d. per Ann. Dug.* 54 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d. Speed ex Leland.*

Bildwas, or *Buldwas*, a *Ciſtercian* Abbey, founded by *Roger de Clinton* Biſhop of *Cheſter*, as he is called from his Reſidence in that City, but really Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*; for our Biſhoprick of *Cheſter* was erected by King *Henry* VIII. and taken out of that Dioceſe. It was dedicated to St. *Mary*, (ſays Mr. *Speed ex Lel.*) but more truly to St. *Ceadde*; for we find that King *Stephen*, in the third Year of his Reign, *Anno Domini* 1139, gave and confirmed to God and the Church of St. *Ceadde*, and to the Abbot and Monks there, their Eſtate in like Manner as *Roger* Biſhop of *Cheſter* had given it them; and further granted them ſeveral Immunities and Privileges. This Monaſtery had in the ſucceeding Times ſeveral conſiderable Benefactors, who much enriched it, *viz.*

Hugh de Nonant, or *Nonant*, a *Norman*, Biſhop of *Coventry*, gave to theſe Monks an Inn in the City of *Litchfield*, for their Reception, when they came thither.

William Fitz-alan, who in Right of his Wife, the Daughter of *Warine*, was Baron of *Warine*, beſtowed on the Monks of *Buldwas*, his Lordſhip of *Little Buldwas*, with all his Woods of *Worceſter*, reſerving only out of them Neceſſaries for himſelf and his Tenants, with Paunage for their and his Hogs.

Robert

Robert Corbet, who lived in the Reign of King *Henry* II. gave to these Monks also his Mill at *Wentenour*, with a Messuage thereunto adjoining, as also *Hulmore*, with the whole Marsh and Upland near to it, set forth by Meses, and Bounds, and likewise his Lordship of *Ritton*. *Walter de Dunstanvill* was also a Benefactor to this House; and *Alan de Zouche* gave them the Town of *Upton* in this County, with many others. All these their Estates were confirmed to them by King *Richard* I. *Reg.* 1.

But notwithstanding this House was so well possessed of their Estates, they were afterwards entangled in this Manner: *Henry Abbot* of this House, granted to *Hamon de Benthale*, in Consideration that his Mother was burdened with many Children, and at her Instance, a certain Allowance and Stipend out of this Monastery, for the Term of his Life; which afterwards, in the 11th of King *Edward* II. in Consideration of a certain Sum of Money in Hand paid to him by *John* then Abbot, the Successor of *Henry*, the said *Hamond* did release and quit-claim. Also in the Year 1287, *Henry de Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, and Constable of *Chester*, confirmed an Exchange made between the Monks of this House and those of *Crokesden*, *viz.* of *Caldon-Grange* in the County of *Stafford*, (being of his Fee) for certain Lands in *Edwiny* in this County. This Monastery at the Dissolution, was valued at 110 *l.* 19 *s.* 3 *d. per Ann. Dugd.* 129 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d. Speed ex Lel. Godw. de præs.*

N. B. This Monastery was originally of the Order of *Savigni*; but was in or about the Year 1140, given by Abbot *Serlo de Valbodon*, to St. *Bernard*, to be incorporated into the Body of the *Cistercians*, which St. *Bernard* effected by repairing to the Council of *Rheims*, by presenting the Abbots *Serlo* and *Osmond* to Pope *Eugenius* III. who admitted them into the General Chapter of the *Cistercians*; and from that Time these Monks have been ranked among that Order.

Brewood, a Monastery mentioned by Mr. *Speed* from *Leland*; but nothing said of its Dedication, or Founder, but only that at the Suppression of the Abbies, it was valued at 31 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.* Mr. *Dugdale* places it in *Staffordshire*.

Bromfield, or *Brumfield*, a *Benedictine* Monastery, of which we find, that *Anno* 1155, the Canons of it, by the Authority and Concurrence of *Theobald* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, did give their Church to the Abbey of St. *Peter's* at *Gloucester*; and that King *Henry* II. much about the same Time, confirmed all the Estates belonging to it, under the Title of the Church of St. *Mary* of *Bromfield*, to the Prior and Monks there serving God, to hold of him and his Heirs in perpetual Alms. King *Henry* III. made the like Confirmation to it. The Revenues of it at the Suppression, were valued at 87 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

Bridgenorth, wherein were anciently divers Religious Houses; but we find only an Hospital in the *Monasticon*, and therefore shall depend upon the Relation of the Gentleman above-mentioned, who gives us this Account of them, which he owns to be imperfect; but the best he could gather, *viz.* There was adjoining to the Church-yard of St. *Leonard's* (which was a Chantry) a large Edifice, called

A College, supposed to be an Habitation for such Priests and Monks as were to pray for departed Souls, by performing the Popish *Obits* and *Dirges*, *&c.* It was destroyed by Fire, when the Town was burnt, together with the Church of St. *Leonard*. Upon the West Bank of the River *Severn*, in a rich Soil, is an old Building, called

The Friars, being in the Times of Popery a Convent of *Franciscans*, or Minor Friars, and was doubtless much larger than now it appears, there being some plain Marks of its ancient Magnificence yet visible; for in the Court or Yard thereof are Vaults under Ground, which run parallel to the House for some Space, and extend themselves several Ways, but how far in some Places, is not known. The End of one of those sub-

ſubterraneous Paſſages was lately diſcovered. It reſembled the Hearth of a Chimney, with Seats on each Side of it, without any Appearance of a Funnel. In it were found Jars, and other earthen Veſſels. The Height of this Cavity was ſuch, that a Man of an ordinary Stature might walk in it almoſt upright. It was walled on both Sides, and arched with Stone on the Top, and paved at the Bottom. What was the Intent, Deſign and Uſe of them, is not yet diſcovered. There was alſo here another

Religious Houſe dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, ſituate in the *Middle-ſtreet* in the High Town; and another dedicated to

St. *John Baptiſt*, ſtanding in the Lower Town, in the Street that is ſtill denominated from it. There is a ſtately new Houſe lately erected in the Place where the Monaſtery ſtood, and yet bears the Title of St. *John's*. There is alſo another ancient Structure at the South End of the Lower Town, called

St. *James's*, becauſe it was dedicated to that Saint. It is ſaid, that before the Act of Diſſolution, this Houſe was a Lazaret, or Hoſpital for Lepers.

An Hoſpital, of which it was found by Inquiſition, taken the 14 *Edw.* IV. That *Radulfe le Strange* founded, and endowed it in Honour of the Bleſſed Trinity, the Virgin *Mary*, and St. *John Baptiſt*. *Ankaret*, the Daughter and Heir of *John le Strange* of *Blackmere*, marrying to *Richard* Lord *Talbot*, brought the Patronage of this Hoſpital into that Family, and *John Talbot*, the firſt Earl of *Shrewsbury*, being lineally deſcended from the Family of the *Le Stranges*, was a conſiderable Benefactor to it. It was at the ſame Time further found, that the Name of the *Cuſtos* of this Hoſpital had been in Proceſs of Time changed into that of Prior. At the Diſſolution it was valued at 4*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* *per Ann. Dug. Speed.*

Chirbury, a Monaſtery of *Benedictine* Monks, who were firſt planted at *Snede*, in the Hundred of *Clun* in this County, but were afterward removed from thence to this Place; by whom or for what Reaſons it doth not appear; but this Town being found more inconvenient than the former, King *Edward* I. in the 9th Year of his Reign, removed them back again to *Snede*, where they remained till they were ſuppreſſed; but when that was, is not known.

Farendon, a Monaſtery in this County, reckoned by Mr. *Holinſhed*, among the good Works of King *John*, to have been built by him, as were the Abbies of *Hales* above-mentioned, *Beaulieu*, &c.

Haghmond, or *Haughmond*, a Monaſtery of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*, dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *John* the Evangeliſt, and founded 1 *Hen.* I. by *William Fitz-alan* of *Clun*, on which Account he had afterwards a Grant of the Patronage thereof, in all Vacancies made to him by King *Henry* II. at the Inſtance and Deſire of *Alured*, then Abbot of this Houſe. The Family of *Says* of *Riccards-Caſtle* were great Benefactors to this Priory; for *Oſbert de Say* gave to the Canons here his Mill at *Wichbald*, and his Brother and Heir *Hugh de Say* confirmed to the ſaid Canons, one Yard-land lying in a Place called *Wydebroke*, within his Lordſhip of *Riccardi-Caſtle*; and moreover gave to them his Mill at *Rocheford*, with the Toll thereof.

Walter Lord *Clifford*, called the Son of *Richard de Ponce*, gave alſo to theſe Canons of *Haghmon*, his Mills at *Tamedbury*, and certain Lands in *Sinetune*, to which *Walter* his Son and Heir added his Mills at *Culmitune* and *Sinetune*, for the Maintenance of their Kitchin, with one Yard-land in *Sinetune*, and a Meſſuage belonging to the Mills there. *Robert de Clifford* alſo gave to theſe Monks, 14 *Edw.* III. the Moiety of the Hamlet of *Winderton* in *Warwickſhire*; and *Ralph le Strange* gave them the Patronage of his Chapel at *Crockin*. All theſe Lands and Revenues given by ſeveral Benefactors, King *Edward*, in the 13th Year of his Reign, confirmed to the Church of St. *John* the Evangeliſt of *Haghmon*, and the

the Canons there. Several of the *Welsh Princes* were among the Benefactors of this House, but we have not the Particulars.

In the Reign of King *Henry* V. *Anno* 3. *Ralph*, then Abbot of this House, and his Convent, at the Instance of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, granted to *Robert Lee* one Corody for Life; he being with the said Abbot, as his Squire with a Boy and two Horses, was to have Meat and Drink for himself, Boy and Horses, as others of the Abbots Squires in Times past were wont to have, during such Time as the said *Robert* shall please to abide in the said Monastery, and so for Apparel.

In the Time of King *Henry* VI. *Thomas Holden*, Esq; granted to the Prior of the Holy Trinity of *London*, and his Successors, in the Behalf of the whole Order of Canons Regular, one Messuage and Garden in the Parish of St. *Peter* and St. *Michael*, near the *North-gate* in *Oxford*, for a College for those of that Order to study in. *Richard* Bishop of *Coventry* granted to this Monastery of *Hagbman*, that the *Sacristan* under the Abbot might baptize as well *Jews* as Children in the Monastery, and might use Parochial Rights within the same. *Nicholas*, Abbot of this House, in the Year 1332, allotted certain Revenues for the Maintenance of the Kitchin, and for twenty Hogs yearly for the Bacon of the House.

Richard Burnell, Abbot in the Year 1459, made certain Ordinances relating to the Offices of the Prior and Sub-Prior, whereby their Privileges and Precedences were settled, *&c.* Pope *Alexander* III. granted to this House, and the Canons serving God there, divers Liberties and Advantages, as not to pay Tithes of the Land and Cattle of their own Possessions, to have (*liberam Sepulturam*) a free Burial-place, to present Clerks to the Parochial Churches, which they held, yet to account to the House for their Profits; to celebrate divine Offices privately in the Time of a General Interdict, to pay no Tithes of their Mills or Meadows, unless the Usage had been otherwise, *&c.* Pope *Boniface* IX. granted Indulgences to those who should visit this Church of *Hagmon* in certain Days in the Year, being truly penitent, and confessed. This House at the Dissolution was valued at 259*l.* 8*s.* 2*d. ob. per Ann. Dug.* 294*l.* 12*s.* 9*d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

Hales, or *Hales-Owen*, a Monastery of the Order of *Præmonstratenses*, founded after this Manner. The Manor and Advowson of the Church of *Hales* was given by King *John*, *Reg.* 16. to *Peter de Rupibus* Bishop of *Winchester*, for the erecting of a Religious House upon it, which was acordingly performed by the Bishop, and the Manor settled upon it. King *Henry* III. confirmed the whole; and *Roger* Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, in the Year 1248, appropriated the Church of *Walesbale* to this Abbey, after the Death of one *Vincent*, then Rector of that Church, saving out of the same a Vicarage of thirteen Marks, to be assigned to a Vicar with all Obventions, *&c.*

In the Year 1270, *Godfrey* Bishop of *Worcester*, made a Settlement between the Abbot of *Hales*, and the perpetual Vicar of the Parish Church there, *viz.* That the said Vicar shall have and receive from the Abbot ten Marks yearly, an House with Out-houses, Orchard, Garden, and Vesture of the Church-yard; and that the Canons should find another Priest (*Presbyterum secundarium*) to be under the Vicar, and to bear all ordinary and extraordinary Charges.

Joan de Botetourt, Widow of *Thomas Botetourt*, and one of the Sisters and Coheirs of *John de Someri* Baron *Dudley*, gave the Manor of *Werveley*, or *Wely*, in the County of *Worcester*, to the Canons of this House, to found certain Chantries, and perform some Alms-deeds, according to the Tenure of an Indenture made between the Abbot of this House and her. She died soon after; but her Son and Heir *John de Botetourt*, as if he inherited her pious Disposition as well as Estate, gave the Advowsons

of the Churches of *Clent* and *Rowley*, with the Chapels thereunto belonging, unto the said Canons of *Hales*. *John de Hampton* also gave some Lands to this House. *Wolston* Bishop of *Worcester*, appropriated to this Abbey the above-mentioned Church or Chapel of *Rowley*, reserving to the perpetual Vicar, who shall have the Cure of Souls there, a Revenue of ten Pounds *per Ann. viz.* a Messuage and Curtelage on the South Side of the Church-yard, with the Tithes of Calves and Lambs, &c. and all small Tithes, (except of the Lands belonging to the Monastery) Mortuaries, the Herbage and Trees of the Church-yard, and all the Alterage.

Sir *Hugh Burnell*, Governor of the Castle of *Bridgenorth*, and one of the Favourites of King *Richard* II. by his Testament, dated 2 *Octob.* 1417. 5 *Hen.* V. bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Quire of this Abbey of *Hales*, under a fair Tomb of Alabaster, (which he had before prepared) near the Body of *Joyce* his Wife, appointing his Funeral to be honourably solemnized, his Debts paid, Servants rewarded, &c. This Monastery at the Dissolution was valued at 280 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d. ob. per Ann. Dugd.* 337 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d. ob. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

Lilleshal, a Church dedicated to St. *Alcmond*, and in old Time had in great Veneration. It is said to have been founded by *Ædelfleda*, Queen of the *Mercians*; but it was much enlarged and endowed with ten Prebends, by King *Edgar*, who descended of the same Lineage with the said *Alcmund*. In the Reign, and by and with the Consent of King *Stephen*, *Richard Beaumeys*, Dean of this Church, gave it over to the Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, who came from St. *Peter's* at *Dorchester*, which Monastery was then new built, and dedicated to the ever Blessed Virgin *Mary*. *Alan de Zouche*, the Lady *Hillaria de Trussebut*, &c. were great Benefactors to this House, and the former of them having the Patronage of it, left it to his Daughter *Maud*, who marrying *Robert de Holland* carried it into his Family, King *Henry* III. confirmed their Estates. *Edelina*, the Daughter of *Durand* the Priest, gave two Messuages, with the Appertinances in *Newborough*, to this House; and *Robert de Wudschot*, all his Land in *Sakerlaw*, and *Millisent* his Widow, a Yard-land in *Horselaw*, in pure and perpetual Alms.

Gilbert de Cunodore, endeavouring to defraud these Canons of one of their Prebends, was excommunicated, till at last he was prevailed with to restore it, and to do Penance for his Fault, receiving from every Canon of this Church a publick Discipline and Correction. In the Time of *Roger* Bishop of *Coventry*, and Pope *Eugenius*, the Secular Canons or Prebendaries were changed into Regulars. In the Year 1405, the Canons of this House obtained of the Pope's Nuncio in *England*, the Appropriation of the Parish-Church of *Hulme*, their Petition setting forth, that they could make nothing of their Rents and Possessions, by Reason of the Wars with *Wales*, and by Reason of their Situation upon the military Way, called *Watling-street*; for they were impoverished by the continual Conflux of Guests and Travellers, who eat up their Provisions, &c. This Monastery was surrendred to King *Henry* VIII. by *Robert Watson*, the last Abbot, who had a Pension of 50 *l. per Ann.* settled on him for his Life, being valued at the Dissolution at 229 *l.* 3 *s.* 0 *d. per Ann.* 327 *l.* 10 *s.* 0 *d. per Ann.*

Ludlow, Mr. *Speed* out of *Leland* mentions a Priory of *White* Friars (*Speed ex Lel.*) dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, founded by Sir *Lawrence Ludlow*, Knt. *Anno* 1349, 24 *Edw.* III. and another of *Augustine* Friars, dedicated to St. *Augustine*, to which *Edmund de Pontibus* or *Bridgman*, was a Benefactor; but we have no other Account of them, nor any other Religious Houses in this Town, except

An Hospital, dedicated to St. *John Baptist*, situate near the Bridge, founded by *Peter Undergod*, and by him endowed with divers Lands, &c. for the Maintenance

tenance of certain religious Brethren, and for the Sustenance of poor and infirm People. He also granted to the Brothers, that after his Decease they might freely choose one of themselves to be their Master or *Custos*; and as often as Occasion should be, the Master or *Custos* to admit the Brothers, and both of them the Poor, &c. which Lands, &c. so given as is abovesaid, were confirmed by *Walter de Lacy* the chief Lord of the Fee, and by King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 5. This Hospital at the Dissolution was valued at 17 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d. per Ann. Dugd. Speed ex Lel.*

Newport, a Collegiate Church, erected by *Thomas Draper* in this Town, after this Manner: King *Henry* VI. in the 20th Year of his Reign, licensed the said *Thomas Draper* to purchase and receive from the Abbot and Convent of St. *Peter* at *Shrewsbury*, the Parish-Church of *Newport*, and therein to found and erect a College for one *Custos*, a Prieft, and four Chaplains, whom, by the Name of the *Custos* and Chaplains of St. *Mary-College* of *Newport*, he incorporated, with a Licence to endow the same with Lands, &c. of the Value of ten Pounds *per Ann.* and appropriate the Parish-Church to the same, provided that the *Custos* for the Time being take upon him the Cure of Souls and minister all and singular the Sacraments to the Parishioners, &c.

Ratlingcope, or *Ratlinghope*, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, dedicated to St. *Giles*; but who was the Founder, and what Endowments it had, we can't discover. All that we find of it is, That *Lewelin* Prince of *North-Wales*, granted his Letters of Protection to the Canons of this House, to exempt them and theirs from all Rapine and Depredations, or any other Molestation from the bordering *Welch*; and this was done on the Account of one *Walter Corbet*, a Canon of this House, his Kinsman.

Tonge, a Collegiate Church thus founded: King *Henry* IV. *Reg.* 12. for the Sum of forty Pounds paid into the Hanaper, granted his Licence to *Isabel* the Widow of *Fulke de Penbrugge Chivalier*, and others, to purchase of the Abbot and Convent of the Abbey of *Shrewsbury*, the Advowson of the Church of St. *Bartholomew* at *Tonge*, and to erect and change the same into a College of five Chaplains, of which one should be the *Custos*; and to endow the same with Lands and Churches, for the Maintenance of the said *Custos* and Chaplains, and thirteen poor People, more or less, whom he incorporated, &c. settling the Patronage of the said College on *Richard de Penbrugge*, in special Tail, with diverse Remainders over.

King *Henry* V. in the 3d Year of his Reign, setting forth, that by an Act made in the Parliament late held at *Leicester*, all the alien Priories of his Kingdom were given to him and his Heirs, granted to the *Custos* and Chaplains of this College the Priory of *Lapley* in *Staffordshire*, and all the Revenues thereunto appertaining, being heretofore Part of the Possessions of the Abbey of S. *Remigius* at *Rheimes* in *Champeigne* in *France*, provided that the Vicarage of the Church of *Lapley* be sufficiently endowed, and a competent Sum allowed to the Poor of the Parish, according to that Statute. The Revenues at the Dissolution were valued at 22 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d. per Ann. Dugd. Speed ex Lel.*

Wenlock, or *Wendlock*, was most anciently a Nunnery, in which S. *Milburga*, Niece of *Wilphere* King of *Mercia*, lived and died the Abbess with the Reputation of great Sanctity. This House being totally decayed and ruined, *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, erected in its Place a Monastery for the Monks of *Cluni*, an Order which he much respected. The Church he dedicated to S. *Milburgh*. The Benefactors to this Monastery were, 1. *Jeffrey de Say*, who by and with the Consent of *Alice Cheney* his Wife, gave to the Prior and Convent of this House, all his Manor of *Dodington* or *Dudington* in this County, with all its Appertinances, which Grant King *Henry* II. by two Charters, and

King *Henry* III. by one, confirmed to the ſaid Convent. 2. *William Mittleton* and *Adam Fitz-williams*, Clerk of *Mittleton*, reſigned to the Prior and Convent of this Houſe two Yard-lands, which their Anceſtors had unjuſtly detained from them. 3. *Iſabel de Say*, Wife of *William Fitz-alan*, Earl *Arundel*, was alſo a Benefactreſs, but we find not the Particulars. 4. *William de Boterell*, and *Iſabella* his Wife, gave the Church of S. *George* of *Clun* to theſe Monks, by which Donations the Revenues of this Houſe were ſo much increaſed, that at the Diſſolution they were valued at 401 *l.* 1 *s.* 7 *d.* ¼ *per Ann. Dugd.* 434 *l.* 0 *s.* 1 *d.* ¼ *per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

Wombrigge, a Monaſtery of Canons Regular of S. *Auguſtine*, founded by *William Fitz-alan* of *Clun*, who dedicated it to God, S. *Mary* and St. *Leonard*. Many were the Benefactors to this Priory, among whom were the Lords of *Cherinton*, who gave divers Lands and Revenues in that Town to it. All the Poſſeſſions of theſe Canons, with divers Liberties to them granted by their ſeveral Benefactors, were recited and confirmed by King *Edw.* II. *Anno Reg.* 12. The Revenues at the Diſſolution were valued at 65 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann. Dugd.* 72 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

The MARTYRS *of this County are,*

William Thorpe, who having for 20 Years and more travelled up and down the Nation propagating the Goſpel-Doctines, then lately received by *John Wickliffe*, and among other Places, where he chiefly abode, preached much at *Shrewsbury*, was at length apprehended and impriſoned by Archbiſhop *Arundel* at *Saltwood-Caſtle* in *Kent*, where having remained ſome Time, the Archbiſhop having no particular Charge againſt him, and but a Suſpicion of Hereſy, offered him his Liberty, 'If he would ſwear to him to forſake 'all the Opinions which the Sect 'of the *Lollards* held, and hereafter 'neither privily nor openly hold or 'teach any ſuch Opinion, nor favour 'any Man or Woman, young or old, 'that holdeth them, but to the beſt of 'his Knowledge and Power ſhall with-'ſtand ſuch Diſturbers of Holy Church 'in every Dioceſe where he ſhould 'come, and them that will not leave 'their falſe and damnable Opinions, 'he will make known their Names to 'the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, in which 'they are, or his Miniſters, and more-'over ſhall preach no more, till he 'ſhould underſtand by good Witneſs 'that he had utterly abandoned his he-'retical Opinions and Doctrines, which 'he had before held and taught. *William Thorpe* anſwered to this Propoſal, *That if he ſhould conſent to it, he ſhould do a Thing unlawful and deem himſelf accurſed, by becoming an Appealer and a Spy for every Biſhop, and be the Cauſe of the Death both of Men and Women both ghoſtly and bodily: for many of both Sexes that ſtand now in the Way of Salvation, if he ſhould inform of them to the Biſhop and his mercileſs Miniſters, would forſake the Ways of Truth to avoid the Troubles and Perſecutions which they would lay upon them to conſtrain their Conſent to their Doctrines.* This Anſwer provoked the Archbiſhop ſo much, that he told him, that he was not willing to leave his old Errors he ſaw, and therefore added, That he ſhould quickly either conſent to his Ordinance, and ſubmit to his Decrees, or elſe by S. *Thomas* he ſhould be degraded, and follow his Fellow (*William Sautrey*, a little before mar-

martyr'd) into *Smithfield*. *William Thorp*, after ſome further Diſcourſe with the Archbiſhop, who was impatient for a direct Anſwer, ſaid, *I tell you at one Word, I dare not for the Dread of God, ſubmit to you after the Tenure and Sentence that you have rehearſed above to me.*

The Archbiſhop having thus dealt with *William Thorp*, according to St. *Paul's* Adviſe, (as he ſpeaks) *If it may be, as much as in us is, we ought to have Peace with all Men*; and not prevailing, came to a more cloſe Accuſation of him, and produced a Certificate ſent to him from *Shrewsbury*, under the Bailiff's Seal, witneſſing his Errors and Hereſies to this Effect:

'The third *Sunday* after *Eaſter*, in 'the Year of our Lord, One Thou- 'ſand Four Hundred and Seven, *Wil-* 'liam *Thorp* came into the Town of 'Shrewsbury, and through Leave grant- 'ed unto him to preach, he ſaid open- 'ly in St. *Chad's* Church in his Sermon, 'That the Sacraments of the Altar af- 'ter the Conſecration was material 'Bread; And that Images ſhould in no 'wiſe be worſhipped; And that Men 'ſhould nor go on Pilgrimages; And 'that Prieſts have no Title to Tithes; 'And that it is not lawful for to ſwear 'in any wiſe.

William Thorp having heard the Certificate read, anſwered, *That he never preached or taught ſo either openly or privily*; but the Archbiſhop replied, *That he would give Credence to thoſe worſhipful Men of* Shrewsbury, *who had witneſſed thoſe Things under their Seals; and further, becauſe thou haſt troubled the Commonalty of their Town with thy Doctrine, have prayed us, that if thou ſhalt be made to ſuffer* (as thou art worthy) *open* Joureſſe (*a Recantation*) *for thine Hereſies, it may be done among them, that ſuch as thou haſt perverted, may through Fear of the like Sufferings be reconciled again to the Unity of the Church, and ſuch as ſtand in the true Faith of Holy Church, may be thereby better eſtabliſhed therein. And by my Chriſt* (ſays the Archbiſhop) *this hearty Prayer and fervent Requeſt ſhall be thought on.*

Upon this Denial of *William Thorp*, it was moved by the Doctors then preſent, that the Archbiſhop ſhould appoſe and examine him in all the Points that were certified againſt him, that they might hear his Anſwers from his own Mouth, and be Witneſſes of them; whereupon the Archbiſhop taking the Certification in his Hand, ſaid, *Thou preacheſt openly at St.* Chad's, *That the Sacrament of the Altar was material Bread after the Conſecration; what ſayſt thou! Reſteth there after the Conſecration in the Hoſt material Bread, or no? W. Thorp* anſwered with a Proteſtation, *I believe, that Jeſus Chriſt, the Night before he ſuffered, took Bread, bleſſed it, and brake it, and gave it to his Diſciples, ſaying,* Take, eat, this is my Body; *and this is, and ought to be all Mens Belief, and in this Belief I purpoſe to live and die, acknowledging that the worſhipful Sacrament of the Altar is the Sacrament of Chriſt's Fleſh and Blood in Form of Bread and Wine.* But replied the Archbiſhop, *The Church hath determined, That there abideth no Subſtance of Bread after the Conſecration in the Sacrament of the Altar, and believeſt thou not this Ordinance of the Church? What ſay the Doctors of this Sacrament? W. Thorp* replied, *The Ordinances of Men muſt not be put into our Belief; yet we refuſe not the Judgment of thoſe Pillars of the Church, ſuch as* 1. *St.* Paul, *who calleth the Sacrament the Bread which we break.* 2. *St.* Auſtin, *who ſaith, that in the Sacrament the Thing which is ſeen is bread, but Mens Faith makes it Chriſt's Body. And* 3. Fulgentius *ſaith, That as it is an Error to ſay, That Chriſt is very Man, and not very God: or on the contrary, very God, and not very Man; ſo is it alſo an Error to ſay, The Sacrament is but a Subſtance* (i. e. *Bread and not Chriſt's Body, or Chriſt's Body and not Bread.*) *Laſtly, In the Canon of the Maſs the Sacrament is called Holy Bread. And thus the Church held for a thouſand Years after Chriſt. This is, and ſhall always be my Belief; do with me, God, what thou wilt.*

Well well, said the Archbiſhop, *thou ſhalt ſay otherwiſe before I leave thee. But what ſayſt thou to the ſecond Point alledged againſt thee by the worthy Men of* Shrewſbury, *that thou preachedſt there, that Images ought not to be worſhipped in any wiſe.* *W. Thorp* replied, *That ſince every Thing that God made was very good, they are all praiſable and worſhipful for the End that God made them, and eſpecially Man, who was created in God's likeneſs; but the carving, caſting and painting of Imagery made with Man's Hands, tho' much accepted and ordained by Man, ought not to be worſhipped in Form, or in the Likeneſs of Man's Craft.* The Archbiſhop anſwered, *I grant that no Body ought to do Worſhip to any ſuch Images for themſelves; but a Crucifix ought to be worſhipped for the Paſſion of Chriſt that is painted thereon, and ſo brought to Mens Minds; and that the Images of the bleſſed Trinity, the Virgin* Mary, *Chriſt's Mother, and other Saints, ought to be worſhipped, as King's Letters are reſpected by pulling off the Cap to them.* *William Thorp* replied, *That ſuch temporal Uſages may be done without Sin; but this authorizeth us not to worſhip Images, ſince* Moſes, David, Solomon *and* Baruch *do ſo plainly forbid the worſhipping of Images.* The Archbiſhop anſwered, *Under the Law before Chriſt became Man, there was no Likeneſs of the Trinity, or any Perſon of it; but ſince Chriſt's Incarnation 'tis lawful to have Images to ſhew his Manhood; and 'tis well done to paint the Trinity in Images, becauſe it is a great Moving of the Devotion of Men, to ſee them as well as the other Images of Saints.* To which *W. Thorp* anſwered, *Certainly if the wonderful working of God, and the holy Lives and Doctrines of Chriſt, his Apoſtles and Prophets, were made known to the People by the holy Living and Teaching of the Prieſt, they would be ſufficient Books to know God by, and his Saints, without Images made by Mens Hands.* The Archbiſhop then appealed as it were to him, and asked him, *If he could think it decent to go into a Church and ſee no Image there?* To which *W. Thorp* replied, *They that go to a Church to pray devoutly to God, may be the more fervent in Mind, when they ſee nothing to draw away their Senſes; and ſince Chriſt bleſſed them that believed in him, and yet had never ſeen him, it is better for all Men, through hearing and believing his Word, to know and obey God's Will, than ſeek Inſtruction by Images made with Mens Hands; and on this Account St.* Gregory *the Great, commended a Biſhop for forbidding Images to be worſhipped.* The Archbiſhop ſomething heated by this Anſwer, ſaid, *Since by the Rood at the North-door of St.* Paul's London, *at the Images of our Lady at* Walſingham, *and of many other Saints in divers Places in* England, *many great and praiſable Miracles are done, ſhould not the Images of ſuch holy Saints be worſhipped?* To this *William Thorp* replied, *That there is no ſuch Virtue in any Image that it ſhould be therefore worſhipped; and that he was certain that there is no Miracle done of God, that Images ſhould be worſhipped; and therefore as he preached at* Shrewsbury, *ſo he did then declare, That no Body ſhould truſt to an Image, nor vow, kneel, bow, pray, or offer any Thing to them, nor kiſs and incenſe them, but rather deſtroy them, as* Hezekias *did the Brazen Serpent. And as to the Miracles wrought by them, if we mind what St.* Auguſtine, *St.* Gregory, *St.* Chryſoſtome, *and other great Doctors of the Church, have written concerning them; it is to be feared, that for the Infidelity of Men and Women, the Devil hath great Power to work many of (if not all) the Miracles done in thoſe Places at this preſent Time; for the Word of God is ſufficient for Man's Salvation, and none but a wicked and adulterous Generation ſeeks after Signs.*

Here the Archbiſhop paſſed to the next Accuſation brought againſt him in the Certificate, and ſaid, *How ſayſt thou to this Doctrine preached by thee, That Pilgrimages are not lawful, and that thoſe Men and Women that go on Pilgrimages to* Canterbury, Beverley, Walſingham, *&c. are accurſed, and fooliſhly ſpend their Goods in Waſte.* To this *William Thorpe* pleaded, *That he never ſaid that no Pilgrimage is lawful, for there is a true Pilgrimage of Men travelling thro' this World toward the Place of Bliſs in Heaven, buſying themſelves to know truly and keep the Commands of God, walking in the Ways of Righteouſneſs,*

ness, hating and avoiding the By-paths of Sin, and loving and practising the Cardinal Virtues and all the Branches of them: This is a good Pilgrimage; but as he said at Shrewsbury, *so he said now, That such as have fleshly Wills, and travelling far in their Bodies, spend much Money to seek and visit the Bones and Images of this and that Saint, are neither acceptable to God nor any Saint, but waste blamefully those Goods in vain Pilgrimages, with which they should do Works of Mercy according to God's Command, to poor and needy Men and Women.*

The next Charge the *Shrewsbury* Men brought against him was, *That he preached, That Priests have no Title to Tithes*, which *W. Thorp* deny'd, yet own'd, that being consulted by a certain Person about the Payment of Tithes in the Prison, he referred him to some more judicious Clerk; but when he would not depart without his Answer, he said, *In the Old Law, which ended at Christ's Resurrection, God commanded Tithes to be given to the* Levites, *but in the new Law neither Christ nor any of his Apostles took Tithes of the People, nor commanded the People to pay Tithes to Deacons or Priests. Christ and his Apostles lived of the pure Alms of the People, and after Christ's Ascension they travelled with their Hands to get a Livelihood. St.* Paul *indeed saith,* That they that preach the Gospel shall live of the Gospel; *but presently adds, that he used not that Power. Did Priests live virtuously and preach constantly, taking no Tithes, Offerings or other Duties, the People would give them a sufficient Livelihood. Christ and his Apostles lived by the pure Alms of the People, and the Disciple ought to be as his Master, and not above him.*

After this some moved the Archbishop to desist from talking with him, as being without Hopes of doing good upon him; but the Archbishop replied, that there was one Point more certified against him, and he would hear what he could say to it, *viz. That it is not lawful to swear in any Case. What sayst thou to it? William Thorp* answered, *That he never taught so openly in any Place, but that he preached in* Shrewsbury, *and so now said, That by the Authority of Christ and St.* James, *and the Testimony of divers Saints and Doctors, It is not lawful in any Case to swear by any Creature, nor in any Case, if that without an Oath in any wise he that is charged to swear may excuse himself to them, that have Power to compel him to swear, even in lawful Things; but if a Man can't excuse himself without an Oath to them that have Power to compel him to swear, then he ought to swear only by God, taking him only, who is Truth it self, to be a Witness of his Truth. To swear upon a Book is to swear by Creatures; and therefore St.* Chrysostome *blames them greatly that bring forth a Book to swear upon, and charges Clerks not to constrain any Body to swear whether truly or falsely; for he saith, 'tis a Sin to swear well,* i. e. *to swear to the Truth, when in any Manner a Man may excuse himself without an Oath.* Other Discourses passed at this Examination by the Archbishop, but all concluded with this Question, *Wilt thou submit to the Ordinance of Holy Church, or no?* But he promising it no further than was agreeable to God's Law, his Submission was rejected, and he was remanded to Prison. What became of him afterwards, is not known: It is not found that he was burned. It is most probable, that being committed to Prison, he was either secretly made away, or died of Sickness and hard Usage.

William Glover, who tho' he escaped the Hands of the Papists during his Life, may be properly enough reputed a Martyr after his Death. He died at *Wemm* in this County; and being brought to the Parish-Church there to be buried, one *Bernard*, who was then the Curate, and so continued, when Mr. *Fox* wrote this Part of his Martyrology, would not suffer his Body to be interred, but rode to the then Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, Dr. *Ralph Baines*, to certify him of the Matter, and take his Order, and advise what he should do. In the mean Time the Body lying unburied a whole Day; One *Richard Morrice* a Taylor in the Night-time, attempted to bury him, but was hindred by one *John Tl*or-

lis.

In and others, from ſo doing, ſo that the Corpſe lay above Ground without Sepulture two Days and a Night, till *Bernard* the Curate returned with the Biſhop's Letter, directed to the Pariſh of *Wem*, to this Effect: 'That he underſtanding that one *Glover*, an Heretick, was dead in the Pariſh of *Wem*, which *Glover*, for all the Time of his being in this Country, hath been known for a Rebel againſt our Holy Faith and Religion, a Contemner of the Holy Sacraments and Ceremonies uſed in Holy Church, and hath ſeparated himſelf from the Communion of all good Chriſtian Men, and never required to be reconciled to our Mother Holy Church, and in his laſt Days did not call for his ghoſtly Father, but died without all Rites belonging to a Chriſtian Man. I thought it good not only to command the Curate of *Wem*, that he ſhould not be buried in Chriſtian Man's Burial, but alſo will and command all the Pariſh of *Wem*, that no Man procure, help, or ſpeak to have him buried in Holy Ground, but eſpecially the Churchwardens, to aſſiſt the Curate in hindring and letting that he be not buried neither in the Church or Churchyard. And I alſo charge thoſe that brought the Body to the Place, to carry it away again at their own Charge, as they will anſwer it at their Peril. At *Eccleſch 6 Sept.* 1558." By Virtue of this Letter, thoſe Perſons who had brought the Corps to be buried, were forced at their own Charge to carry it back again, and becauſe it was ſo corrupted, and ſmelt ſo ſtrong, that no Man could come near it, they were fain to draw it with Horſes into a Broom-field, and there bury it.

Edward Burton, Eſq; being alſo in theſe Days accounted an Heretick, was denied Chriſtian Burial by the Curate of St. *Chad's* Church at *Shrewsbury*, where by his Will he had ordered his Body to be buried; whereupon his Friends were forced to bring back his Body and bury it in his own Garden, as we have already related in *Longnor*.

Oliver Richardine, of the Pariſh of *Whitchurch*, in this County, was burned at *Hartford Weſt*, Sir *John Igoe* being Sheriff at the ſame Time, which ſeemeth to have been about the later End of King *Henry* VIIIth's Reign.

Sufferers for their Loyalty and the Epiſcopal Government, in the late rebellious Times, may be juſtly ranked here.

DR. *William Higgins*, Archdeacon of *Derby*, and Rector of *Stoke* upon *Tern*, he being a Chaunter in the Cathedral of *Litchfield*, was driven by the Lord *Brooke's* Forces from his Dwelling there, to the King's Army for Safeguard, and being taken Priſoner after *Edgehill* Fight, was kept cloſe in Priſon at *Coventry* a quarter of a Year, till he purchaſed his Releaſe dear; but ſoon after, all his Preferments, Goods and Books were ſeized, except *Stoke* Parſonage, where he was ſuffered only to keep a Curate, and take ſome Profit from it; but that alſo was ſoon taken from him, and he and his Family, a Wife and Children, forced to depend upon the Charity of a Cottager and ſome mean Perſons. At length he was ordered Fifths to be paid him *out of his* ſequeſter'd

sequester'd Living, but could obtain but 15 *l. per Ann.* which was not a seventh Part; yet on this by teaching School he procured a Subsistance for his Family, till the Lieutenant General of the County hindred him from teaching School, which brought extream Poverty upon him and his, insomuch that they must have been starved, had not Sir *Richard Leveson* and some other Gentlemen of the Neighbourhood, relieved them. He lived to the Restoration, but died before he could provide for his Family.

Ambrose Philips, of *Westbury* first Portion, was sequestred from his Rectory in 1645, by the Committee of *Salop*, and he was ejected the next Year by a Party of Soldiers. He had then a Wife and ten Children, who were turned out of Doors. He was afterward permitted to rent the Tithes, but when his Barns were full, the Committee sent an Order, and seized all the Tithes and Profits; so that from thenceforth his Family was forced to subsist by Charity chiefly; for tho' he had a Tenement of 30 *l. per Ann.* he could never get above 6 *l.* a Year clear; and would have taught School, but he could not be allowed that Liberty. He lived to be restored, but not without great Opposition from the adverse Party.

Divines of Note in this County, whose Place of Nativity or Residence is not known.

Richard Talbot, Brother of Sir *John Talbot*, first Earl of *Shrewsbury*. He being bred to Learning, was consecrated Archbishop of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, *Anno Domini* 1417, and sat two and thirty Years in that See, being all that Time Privy Counsellor to King *Henry* V. and VI. twice Chief Justice, and once Chancellor of *Ireland*. He deserved well of his Church, (founding six petty Canons, and as many Choristers therein) yea, and generally of all *Ireland*, by writing a Book against *James* Duke of *Ormond*, wherein he detects his Abuses during his Lieutenancy in *Ireland*. He died 15 *Aug.* 1449, and lies buried in St. *Patrick*'s Church in *Dublin*, under a Marble Stone. He was in his declining Age unanimously chose Archbishop of *Armagh*, which, tho' an higher Station, he refused to remove to it, wisely preferring Safety before Honour or Profit. His Epitaph is mean, unworthy of so good a Man.

George Day, successively Scholar, Fellow and Provost of *King's* College *Cambridge*, which last he retained with his Bishoprick of *Chichester*, to which he was consecrated *Anno* 1543. He was a pertinaceous Papist; and that he might seem to conform to the Reformation began in King *Edward*'s Reign, and to keep his See, preached a kind of Recantation Sermon; but either it was not satisfactory, or he relapsed into his old Errors, and was thereupon deprived of his See, and Dr. *John Story* put into his Place. But Queen *Mary*'s Accession procured his Restoration, which he lived not long to enjoy, for he died *Anno* 1556.

William Day was his Brother, but of a clear different Principle and Disposition. The former was a most rigid Papist, but this was a zealous Protestant. They both lived in the same College together, and this being the Younger, and having some Dependence upon his elder Brother, requested of him a little Money to buy Books, and some other Ne-

Neceſſaries, and of him received a Denial, in theſe or the like Words: 'That he thought it not fit to ſpend the 'Goods of the Church upon him, who 'was an Enemy to the Church.' (for ſo he thought him, being ſuſpected of favouring the Principle of the Proteſtants) But tho' *William* found no better Reception from his Brother, he could ſay in *Solomon*'s Words, 'That there is 'a Friend who is nearer than a Bro-'ther,' in not wanting thoſe who plentifully ſupplied his Neceſſities of all Kinds, and more eſpecially in Books, which he uſed to ſo good Purpoſe, that he became a famous Man. He was choſen Proctor of *Cambridge* in 1558, and afterwards was made by Q. *Elizabeth* (who highly eſteemed him for his Learning and Piety) Provoſt of *Eaton* and Dean of *Windſor*, and at Length raiſed him to the See of *Winchester*, but he was ſcarcely ſettled in it before he died, *Anno* 1596.

CHARITY SCHOOLS, *in this County, are at*

Biſhops-Caſtle, where is a School ſet up for the teaching of fourteen poor Boys to read, write, ſings and ſay their Catechiſm.

Chirburry, a ſmall School for ſix Boys, to be inſtructed as above.

Farlow, a School for eight Children taught by Subſcriptions, procured by a worthy Gentlewoman.

Lidbury North, a School erected for the Inſtruction of all the poor Children in the Pariſh, founded by one Mr. *Shipman*, who was Servant to a Gentleman in that Pariſh, and gave two hundred Pounds for this good Uſe. The Money is depoſited in the Hands of that Gentleman's Family, in which Mr. *Shipman* was a Servant; and the Intereſt, which is ten Pounds *per Ann.* is conſtantly paid every Year to the Teacher of the Children.

Ludlow, where are two Schools, one for Boys, which at the firſt was for the Inſtruction of forty Boys only, of which twenty-five of the pooreſt only were cloathed; but this School, by the Charity and Contributions of ſome liberal Benefactors, is now increaſed to fifty Boys, and all of them cloathed; the other School is for Girls, which at firſt was intended for the teaching of twenty-five Girls only, of which fifteen were cloathed; but this School is increaſed to thirty Girls, and all of them are cloathed.

Maineſton, where are alſo two Schools, one for the teaching of twelve poor Children; and the other at a diſtant Part of the Town for the teaching of eight more, both for Boys only. Two Children in this School are cloathed.

Newport, an *Engliſh* Free-School erected for all the Children of the Town, which is pretty large. It is endowed with twenty Pounds *per Ann.* by a private Gentleman, to which the Crown hath made an Addition of five Pounds *per Ann.* for the Encouragement of the Teachers.

Norton, a ſmall School for the Education of ſix Boys only.

Oſweſtry, a School for forty Children, of which twenty are cloathed, and all of them taught by a Miſtreſs to read, and by her obliged to give an Account of Mr. *Lewis*'s Expoſition, and the Abridgment of the Hiſtory of the Bible, by Heart, beſides, Mr. *Turner*'s Spelling-Book, and the Catechiſm divided *into* ſhort Queſtions. And when any Child can perform all this, the Miſtreſs, for her Labour and Encouragement, hath a Reward of Seven Shillings and Sixpence allowed her.

When

When the Boys are made perfect in their Reading, and can in ſome tolerable Meaſure perform the former Things, they are ſent to a Maſter, who is to teach them to write and cypher, by an Agreement of five Shillings *per* Head, which is to be paid as ſoon as they have made ſuch a Progreſs in them, as the Miniſter of the Town for the Time being, judgeth ſufficient for their Purpoſe.

Some Part of the Number are Girls, and they are taught to ſpin, knit and ſew, in which when they are perfected, the Miſtreſs is allowed ten Shillings each; and that ſhe may be the more diligent and careful to teach them, let the Time be long or ſhort in which they are taught, the Allowance is always the ſame.

Divers ingenious Methods are made uſe of in this School (worthy to be imitated in others) to provoke the Children to ſuch Emulation, as may put them forward in their Learning, viz. Twenty of them are ſet to ſtrive againſt other twenty for Shoes, and the twenty that gets moſt of the Expoſitions and other Books by Heart, have Shoes firſt; and then ten more are ſet againſt other ten; and ſo on till they are ſhod round. To the like Purpoſe a Shift is hung up in the School for the beſt Spinner; an Head-dreſs for the beſt Sewer; a Pair of Stockings for the beſt Knitter; a Bible for the beſt Reader, and a Copy-Book for the beſt Writer. This School is ſupported by Subſcriptions of twenty-one Pounds *per Ann.* and the Offertory at the Sacrament, which amounts to about nine Pounds *per Ann.* which by the Conſent of the Miniſter and Churchwardens, is thus employed for the Good of the Poor. Mr. *Owen*, Vicar of this Pariſh, lately deceaſed, was, while he lived, a zealous Promoter of this School, and left 20 *l.* towards the Foundation of it.

Shifnall, a ſmall School for ſix poor Children only; but it is the more conſiderable, becauſe they are all cloathed.

Shrewsbury, where are four Schools within the Town, wherein are taught an hundred and forty poor Children, all of them cloathed, and ſome of them have been put out Apprentices. The Subſcriptions to theſe Schools are about 70 *l. per Ann.* and what theſe come ſhort in is done by particular Contributions, and other Means found out by the Managers. There are alſo other Children taught in the Suburbs, to the Number of about 40, which we have no further Account of.

Sibvington, where three Children are put to School, and paid for by a Divine.

Wem, a School for 40 Boys; but we have no Information about it.

The Table of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets of this Hundred, together with the Hundreds and Deaneries in which they ſtand, and the Value of the Churches, both in the King's Books, and their preſent Worth, ſhewing what Livings being under 50 l. per Annum, *are exempted from paying of Tenths.*

Towns Names.	*Hundreds.*	*Deaneries.*	*Valuation.* *King's Books.*	*Real.*
Abby Foryate	Shrewsbury	V. Shrewsbury	8 0 0	
Abdon	Wenlock	R. Clun and Wenlock	3 6 8	32 0 0
Accleron	Stotteſdon			
Aſton Burnell	Condover	R. Shrewsbury	6 10 0	
Aſton Pigot	Chirbury			
Aſton Reynold	Pimhill			
Aſton Scot	Munſlow	R. Wenlock	5 10 0	42 0 0
Adderley		R. Newport	11 6 0 ½	
Admaſton	S. Bradford			
Adney	S. Bradford			
Alberbury	Ford	V. Ponsbury	5 10 0	35 0 0
Albrighton	Pimhill			
Albrighton	Brimſtry	V. Newport	5 10 0	
Alcaſton	Munſlow			
Alderton	Pimhill			
S. Alkmans	Shrewsbury	V. Shrewsbury	6 0 0	
Allerton	N. Bradford			
Alſcot	S. Braford			
Alſtretton	Condover			
Alveley	Stotteſdon	P. Shrewsbury	21 6 8	
Apley	S. Bradford			
Archdeaconry	Shrewsbury	Shrewsbury	19 0 0	
Ambaſton	S. Bradford			
Aſhford Bowdler	Munſlow			
Aſh magna & parva	N. Bradford			
Aſton	Puſlow			
Aſton Boterel	Stotteſdon	R. Stotteſdon	7 8 0 ½	
Aſton Church	S. Bradford	E. Clun	2 13 4	20 0 0
Aſton Eyre	Stotteſdon			
Aſton Rogers	Chirbury			
Atcham, or Artingham	S. Bradford	V. Shrewsbury	11 6 8	40 0 0
Atherley	N. Bradford	R. Newport	11 6 0	
Atton	Oſweſtry			
Auldon	Munſlow			
Ayton	Puſlow			

Badger,

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Badger, or Badgesore	Wenlock	R. Wenlock	4 13 4	39 0 0
Bagley	Pimhill			
Barneley	Brimstry			
Barrow	Wenlock			
Barwick mag.	Shrewsbury			
Baschurch	Pimhill	V. Shrewsbury	10 16 9 ½	45 0 0
Bathcot	Munslow			
Battlefield	Shrewsbury			
Bayton	Stottesdon	V. Burford	5 0 2 ½	37 11 0
Beabridge	Brimstry			
Bechfield	Chirbury			
Beckbury	Wenlock	R. Wenlock	5 3 4	49 0 0
Beckley	Purslow			
Bedeslow	S. Bradford			
Bedston	Purslow	R. Clun	4 13 4	27 0 0
Beeston	Condover			
Belserdine	Condover			
Bental	Ford			
Berington	Condover	R. Shrewsbury	10 12 1	
Berington	Clun	V. Clun	5 0 0	
Berley	Purslow			
Betfield	Munslow			
Bickton	Clun			
Bildas	S. Bradford			
Billingsley	Stottesdon	R. Stottesdon	4 13 4	38 0 0
Birch	Pimhill			
Bishops-Castle	Purslow	V. Clun	9 12 11	
Bitterley	Overs	R. Ludlow	18 6 3	
Blackoe	N. Bradford			
Blackmere	N. Bradford			
Bleachley	N. Bradford			
Blodwall	Oswestry	V. Marches	7 12 0	
Bolas mag.	S. Bradford	R. Newport	7 9 4 ½	
Boningale	Brimstry			
Borderton	Pimhill			
Boreaton	Stottesdon			
Bascobel	S. Bradford			
Bracemeal	Shrewsbury	R. Pontsbury	5 0 0	40 0 0
Bradford	Bradford N.			
Bramcroft Castle	Munslow			
Bramlaw	Chirbury			
Brampton Brian	Condover	R. Clun	5 11 0 ½	
Brampton	Purslow	V. Stottesdon	1 10 0	
Bratton	Brimstry			
Bridgenorth S. Margaret	Stottesdon	V. Stottesdon	00 0 0	20 0 0
S. Leonard	Stottesdon	V. Stottesdon	00 0 0	20 0 0

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Brocton	S. Bradford							
Broadward	Purslow							
Brolhampton, or Brandon	Chirbury Stottesdon							
Bromfield	Munslow	V. Ludlow	6	0	0			
Bromley	Chirbury							
Bromwich	Oswestry							
Broseley cum Linley	Wenlock	R. Wenlock	7	18	8 ½			
Broughton	Purslow							
Brynne	Oswestry							
Buckley	Condover							
Bucknell	Purslow	V. Clun	5	6	8			
Burford, portio prima	Overs	R. Burford	9	13	4			
portio secunda	Overs	R. Burford	8	0	0			
portio tertia	Overs	R. Burford	8	13	4			
Burgh	Bradford N.							
Burlington	Pimhill							
Burrow	Munslow							
Burton	Wenlock							
Burwarton	Stottesdon	R. Stottesdon	4	6	8	36	0	0
Bynweston	Chirbury							
Caer-caradock	Purslow							
Cantlop	Condover							
Cardington, or Cardeston	Munslow	V. Wenlock	6	2	6			
Carlton Castle	S. Bradford							
Carson	Ford	R. Pontsbury	3	0	0	41	0	0
Catstrey	Brimstry							
Caus-castle	Ford							
Caynham	Stottesdon	V. Ludlow	4	13	4	40	0	0
Charlcot	Stottesdon							
Chatford	Condover							
Cherlton	Purslow							
Chelmarsh	Stottesdon	V. Stottesdon	6	13	4	35	0	0
Chelive	Chirbury	R. Pontsbury	2	13	4			
Cheriton	S. Bradford							
Chesterton	Brimstry							
Cheswardine	N. Bradford							
Chetton	Stottesdon	R. Stottesdon	11	0	0			
Chetton Aston	S. Bradford							
Chelwin	S. Bradford	R. Newport	10	16	3			
Cheyney Longvile	Purslow							
Chilton	Condover							
Chipnall	N. Bradford							
Chirbury	Chirbury	V. Pontsbury	9	6	8			
Church-Stretton	Munslow	R. Wenlock	15	10	0			
Claverley	Brimstry.							

Clebury

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Clebury Mortimer	Stottesdon	V. Burford	13	0	0			
Clee S. Margaret	Wenlock	R. Ludlow	2	8	9			
Cleeton	Overs							
Cleve	Shrewsbury							
Clun	Clun	V. Clun	13	16	5			
Clunbury	Purslow							
Clungonas, or Clunganford	Purslow	V. Clun	16	6	0			
Clyston	Purslow	R. Burford	6	9	2	30	3	0
Cockshot	Pimhill							
Cold Weston	Munslow	R. Ludlow	2	8	4	14	0	0
Colemere	Pimhill							
Colmington	Munslow							
Cond	Condover	R. Shrewsbury	33	0	0			
Condover	Condover	V. Shrewsbury	4	14	2	40	0	0
Corsley	Stottesdon	R. Burford	5	5	10	45	0	0
Corsham Castle	Munslow							
Colton	Purslow							
Cotton	Oswestry							
Coulmere	Pimhill							
Cradley		V. Stottesden	2	0	0			
Cressedg	Condover							
Crofton	Munslow							
Crossemere	Pimhill							
S. Crosse	Shrewsbury	V. Shrewsbury	8	0	0			
Cruckton	Ford							
Crugeton	S. Bradford							
Culmerton, or Culmington	Munslow	R. Ludlow	18	9	2			
Curewyard, or Kyrewyard		R. Burford	6	17	8 ½	46	0	0
Darlaston	N. Bradford							
Dalaley-Castle	S. Bradford							
Daywell	Oswestry							
Deuxill	Stottesdon	R. Stottesdon	4	12	3 ½	39	0	0
Derington	Wenlock							
Diddlesbury	Munslow	V. Ludlow	12	1	3	48	0	0
Diddleston Chappell	Oswestry	Stottesdon	6	3	3 ½	36	0	0
Dinthill, or Ditton	Shrewsbury							
Doddington	S. Bradford	R. Newport	13	6	8			
Dothill	S. Bradford							
Doore, or Dowre Abbatis	Stottesdon	R. Stottesdon	8	0	0			
Dowlis	Stottesdon	R. Burford	4	6	8	34	17	6
Downton	Munslow							
Draton	Brimstry							
Drayton in Hales	N. Bradford	V. Newport	12	10	7 ½			
Dudmaston	Stottesdon							

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Dunnington	Brimſtry			
Dytton Priors	Wenlock	V. Stotteſdon	6 2 4	
Eardington	Stotteſdon			
Eaſthop	Munſlow	R. Menſlock	3 3 1 ob	30 0 0
Eaton	Wenlock	V. Wenlock	5 0 0	40 0 0
Eaton Maſcot	Condover			
Eccleſwell	Ford	Chap. Stotteſd.	1 5 8	0 2 8
Edge	Ford			
Edgbalton	S. Bradford			
Edgmond	S. Bradford	R. Newport	46 8 1 ob	
Ednop	Clun			
Egerley	Oſweſtry			
Ellerton	S. Bradford			
Elleſmere	Pimhill	V. Shrewsbury	17 18 1 ob	
Emſtree	Condover			
Ercol magna	S. Bradford	V. Shrewsbury	17 6 8	45 0 0
Ercol childs	N. Bradford			
Evelin	S. Bradford			
Eudon, or Eyton	S. Bradford			
Eyton upon Wildmore	S. Bradford	R. Newport	2 4 9	23 10 0
Farley	Ford			
Felhampton	Munſlow			
Felton Butler	Pimhill			
Weſt Felton	Oſweſtry	R. Shrewsbury	20 12 6	
Fenny Mere	Pimhill			
Fernhill	Oſweſtry			
Feſton	Munſlow			
Fitz	Pimhill	R. Shrewsbury	5 5 10	45 0 0
Ford Church	Ford	Stotteſdon	6 13 4	
Forten	Pimhill			
Franckton	Oſweſtry			
Froddeſley	Condover	R. Shrewsbury		
Fynon-vair	Clun			
	Cap. lib.	Stotteſdon	1 10 0	
Ganrewe	Stotteſden			
Gattaker	Ford			
Gatton	Condover			
Goulding	Pimhill			
Grafton	S. Bradford			
Gramſton		V. Stotteſdon	1 0 0	
Green-houſe		Cap Stotteſd.	2 0 0	
Grendon Warren	Overs	R. Burford	5 0 0	42 5 6
Greet	Chirbury			
Gymber	Ford	R. Pontsbury	15 8 10 ob	
Haberley	S. Bradford			
Hadley	Shrewsbury			
Hadnall	S. Bradford			
Haghmon				

Halton,

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Halton, or Halgton	Oſweſtry							
Hanley	Munſlow							
Hanwood Mag.	Shrewsbury	R. Pontsbury	3	0	0	35	0	0
Hardwick	Pimhill							
Harlſcot	Shrewsbury							
Harley	Condover	R. Shrewsbury	5	12	1			
Harnidg grange	Condover							
Hasbury	Brimſtry							
Hatton	Munſlow							
Haughton	S. Bradford							
Heath	Munſlow							
Helgot, or Holdgod	S. Bradford							
Henley	Overs							
Heythe	Wenlock							
Hawley, or Hughley	Wenlock	R. Wenlock	4	11	3	30	0	0
Higley, or Highley Hill	Stotteſdon	V. Stotteſdon	5	19	2			
Minſtock	Brimſtry							
Hinton	N. Bradford	R. Newport	5	16	0 ½	49	0	0
Hints	Brimſtry							
Hiſland	Stotteſdon							
Hobendred	Oſweſtry.							
Hocſtow Foreſt	Clun							
Hodnet	Chirbury							
Holgat	N. Bradford	R. Shrewsbury	26	00	10			
Hollyhurſt	Wenlock	R. Wenlock	13	09	9 ½	47	0	0
Home	N Bradford							
Homebridge	Purſlow							
Honington	S. Bradford							
Hope Bagot	Brimſtry							
Hope Bowdler	Munſlow	R. Ludlow	3	6	8	24	0	0
Hopeſey	Munſlow	R. Wenlock	6	13	4	44	0	0
Hopſton	Purſlow	R. Clun	16	12	6			
Hopton	Brimſtry							
Hopton	N. Bradford							
Hopton	Purſlow	R. Clun	5	0	0			
Hopton Creſſet	Stotteſdon	R. Stotteſdon	4	15	2 ½	40	0	0 ob
Hopton Menks	Wenlocke							
Hopton Wafers	Stotteſdon	R. Burford	5	16	5 ½			
Hordley	Pimhill	R. Newport	3	19	2	49	0	0
Horton	S. Bradford							
Houlſton	Pimhill							
Houndenen	Stotteſdon							
Howgate Caſtle	Munſlow							
Howle	N. Bradford							
Hungerford	Wenlock							
Hunkington	S. Bradford							
Hylton	Stotteſdon							
Hynniton	S. Bradford							

Idſhall

Places.	Hundreds.	Demeries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Idſhall	Brimſtry	V. Newport	15	6	8			
Ightfield	N. Bradford	R. Shrewsbury	7	4	8			
Inch March	Munſlow							
Iſle	Shrewsbury							
Kanvar	Clun							
S. Kellum	Brimſtry.							
Kemberton	S. Bradford	R. Newport	5	6	3 ob			
Kempton	Purſlow							
Kenley	Condover							
Kenſton	N. Bradford							
Kinaſton	Oſweſtry							
Kinerſley	Oſweſtry	V. Marches	6	1	8			
Kingſtow	Brimſtry							
Kingſwood	S. Bradford							
Kinlet	Stotteſdon	V. Stotteſdon	8	no	0	45	3	0
Kinnerton	Purſlow							
Kinton, or Kniton	Pimhill							
Knill		Cap. Stotteſd.	4	10	0	27	0	0
Knighton	Clun							
Knockin	Oſweſtry	R. Marches	5	0	0			
Kyneſley	S. Bradford	R. Newport	6	1	8 ob			
Lacon	N. Bradford							
Langdon	Munſlow							
Langford juxta Newport	S. Bradford	R. Newport	6	2	8			
Langely	Condover							
Lanterden	Munſlow							
Laton	Wenlock							
Lawley	S. Bradford							
Leaton	Shrewsbury							
Ledover	Clun	R. Clun	10	0	0			
Ledwick	Munſlow							
Lee	Ford							
Lee Gunery	S. Bradford							
Leighton	S. Bradford.	V. Shrewsbury	7	12	6	35	0	0
Lidbury	Purſlow.	V. Clun	13	6	8			
Lilſhul	S. Bradford							
Linley	Wenlock	See Broſeley						
Llanaboldwell	Oſweſtry.							
Llanamonath	Oſweſtry	R. Marches	12	13	4			
Llandboldwell	Oſweſtry	V. Marches	7	12	0			
Llanevan	Clun							
Llanvaice Waterden	Clun	V. Clun	8	3	4			
Longdon	Ford							
Langford	S. Bradford							
Longnor	Shrewsbury							
Long-Stanton	Wenlock	V. Wenlock	7	0	0			

Long-

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
Long Stow	N. Bradford			
Lopington	Pimhill	V.Shrewsbury	6 13 1	38 10 0
Lowditches	N. Bradford			
Ludlow	Overs	R. Ludlow	19 12 6	
Ludston	Brimstry			
Luton-hope	Clun			
Lutwyche	Munslow			
Lyleshill, or Lillershall	S. Bradford	V. Newport	6 17 11	
Lyniel	Pimhill			
Lynley	Purslow			
Lyddam	Purslow	R. Clun	10 0 0	
Lythe, or Lytham	Pimhill			
Madeley	Wenlock	V. Wenlock	4 17 11	34 0 0
Malbrace	Shrewsbury	See Bracemeal		
Mamble		V. Burford	9 2 11	31 3 6
Marchomeley	S. Bradford			
Marington	Chirbury			
Marloo	Purslow			
Marsh	Ford			
Marton	Oswestry			
Marvel	Wenlock			
Mainston, or Mind-town	Clun	R. Clun	4 13 4	24 0 0
Measbury	Oswestry			
Mellichap	Wenlock			
Meriton	Shrewsbury			
Middle	Pimhill	R.Shrewsbury	12 7 3 ob	
Middlehope	Purslow			
Middleton	Oswestry			
Middleton-Scriven	Stottesdon	V. Stottesdon	4 6 8	29 0 0
Middleton-Priors	Wenlock			
Milborn-Stoke	Wenlock	V. Ludlow	4 13 4	
Milford	Pimhill			
Milly-Chappel	Wenlock			
Minsterley	Ford			
Minton	Munslow	R. Clun	4 13 4	
Mitley	N. Bradford			
Mitton	Pimhill			
Monsford	Pimhill	V.Shrewsbury	4 18 6 ob	32 0 0
Milston		Cap. Burford	See Nyend	
Moor	Wenlock			
Moreton-Corbet	N. Bradford	R.Shrewsbury	5 3 9	41 0 0
Moreton Say	N. Bradford			
Morton in Hales	Oswestry	R. Newport	5 9 4 ob	46 0 0
Morvill	Wenlock			
Muckall	Stottesdon			
Muckton	N. Bradford			

Monk-

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Monk-weſton	Wenlock							
Munſlow	Munſlow	R. Wenlock	21	15	2 ob			
Muxen	S. Bradford							
Mylſton	Overs							
Naſh	Overs							
Neen-Savage	Stotteſdon	V. Stotteſdon	6	0	0			
Nene-Sollars	Overs	R. Burford	13	9	9 ob			
Neſham	Stotteſdon							
Neſſe-Clift	Pimhill							
Neſſe Magna, or Neſtrange	Pimhill	V. Shrewsbury	9	0	0			
Netley	Condover							
Newcaſtle	Clun							
Newnham	Ford							
Newport	S. Bradford							
Neuton	Brimſtry							
Nobould	Shrewsbury							
Norton	N. Bradford	R. Newport	5	9	4			
Nunneley	Pimhill							
Nyenden Sallars cum cap. Mylſton		V. Burford	13	9	9 ob			
Nyend Savage		V. Stotteſdon	6	0	0			
Ockee	Condover							
Ocklyer		Cap. Stotteſd.	2	0	0			
Oken-yate	S. Bradbury							
Oldbury	Clun							
Oldbury, or Wobury	Stotteſdon	R. Stotteſdon	5	0	0	45	0	0
Oldington	Brimſtry							
Onibury	Munſlow	R. Ludlow	8	17	8 ob			
Onſlow	Shrewsbury							
Orlton	S. Bradford							
Oſweſtry	Oſweſtry	V. Marches	23	15	6			
Otley	Clun							
Overton	Munſlow							
Oxdean	Shrewsbury							
Painton	S. Bradford							
Pelſton	N. Bradford							
Petton or Pelton	Pimhill	R. Shrewsbury	3	4	2	30	0	0
Philip Ruffe		V. Stotteſdon	0	12	1			
Pitchford	Condover	R. Shrewsbury	6	5	5	39	0	0
Pickleſtock	N. Bradford							
Place-dinas	Condover							
Pleley	Ford							
Plowden, or Ploxden	Pimhill							
Powderbach, or Church-Pulverbach	Condover	R. Pontsbury	10	13	4			

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.	Real.
1. port. Pontsbury 2. port. 2. port.	Ford	R. Pontsbury	17 13 4	
	Ford	R. Pontsbury	17 13 4	
	Ford	R. Pontsbury	8 10 0	
Porkington	Oſweſtry			
Prees	N. Bradford	V. Shrewsbury	10 0 0	
Preſcot	Pimhill.			
Preſthope	Wenlocke			
Preſton ſuper Wildmore	S. Bradford	Cap. Newport	30 0 0	25 [illegible]
Priors Lee	S. Bradford			
Priſweſton	Chirbury			
Pulley	Shrewsbury			
Purſlow	Purſlow			
Quat	Stotteſdon	R. Stotteſdon	14 4 10	
Quatford	Stotteſdon			
Rathinghope	Purſlow	Eccl. Pontsbu.	3 1 6 8	
Redcaſtle	N. Bradford			
Rednall	Oſweſtry			
Rocadyne	S. Bradford			
Roddington	S. Bradford	R. Shrewsbury	6 13 4	45 0 0
Down-Roſſal	Shrewsbury			
Up-Roſſal	Shrewsbury.			
Rown-datton	Wenlock			
Rowton	Purſlow			
Rushbury	Munſlow	R. Wenlock	19 7 8 ob	
Ryelth	Clun			
Ryſton	Chirbury			
Ryton	Brimſtry	R. Newport	5 12 1	
Ryton	Oſweſtry	V. Shrewsbury	5 18 [illegible] ob	31 0 [illegible]
Sambrooke	N. Bradford			
Sandford	N. Bradford			
Sarensfield, or Sarenſhill		Cap. Stotteſdo.	5 6 8	31 0 [illegible]
Scute		Eccl Stotteſd.	2 0 0	
Sedulbury	Munſlow	V. Ludlow. See Diddlebury		
Seſſeton	Munſlow			
Selattin	Oſweſtry	R. Marches	12 0 7	
Selley	Clun			
Shadbury	N. Bradford	V. Shrewsbury	7 [illegible] 5 ob	46 [illegible] 0 [illegible]
Shavington	N. Bradford			
Shefnall	Brimſtry	See Idſhall		
Shelderton	Munſlow			
Shelve	Purſlow	R. Pontsbury	2 13 4	15 10 0
Shelſeywaſh gildon		R. Burford	3 18 9	30 16 [illegible]
Sheinton	Stotteſdon	R. Shrewsbury	8 9 1	[illegible]
Sheve	Chirbury			
Shenton	N. Bradford	R. Stotteſdon	6 9 2	
Shipley	Stotteſdon			

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Shotton	Pimhill							
Shrawardine, or Scrawarden	Pimhill	R. Pontsbury	9	12	6	35	0	0
Shrewsbury	Shrewsbury	Shrewsbury						
Sidbury	Stottesdon							
Silvington	Overs	R. Ludlow	3	6	8	28	0	0
Skiborra	Clun							
Sleape	Pimhill							
Smeathcot	Condover	R. Shrewsbury	4	9	2	44	0	0
Sowton	S. Bradford							
Spoonhill	Wenlock							
Spoonley	N. Bradford							
Stanton	N. Bradford	V. Shrewsbury	5	10	10	32	0	0
Stanton Cleo	Wenlock							
Stanton Lacy	Munslow	V. Ludlow	16	0	0			
Stanton Long	Wenlocke	V. Wenlock	7	0	0	40	0	0
Stanwardine	Pimhill							
Stenton	Munslow							
Stepleton	Condover	R. Shrewsbury	6	7	6			
Stich	N. Bradford							
Stit	Purslow							
Stocket	Pimhill							
Stockton, cum capella Boninghall	Brimstry	R. Newport	13	11	3			
Stockton		R. Burford	5	13	11½	47	2	6
Stoke-Milburgh	Wenlock	V. Ludlow	6	13	4			
Stoke-field	Ford							
Stoke-Say	Munslow	V. Ludlow	4	13	4	40	0	0
Stoke upon Tern	N. Bradford	R. Newport	20	0	0			
Stottesdon	V. Stottesdon	V. Stottesdon	15	10	10			
Stow	Purslow	V. Clun	6	0	0	30	0	0
Strafford	Munslow							
Strechley	S. Bradford	R. Newport	6	5	10	34	0	0
Streford	Munslow							
All Stretton	Munslow							
Church-Stretton	Munslow	R. Wenlock	15	10	0			
Strettons	Ford							
Studley	N. Bradford							
Saighton	Oswestry							
Sudbury		R. Stottesdon	4	17	8½	44	0	0
Sutton	Oswestry	Eccl. Stottes.	3	0	0	30	0	0
Sutton-Maddock	Shrewsbury	V. Shrewsbury	5	0	0	36	0	0
Sutton parva	Munslow							
Swancot	Brimstry							
Swiney	Oswestry							
Tasley	Wenlock	R. Stottesdon	5	16	8	31	0	0
Tackhill	Pimhill							
Tedestone-wafre	Oswestry	Cap. Stottesd.	1	10	0			

S. Ter-

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
S. Terracius		Cap.Stottesdo.	1	6	8			
Tetshul, or Tashole	Pimhill							
Tibberton	S. Bradford							
Tollerton	Purslow							
Tonge	Brimstry							
Trefwen	Clun							
Tugford	Munslow	R. Wenlock						
Uckington	S. Bradford							
Venington	Ford							
Uppington	S. Bradford							
Upton Mag.	S. Bradford	R.Shrewsbury	12	0	0			
Upton Parva	Stottesdon	R. Newport	3	17	3	21	0	0
Upton Waters	N. Bradford							
Wadelton	Munslow							
Walcot	S. Bradford							
Wallop	Ford							
Walton	S. Bradford							
Walton	Wenlocke							
Watlesborough	Ford							
Watlingstreet	S. Bradford							
Wellington	S. Bradford	V. Shrewsbury	9	5	0			
Wem	N. Branford	R. Newport	26	4	4 1/3			
Wenlock mag.	Wenlock	V. Wenlock	12	9	7	45	0	0
Wenlock parva	Wenlock	R. Wenlock	11	13	4			
Wentnor	Purslow	R. Clun	7	2	11			
Westbury 1 portio.	Ford	Pontsbury	13	9	4 1/2			
Westbury 2 portio.	Ford	Pontsbury	11	12	8 1/2			
Westhope	Munslow							
Westley	Condover							
Welton	Chirbury							
Wethiton	S. Bradford							
Whelbeck	Condover							
Whettle, or Whethill	Stottesdon	R. Stottesdon	7	5	7 ob.			
Whichcot Chapel	Overs							
Whitbach	Purslow							
Whitchurch	N. Bradford	R.Shrewsbury	44	11	8			
Whitcot	Purslow							
White Abbey	Ford							
Whitley	Shrewsbury							
Whittington	Oswestry	R. Marches	25	4	0			
Whittinslaw	Purslow							
Whitton	Overs							
Wicken	Brimstrey							
Wigmore	Ford							
Wyke	Wenlock							
Wilcot	Pimhill							
Willaston magna	Ford							
Willy	Wenlock	R. Wenlock	5	6	2	44	0	0

Wilming-

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Wilmington	Chirbury							
Winsbury	Chirbury							
Winscot	Brimstry							
Winstanton	Purslow	R. Ludlow	18	0	0			
Withiford Mag. & parva	N. Bradford							
Wobery	Stottesdon							
Wolston	Osweſtry	Eccl. Wenloc.	2	13	4	25	0	0
Wolstantan	Purslow							
Wondall	Brimstry							
Woodbatch	Manslow							
Woodcot	S. Bradford							
Worley	Brimstry							
Worthen	Chirbury	R. Pontsbury	28	14	7			
Worvill	Brimstry	V. Newport	16	14	10			
Wotton	Osweſtry							
Wrentnall	Ford							
Wullerton	N. Bradford							
Wrockerdine	S. Bradford	V. Shrewsbury	7	8	6	49	0	0
Wroxeter	S. Bradford	V. Shrewsbury	11	8	1 ob	49	0	0
Wytton	Ford							
Yealey	Brimstry							
Yearnwood	Stottesdon							
Yerson	Osweſtry							
Yeaton	Pimhill							
Yockleton	Ford							
Yorkton	Shrewsbury							

SHROPSHIRE with some confining Towns	Shrovesbury	Whittington Ca	Bishops Castle	Clun Cas.	Whitchurch	Wem	Prees	Acton Burnell	Ludlow	Wenlock	Drayton	Wellington	Newport	Bridgnorth	Oswestre	Morton Corbet	Corfham Cast	Tong Cast	Hopton Cast	Pendley	Montgomery	Welshpoole	Ellesmere	Repton	Caurse Cast	Billingsley
Stowe S.	20	26	7	3	33	26	28	17	9	19	32	23	29	20	25	25	11	17	29	23	11	17	28	23	15	19
Billingsley SE	15	26	17	18	27	21	20	10	10	8	22	12	15	4	27	18	8	11	16	7	20	24	20	21	19	114
Caurse Cast SW.	7	10	8	12	18	12	15	16	16	13	20	13	10	17	10	12	12	21	13	25	8	6	13	7	133	
Repton NW.	6	6	15	19	11	6	9	11	21	14	14	12	15	18	-	-	17	20	10	28	14	10	7	114		
Ellesmere NW	11	4	14	25	7	7	7	16	28	19	13	16	17	23	6	9	23	22	25	34	20	14	139			
Welchpoole NW	13	11	10	14	21	16	19	15	20	19	25	20	24	23	9	17	17	27	15	31	6	139				
Montgomery NW	14	26	5	8	25	19	22	15	16	18	27	20	25	21	15	21	14	27	9	27	174					
Beaudley Wa. SE	23	33	23	27	23	28	29	17	14	15	28	18	21	10	34	25	14	15	11	103						
Hopton Cast S	16	23	5	2	29	23	25	13	7	15	29	20	25	17	22	22	8	24	125							
Tong Cast E	14	24	24	26	19	16	16	12	20	9	13	7	6	8	26	13	16	112								
Corfham Cas. S	12	22	9	10	26	19	21	8	5	8	23	13	18	9	22	17	117									
Morton Corbet W	16	11	19	22	9	3	5	9	22	11	8	7	8	14	13	120										
Oswestre NW	13	3	8	22	14	11	13	17	27	20	19	18	21	24	143											
Bridgnorth SE	12	23	18	19	23	17	18	8	13	5	18	9	12	115												
Newport NE	11	19	24	27	14	11	10	12	23	10	7	5	12													
Wellington NE	7	17	19	21	15	9	10	7	18	5	10	122														
Drayton N	13	17	26	30	8	8	6	15	28	15	129															
Wenlocke SE	8	19	15	17	19	13	15	3	13	119																
Ludlow S	17	26	11	10	30	24	26	13	177																	
Acton Burnell S	5	16	12	15	18	11	14	123																		
Prees N	10	10	22	26	5	3	132																			
Wem N	7	9	19	23	7	130																				
Whitchurch N	14	11	26	30	130																					
Clun Cast S	17	22	26	130																						
Bilhops Castle S	13	19	130																							
Whittington NW	11	141																								
Bridgnorth																										

SHROPSHIRE sends XII Members to Parliament has XV Market Towns and 170 Parishes is divided into 15 Hundreds containing 890000 Acres 23284 Houses and about 139000 Inhabitants in Compass 134 Miles

Somerſetſhire.

THIS County of *Somerſet*, called by the *Saxons* Sumuꞃſeꝛſciꞃe (as the Inhabitants were called Sumuꞃſæꝛaſ, Sumoꞃſæꝛe, and Sumæꞃſæꝛaſ) ſtill retains the Name of *Somerſetſhire*. Some will have the Name taken from the continual Summer-like Temper of the Air, which is warm and pleaſant; in which Reſpect it is that the *Welch* call it in their Language *Glad-arhaf*; but tho' in the Summer Time this County anſwers that Character fully, yet in Winter, tho' it be not ſo cold as ſome others, yet it wants not its Winter-like Qualities, being moiſt, wet, marſhy, and in the Roads extreamly dirty; from whence it is that they have this Proverb among them, *Bad for the Rider, but good for the Abider*. But Etymologiſts ſeem to have gone much out of the Way for a Derivation of the Name, ſince we have one ſo obvious in this County, and common in others, *viz.* the Town of *Somerton*, formerly the chiefeſt and moſt celebrated Town in the County, tho' now ecclipſed by *Bath*, *Wells*, *Bridgwater*, &c. which is rendred the more profitable, becauſe *Aſſer*, a very ancient *Engliſh* Hiſtorian, calls it, every where in his Writings, the County of *Sumertun*.

This County is properly Maritime, bordering all of it in a crooked Line upon Part of the *Iriſh* Sea, comm[illegible] called the *Briſtol Channel*, which en[illegible] paſſeth it on the North, the I[illegible] Parts being bounded on the North-E[illegible] by Part of *Glocesterſhire*, on the Eaſt [illegible] *Wiltſhire*, on the South by *Dorſetſhire*, [illegible] on the Weſt by *Devonſhire*. It is a Co[illegible] of a large Extent, being fifty-five Mi[illegible] in Length from Eaſt to Weſt, and forty-two Miles from North to South, which makes the Circumference to be two hundred and four Miles, within which Dimenſions are thirty Market-Towns, 385 Pariſhes, 1,075,000 Acres of Lan[illegible] and 44,686 Houſes.

Mr. *Cambden* placeth this County in his *Britannia*, under the Name of the *Belgæ*, in the Times of the *Britains*, yet with ſome Heſitancy, becauſe *Tacitus lib.* 12. *cap.* 32. relating *Oſtorius's* Victories in the Reign of *Claudius*, mentions the *Iceni* and *Cangi*, as ſubdued by him, the later of which he ſays had their Abode hereabouts, at a little Diſtance from the *Iriſh* Seas. From hence our learned Antiquary conjectures, that the *Cangi*, a ſmall People, might be comprehended under the *Belgæ*, which he thinks the more probable, becauſe he finds ſome Towns bearing ſome Footſteps of their Name, as *Cannington*, *Canings*, *Wincanton*, (ſometimes called in ancient Records *Cangton*) and *Caneſham*, which he ſays ſignifies the Manſion of the *Cangi*; but yet not daring poſitively

to

XIIII
XIII
The Hundreds in Somerset Sh
Chew .1
Chewton .2
Bathform .3
Keynsham .4
Briton .5
Cattesayshe .6
Norton Ferres .7
Frome .8
Wello .9
Kilmersdon .10
Glaston .11
Horethorn .12
Wells & Welford .13
Whitston .14
Taunton .15
North Curry .16
Milverton .17
Carhampton .18
Wylliton & Freemannor }19
Whit Leigh .20
Cannington .21
N Petherton .22
Anderfeild .23
Huntspill & Puriton }24
Abdicke .25
Bulston .26
Kingsbury .27
S Petherton .28
Crewkerne .29
Somerton .30
Pitney .31
Stone .32
Tintinhull .33
Houndsborough .34
Barkwick .35
Coker .36
Martock .37
Winterstoke .38
Portbury .39
Bempston .40
Brent .41
Hartcliffe & Bedminster }42
a Stoke Gursey
b N Cadbury
c Neroche Forrest
d Brimpton
e Long Ashton
Flatholm
Sheepho
Uzella Æst
Stert Poin
St Decombs
East Quantoke
Kyhre
Tystoke
Mynhead
Dunster
Watchet
Quantoke
Stokepero
Cutcombe
Exford
Luxborough
Leighland
Treboro
Wethihill
Exton
Brumton
Upton
Bittescomb
Dulverton
Reddington
Milverton
Baunton
Ashbrittell
Samford
Margrets Thorn
Willington
West Buckland
Taunton
Bradford
Orchard
Bishops Lediard
Kingston
Monkton
Cheddon
Wivelscomb
Langford
Otterford
Yarcombe
Comb St Nich
Whit Stanto
Nether Stowley
Doddington
Bicknater
Stoke Gomer
Crokam
Charfynch
Enmore
Brumfield
Bruptonrafe
Chipstable
Stauleygh
Kittesford
Mynhead
Bradleton
Ashbrittell
Pilmister
Neroche Forest
PART OF DEVON SHIRE
to Dartmouth
to Exeter
30
20
10
51
40
30
20
10

to allude to, he adds, that he will endeavour further to trace them out, and hopes to find them seated elsewhere, viz. in *Cheshire*, where yet he leaves us in Uncertainty.

But what Mr. *Camden* left undetermined, some of our modern Antiquaries, of whom Dr. *Tanner*, Chancellor of *Norwich*, who has made great Search into the Antiquities of those Parts, is the Chief, seem to have fully settled, by asserting, that all this County, and the Northern Part of *Wiltshire*, may fairly be allotted to the Habitation of the *Cangi* mentioned by *Tacitus*, for these Reasons: 1. The whole Course of *Ostorius*'s March seems to convince us, that the *Cangi* lived in this Part of the Island, because when that General had subdued them, and settled a Colony at *Camulodunum*, i. e. *Camnet* in this County, he marched to subdue the *Silures*, i. e. *South-Wales*; and from thence went on to the *Ordovices*, i. e. *North-Wales*, which, since he might do without harassing his Soldiers, it ought not to be supposed that he marched any other way thither. 2. *Lipsius*'s Conjecture of Reading instead of the *Cenimagni* of *Cæsar*, *Iceni Cangi*, confirms this Opinion; for, if that be allowed, then from *Cæsar*'s own Words, those *Iceni* and *Cangi* must be placed in the South Parts of *Britain*, near the *Bibroci* in *Berkshire*, and the *Segontiaci* in *Hampshire*, so that the Situation of the *Cangi* will in all Probability fall to be in *Somersetshire* and *North-Wiltshire*. 3. The Memory of those People preserved in several Places in *North-Wiltshire*, as the Hundreds of *Canings*, and *Allcannings*, *i. e.* the *Old Canings*, and the ancient Town of *Caun*, (of which we cease now to speak) those Places in this Shire, which are mentioned by *Camden*, as *Canlington*, *Wincanton* and *Canshain*, seem fully to prove that this County was all or most of it the Seat of the *Cangi*, because they lie upon the utmost Borders of the County, East, West and North, which may imply that they overspread the whole County. 4. The *Severn* or *Bristol Channel*, may probably enough be the Sea, which *Tacitus* says, looks towards *Ireland*, near which the *Cangi* lived; and then the *Avon*, called *Antona* by *Tacitus*, on which *Ostorius* had, before the Rebellion of the *Britains*, made several Garrisons, will very well answer to the River *Tacitus* speaks of.

When the *Saxons* had settled themselves in *Britain*, which they divided into seven Kingdoms, this Shire became Subject to the West *Saxon* Kings, who began to reign in the Year of Christ 519, and ended *Anno* 1066, after they had subdued the other six Kingdoms, and established themselves in a Monarchy under King *Egbert*, about the Year of Christ 800, which they held (saving some little Interval, in which the three *Danish* Monarchs governed) till the Conqueror subdued their Kingdom under his Power. Among those Kings that governed the West *Saxons*, we find nothing memorable relating to this County, but what is recorded of King *Ina*, who began his Reign *Anno* 688. *viz.* That he built at *Wells* a College dedicated to God and the Apostle St. *Andrew*, which afterward his Successor King *Kenulph* turned into an Episcopal See, and built the famous Abbey of *Glastonbury*, which he dedicated to Christ and his Apostles, St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*.

Under the *West Saxon* Monarchs, who governed from King *Egbert*, this County was subject to certain Officiary Earls, who had a Power of determining Controversies of Right and Wrong, and punishing Malefactors within their Jurisdiction. The first Earl of this kind over this Shire, that in our Histories we find Mention of, is

Hun, who being at the Battle of *Ellenden*, between *Egbert* King of the *West-Saxons*, and *Beornulf* King of *Mercia*, who envying the growing Greatness of the former, sought to keep him by Force in his own Bounds, but wrought his Ruin by it, losing not only the Victory to *Egbert*, but his Kingdom. *Hun* attended his Sovereign in this Battle, and was slain *Anno* 823. His Body was buried at *Winchester*.

Earnulf, or *Enwolfe*, ſucceeded him in this Earldom, but whether he was the Son of *Hun*, and ſo had an Hereditary Title; or whether he was conſtituted by King *Ethelwolf*, we do not know certainly, though we ſuppoſe this laſt. This Earl heading the Men of *Somerſet*, and being joined with *Adelſtan*, Biſhop of *Shirborne*, and *Oſric* Earl of *Dorſetſhire*, made a brave Oppoſition to the invading *Danes*, whom they furiouſly ſet upon at the River's Mouth of *Pedridan*, and ſlaughtering them in great Numbers, obtained ſuch a ſignal Victory over them, that the *Danes*, who had before troubled the Nation with Invaſions every Year almoſt, were ſo diſcouraged from the like Attempts, that we hear no more of them for ſix Years.

While the Kingdom was in this quiet Condition, *Ethelwolfe*, who had been educated under *Swithin*, the famous Monk of his Time, and was elected Biſhop of *Winchester*, but after *Egbert* his Father's Death, over perſwaded to become their King by his People, calling to mind his Eccleſiaſtick Profeſſion, took upon him a troubleſome Journey to *Rome* in great Devotion, where he was both honourably received and entertained a whole Year, and in a grateful Senſe of their Reſpect to him, rebuilt the *Engliſh* School, built by King *Offa*, which had been lately burnt, confirmed the Grant of *Peter*-pence granted by the ſame King, and covenanted to pay yearly an hundred Marks to St. *Peter's* Church, another Hundred to St. *Paul's* Light, and a third to the Pope, who had conſecrated his Son *Alfred*, whom he brought with him to *Rome* for his Succeſſor. In his Return he went through *France*, and being then a Widower, married there *Judith*, the moſt beautiful Daughter of the Emperour, *Charles* the Bald. Theſe Things begat great Diſcontents at home, both in his own Family and among the Nobility. His eldeſt Son *Ethelbald* was angry, that he was deprived of the Succeſſion, and his younger Brother inaugurated; and the Nobility complained, that he had, contrary to the Cuſtom of the Nation, taken an Outlandiſh Wife without their Conſent; whereupon the Prince *Ethelbald*, *Earnulf* the Earl of this County, *Adelſtan* Biſhop of *Shirburn*, with divers other Biſhops and Nobles, entered into a Conſpiracy to take up Arms and depoſe him. It was thought that a Civil War was now unavoidable; but the King abhorring Bloodſhed, and knowing the evil Tendency of ſuch national Jars, after many Conferences tending to Peace, condeſcended to divide the Kingdom between himſelf and Son, which, when it was done, tho' the King found that the worſt Part by far was aſſigned to him, yet rather than create any Diſturbance to his People, ſat down contented with it, tho' his Friends laboured to perſwade him to recover his Right by Force. He lived not long after this, but dying in 857, left his whole Kingdom to *Ethelbald*. After this Earl we find no Succeſſor in this Earldom for ſeveral Years, *viz.* till

Swane, the eldeſt Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, is ſaid to be Earl of *Somerſet*, *Oxford*, *Glocester*, *Hereford* and *Barkſhire*. He being a Perſon of a turbulent Temper, and wicked Diſpoſition, which he ſhewed, by inveigling *Edgiva*, Abbeſs of *Leominſter*, to marry him; and murdering his Kinſman *Beorne*, Son of the King of *Denmark*, under a Pretence of Love and Friendſhip, was for that inhuman Fact forced to fly into *Flanders*, to avoid a juſt Puniſhment, and continued there till *Aldred*, Biſhop of *Winchester*, got his Pardon of the King. But after this he could not be quiet; for not long after he joined with his Father *Godwin* in an Inſurrection in 1051, which being ſuppreſſed, he fled again into *Flanders*, and being there touched with Remorſe for the Murder of Prince *Beorn*, he ſubmitted to this Penance, *viz.* to go to *Jeruſalem* barefooted; which while he was performing, he catched ſo much Cold, that he died at *Licia* in his Return home. The

5 Earl

Conqueror soon after invaded *England*, and by his Success changed the Scene of Affairs, depriving the *Saxon* Nobility both of their Honours and Estates, and placing his *Normans* in their Rooms.

This County of *Somerset* being come after this Manner into the Conqueror's Power, was, upon his Settlement on the Throne, thus bestowed upon his great Captains, who had assisted him in that hazardous Enterprize with Men and Money, *viz.*

Sir *William Mohun*, an expert Commander in the Conqueror's Army, who had in his Retinue no less than forty-seven stout Knights, of Note for their Valour, obtained for his Service, besides the Castle of *Dunster*	61 Lordships.
Roger de Arundel, another of his Captains had	28
Hugh de Albrincis	4
William Earl of *Eure*	7
Ralph de Mortimer in this County, and *Wiltshire* by it	11
Edward de Savesbury, the Son of *Walter* Earl of *Rosmar*	3
Baldwin de Brionis, called *Vicecomes*	4
Ralph de Limesi	7
Robert Fitz-gerald	1
Ralph de Pomerai	2

In the Beginning of the Year 1537, 29 *Hen.* 8. Certain Commissioners being sent into this County to take up Corn, the People began to make an Insurrection, but by the Wisdom and Diligence of a young Gentleman named Mr. *Paulet*, and some other, it was suppressed, and the Leaders in it, to the Number of threescore, were apprehended and condemned, and fourteen of them were hanged and quartered, one of the Number being a Woman, but the rest were saved by the King's merciful Pardon.

Anno 1549, 3 *Edw.* VI. The King by the Advice of his Uncle *Edward* Earl of *Somerset* Lord Protector, and the rest of his Council, put out a Proclamation against the Inclosures lately made by certain great Men, who had taken in such Commons and Fields as were wont to lie open, and turned them into Pastures and Parks, for their own Use and Benefit, to the great Hindrance, and almost undoing of many poor Men; ordering all such as had thus inclosed any Commons, to lay them open again by a Day assigned, under certain Penalties. The good Intent of this Proclamation was not regarded generally, for very few obeyed it; whereupon the poor People thinking that they should be bore out by the Proclamation, rose in many Places in a tumultuous Manner, to break down the Inclosures, and particularly in this County, broke down the Fences of the Parks of Sir *William Herbert* and the Lord *Stourton*; but Sir *William Herbert* having the King's Commission granted him, gathered a good Body of Men, and going against them, slew a great Number of them, and so quelled the Disturbances in this County; but by Means of divers Popish Priests, and other disaffected Gentry, who endeavoured the Restitution of their old Religion, the Tumults continued longer in *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*.

Anno 1633. In the *Sabbatarian* Controversy, this Shire was the Stage where the fiercest Scene was acted. Here Wakes, with Church-ales, Bid-ales, and Clerk-ales, were kept on the Lord's Day, which the Gentry observing to be the Causes of many Misdemeanours, importuned the Lord Chief Justice, and Baron *Denham*, the Judges of the Lent Assizes in this Western Circuit, to make a severe Order for suppressing them, which the Lord Chief Justice *Popham*

had done before in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign. The Judges readily complied with these Desires of the Gentry, and having made an Order for that End, commanded the Constables to deliver it to the Minister of every Parish, to publish it three several *Sundays* before *Easter*. The Archbishop looked upon this Act of the Judges an Usurpation upon his Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and caused the Chief Justice to revoke it, and soon after came out the King's Declaration for the Use of Sports upon the Lord's Day, both which were laid to the Archbishop's Charge at his Trial, with Aggravations, &c.

Soon after the Civil Wars between King King *Charles* I. and the Long Parliament began, the Marquis of *Hartford*, afterwards created Duke of *Somerset*, was sent into this County to raise Forces for the King, who had great Hopes of a good Body of Men from thence, because the Marquis had a powerful Interest there. He came first to *Bath*, and found the Gentry, who were then met at the Assizes well affected to the King. With them he consulted about his Majesty's Affairs, and by their Advice proceeded to *Wells*, (though some thought it would be better to go to *Bristol*) to raise Forces there; but the disaffected Party giving out, that the Marquis was come among them to put the Commission of Array in Execution, so the Yeomanry should lose their Estates, so alienated the Hearts of the People from him in general, that uniting under Sir *John Horner* and *Alexander Popham*, Esq; they besieged *Wells*, and drove the Marquis to *Sherborn-Castle*, with some Troops of Horse raised by *John Digby*, the Earl of *Bristol*'s Son, Sir *Francis Hawley* and Sir *Ralph Hopton*, and about an hundred Foot gathered and led by Col. *Lunsford*; but he had not been long there, before the Earl of *Bedford*, Mr. *Hollis*, Sir *Walter Earl*, and Major General *Essex*, came with a Body of seven thousand Foot, and eight compleat Troops of Horse, and besieged him in the Castle. Having thus given some Account of this County in general, we shall proceed to our literary History of it.

This County, for the more regular Manner of managing the Civil Government, is divided into forty-two small Hundreds, (under which we shall describe several Towns and Villages of it) which are these:

Abdick	Cattesbaise	Kilmersdon	Stone
Anderfield	Chew	Kingsbury	Taunton
Barwicke	Chewton	Marrock	Tintinhill
Bathform	Coker	Milverton	Wellow
Bedminster	Crewkern	North Curry	Wells, and Welford
Brempston	Frome	North Petherton	Whiston
Brent	Glaston	Norton	Whitleigh
Bruton	Horethorn	Pitney	Willeton, and Freemaunors
Bulston	Hundsborough	Portbury	Winterstoke
Cannington	Huntspill	Somerton	
Carhampton	Keinsham	South Petherton	

I. The Hundred of ABDICK, or ABBERDYKE,

This Hundred lies in the Southern Part of this County, inclosed on the East with the Hundred of *South Petherton*; on the South, with the Hundreds of *Taunton* and *Kingsbury*; on the West, with Part of the said Hundred of *Taunton* and *North Curry*; and on the North, with the Hundreds of *Somerton* and *Bulston*. The Fee of this Hundred, in the 20 *Rich.* II. was the Estate of *William de Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who left it with his other Estates to *John de Montacute*, his

his Brother's Son; but this Earl being declared a Traitor by Parliament, 2 *Hen.* IV. because he had stired up Rebellion to restore King *Richard* II. all his Lands, Goods and Chattels, became forfeited to that King, who gave this Hundred, and some other Estates, late belonging to *John* Earl of *Salisbury*, to *John de Beaufort* Marquis of *Dorset* and *Somerset*, who dying possessed of them, left them to his Son *Henry*, with his Honour, and his Posterity; but in whom it now is, we do not know. The Towns and Villages of this Hundred are

Ilminster, a Market-Town, situate on the River - - - - - whose Market is weekly on *Saturday*, and Fair on

This Church (which is a fair Building) is deservedly of Note, for the stately Monument of *Nicholas Wadham*, Esq; and *Dorothy* his Wife, Daughter of Secretary, and Sister of the first Lord *Peters*, the Cofounders of *Wadham* College in *Oxford*.

John Taylton, M. A. was in the late Troubles Vicar of this Town, and being zealously loyal, suffered very severely for it. The Sequestration was the first Thing begun with him as with other Clergymen, and then more than usual Barbarities followed. He was turned out of Doors with his Wife and four Children, and was forced that Night to lie in the Shambles, except one Child, that was sick, which an Innkeeper lodged; his Goods and Books were plundered, and himself being set on an Horse's bare Back dragged to Prison, where he had perished, had not God wonderfully preserved his Life, for all the Prisoners died of a contageous Distemper, except himself and another Divine. Having got his Liberty, he was again had before the Committee for Christening his Son by the Name of *Charles*, by the Common Prayer, but came off at that Time with a Check only. Afterward he and eleven more Clergymen were seized, and being carried down to *Weymouth*, were shipped to be carried Prisoners to *London*. Being on Board, they were thrust down into the Hold, and for want of Air, or with Nastiness stifled, tho' some said they were poisoned, for all died but Mr. *Tarlton* and another, who was very ill, and lost his Nails, *&c.* How Mr. *Tarlton* was dealt with at *London*, we know not. The Villages are

Crokham, a small Village, famous only for the learned Minister of it, Mr. *Edward Kellet*, a Canon Residentiary of *Exeter*. He hath several Writings extant, which are Evidences of his Learning, as Miscellanies in Divinity, in three Books, Christ's threefold Supper, and divers Sermons, among which one is entitled, *A Return from Argiers*, being preached at *Minhead* in this County in 1627, at the Re-admission of a Person into our Church, who had relapsed to *Mahometanism* in *Argiers*. Mr. *A. Wood* tells us he was a Sufferer in the rebellious Times, which began in 1642, but from what Evidence, we find not.

Curry, or *Cory Mallet*, which last Name was added for Distinction from the *Mallets*, who were anciently Lords of it; for *William Mallet*, the Great Grandson of *William Mallet*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror, and was then called *Princeps*, held this Manor of *Curi*, with divers other Estates in this County, of K. *Richard* I. *Reg.* 1. by the Service of twenty Knights Fees; and afterward 5 *Joh.* residing in this Town, gave an hundred Shillings to the King to proceed in Law. *&c.* He was High Sheriff of this County and *Dorsetshire*, 12 *Joh.* and three Years ensuing; howbeit being afterwards found in Arms against the King, his Lands were in his Life-time given to his Daughters, of which *Halewise* the Youngest, who married Sir *Hugh Pointz*, had this Manor, then called *Curi-mallet*, for her Part. Her Posterity by Sir *Hugh Pointz*, inherited this Manor several Successions; and *Hugh* her great Grandson being in Favour with King *Edward* II. obtained of him a Grant for a Market to be kept here every Week, upon *Monday*, and a Fair yearly, upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of *All Saints*; but we have

no

no Evidence that either of them are now uſed. *Nicholas de Pointz* died in Poſſeſſion of this Manor, and left it with his other Eſtates to his two Daughters and Heirs, *Amicia* and *Margaret*, but to which of them it paſſed upon the Diviſion, we can't diſcover; however it appears that *John Tiptoft*, the Father of *John Tiptoft* Earl of *Worceſter*, who was created 27 *Hen.* VI. died poſſeſſed of it the 21 Year of the ſaid King; but tho' the right Line of the *Pointz's* failed in the eldeſt Branches, yet Mr. *Cambden* tells us there were Knights of that Name in 1607, in his Time, who bore a conſiderable Figure; and Mr. *Dugdale* aſſures us, that the *Pointz's* of *Gloceſterſhire* are of this Family.

Hach-Beauchamp, or *de Bello Campo*, is the next Pariſh to *Coty-Mallet*, and takes Part of its Name from the Family of *Beauchamps*, as that doth from the *Mallets*; a Branch of the great Family of the *Beauchamps* being Lords of this Manor, and making it their Seat in the Reign of King *Henry* II. *Robert*, the firſt of them, was Sheriff for this County and *Dorſet*, 9 *Hen.* II. and in the 12th Year of the ſame Reign, upon the Aſſeſſment then made for the Marriage of that King's Daughter, certified, that his Knights Fees *de Veteri feofmento* were 17. His Great Grandſon *John de Beauchamp*, of this Place, obtained a Grant from King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 29. for a weekly Market to be kept on *Thurſday*, at this Manor of *Hacche*; as alſo a Fair yearly to begin there upon the Eve of St. *John Baptiſt*, and to continue the two Days next following that Feſtival; as alſo a Licence 7 *Edw.* III. to fortify his Manor-houſe at *Hacche*, and embattle the Walls of it. But the moſt flouriſhing State of this Branch of the *Beauchamps*, was after *Cecilia de Fortiby* deſcended from the Earls *de Ferrariis*, and from that famous Marſhal of *England*, *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, married into this Family. For then *John de Bello Campo* ſerved twice for this County in Parliament, and *Richard de Beauchamp* was Sheriff for this County and *Devon.*

But in the Reign of King *Edward* III. the Eſtate of theſe *Beauchamps* came to be divided between the Siſters of the laſt *John de Beauchamp*, *viz. Cicely* married to *Roger de S. Mauro*, or *Seymour*; and *Eleanor* to *John Meriet*, both of them deſcended from ancient and noble Anceſtors. This was the Reaſon why K. *Henry* VIII. after he had married *Jane Seymour*, the Mother of King *Edw.* VI. created *Edward Seymour* her Brother Viſcount *Beauchamp*, (and Earl of *Hartford* afterwards) whom alſo King *Edw.* VI. advanced to the Honour of Duke of *Somerſet*, being then the Protector of his Perſon and Kingdom, as well as his Uncle. The Market above mentioned hath been long diſuſed

Meriſield, or *Murriſield*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of the above-mentioned *John* Lord *Beauchamp* of *Hacche*, who died 17 *Edw.* III. leaving *John* his Heir, and *Margaret* his Widow. She had certain Lands and Rents in this Town (beſides ſeveral Manors elſewhere) for her Dowry. *John* was a Minor at his Father's Death, and being of Age married *Alice* the Daughter of *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, in whoſe Retinue he was, when the Earl went in his Expedition into *Gaſcoigne*. He died without Iſſue, and left his Eſtate to his two Siſters *Cicely* and *Eleanor*, abovementioned; but *Margaret* his Mother yet ſurviving, held, during her Life, this Manor, with ſome others, which, after her Death, upon the Partition, devolved to *Cicely* the Eldeſt, who was married (as Mr. *Cambden* tells us) to *Roger Seymour*; but Sir *William Dugdale* ſayeth to—— *Turburvill*; and *Meriet's* Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth* was the Wife of *Roger Seymour*, by whom the Moiety of the *Beauchamps* Eſtate of *Hacche* came into his Family.

In this Town was the Seat of *Nicholas Wadham*, Eſq; and *Dorothy* his Wife, the Cofounders of *Wadham* College in *Oxford*. Their Houſe had always been famous for their Hoſpitality, and yet by their Frugality out of an Eſtate of eight hundred Pounds *per Ann.* they had

had gathered together a Sum of 14000 *l.* which, reſolving to lay out upon ſomething that might be moſt beneficial to Poſterity, they firſt deſigned to build a College at *Venice*, for the Education of the *Engliſh* Youth in the *Romiſh* Religion; but being adviſed rather to do it in their own Country, they changed their Minds, and reſolved to erect a College at *Oxford*, which he accordingly began, by making Choice of the Ground-plot, where *Gloceſter-hall* now ſtands, but dying before any more was done, his Relict and Executrix *Dorothy*, according to his Will, by the Aſſiſtance of ſuch Truſtees as he had appointed, after ſhe had overcome ſome Difficulties, compleated it; and having obtained a Royal Charter to eſtabliſh her Foundation, ſettled therein one Maſter, 16 Fellows, and 30 Scholars, with a ſufficient Maintenance for them all. This Work was then and ſtill ought to be the more admired and commended, becauſe the Proteſtant Religion was then eſtabliſhed in this Nation; and tho' they were both of the *Roman* Church, and muſt needs know that their College would be a Nurſery for Proteſtant Youth, yet they neither deſiſted from their Purpoſe, nor gave any Encouragement to their Religion in their College, which was begun in 1610, and finiſhed ſoon after. They had no Iſſue, and ſo their Eſtate deſcended to ſeveral Families; as the *Strangeways*, *Windhams*, *Whites*, &c.

Nereth, or *Nereethe*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Roger de Mortimer* Earl of *March*, of which he died poſſeſſed 34 *Edw.* III. at *Renera* in *Burgundy*, and left it with his other great Eſtates to his Son *Edmund*, then Earl of *March*. Near it is the Foreſt called *Nereth-Foreſt*, which takes up ſo great a Part of this Hundred.

Staple, the Manor and Eſtate of *Robert Fitz-pain*, who died ſeized of it jointly with *Ela* his Wife, with Remainder to the Heirs of their two Bodies lawfully begotten, 28 *Edw.* III. *Ela* ſurvived him, and held this and divers other Manors in this County and others, with the Churches to them belonging, (as her Husband had done) during her Life. They left one only Daughter named *Iſabel*, who being married in their Life-time to Sir *Richard Poynings*, Knt. carried this and many other Eſtates into that Family. He left them to his Son and Heir by her, *Robert* Lord *Poynings*, who being ſlain at the Seige of *Orleans*, 25 *Hen.* VI. left this Manor and his other Eſtates to *Eleanor*, the Wife of Sir *Henry Piercy*, his Coſin and next Heir; whereupon Sir *Henry*, who was afterwards Earl of *Northumberland*, had in her Right a ſpecial Livery of all the Caſtles, Lordſhips and Lands, which were of her Inheritance. This Manor afterward came to be the Eſtate of *Henry* Lord *Mountain*, who being attainted in King *Henry* VIIIth's Reign, it was ſeized for that King's Uſe, and exchanged by him for other Lands, with *George Owen*, Eſq; It bore then the Name of *Staple-Fitzpain*, from the Family above-mentioned.

Whitlakington, a Village, in Soil rich and fertile, and in Situation healthy and pleaſant, the Seat of the Family of the *Le Eſpec's*, or *Speaks*, who have for many Centuries been Men of Note in this County and *Devon*; *John Speake* being a Commiſſioner for adminiſtring the Oaths in the 12th of K. *Henry* VI. and *George Speake* Sheriff, in the 34th of Q. *Eliz.* *Rich. Eſpec*, or *Speake*, deſcended, as we ſuppoſe, from the famous *Walter Le Eſpec* (of whom *Aibred* Abbot of *Rievaulx* gives this Character, That he was quick-witted, prudent in Counſel, ſerious in Peace, diſcreet in War, &c.) was mightily pious according to the Devotion of thoſe Times; for he found-ed three goodly Abbies, *Kirkham* and *Rievaulx* in *Yorkſhire*, and *Wardon* in *Bedfordſhire*, in the ſecond of which he lived two Years, and there died and was buried. This *Richard* was the firſt that fixed his Seat here, and from him twenty Generations had deſcended, in *Cambden's* Time in 1607, and probably more ſince, if the Name doth not continue ſtill in this Town. The other

Villages

Villages of this Hundred we have no Account of, either in ancient nor modern Hiſtories; and ſo we proceed to

II. ANDERFIELD Hundred.

This Hundred adjoins almoſt to *Abdick* Hundred on the North-Weſt, and is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundreds of *Somerton* and *Whitleigh*; on the South, with the Hundred of *North-Curry*; and on the Weſt, with the Hundred of *Taunton*. The Fee of this Hundred we ſuppoſe to be in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff. There is no Market-Town in it, becauſe it is near *Taunton* on the South End, and *Bridgwater* on the North. The Villages in which we have met with any Thing remarkable, are theſe, *viz.*

Creech, the Native Place of *Henry Cuffe*, whoſe Anceſtors had a good Eſtate there, and had inhabited there for four Generations before his Birth. He had his Education at *Oxford* in *Trinity* College, and was ſome Time Fellow there; but was forced to relinquiſh his Fellowſhip for ſpeaking ſome Words to the Diſcredit of the Founder Sir *Thomas Pope*; yet not leaving the Univerſity, he was choſen Maſter-Fellow of *Merton*, where he ſhewed himſelf a rare *Grecian* Philoſopher and Diſputant. The Univerſity at length took Notice of him, and choſe him their great Profeſſor and Proctor, which when he left, he was preferred to be Secretary to *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*. In this Poſt, as his good Parts enabled him, ſo his Ambition, prompted him to engage too deeply with his Maſter in Politicks, and ſo he was found guilty with his Lord in conſpiring to ſeize on Q. *Elizabeth*, and change the Government, and for Treaſon executed at *Tyburn* 30 *March* 1601, as his Maſter had been the *February* before at *Tower-hill*. He was much bewailed (ſays Mr *Speed*) for his exquiſite Learning; and ſoon after ſome of his Writings were publiſhed as a Proof of it, *viz.* *The Differences of the Ages of Man's Life, with the Original Cauſes, Progreſs and End of it. Lond.* 1607. Mr. *Henry Maſters* was Vicar of this Place in the Year 1642, and being ſequeſtred for his Loyalty, lived in a poor Cottage in the Village, where his Wife died. After her Death he removed from hence, and ſet up a ſmall School; but being hindred from getting his Bread that way, he was driven to ſuch Neceſſities at length, that his Wife and a Child by her (for he married again) were ſtarved, as he himſelf muſt have been, if one Mr. *Martin* had not relieved him; for a great Man in the Neighbourhood would not ſuffer any of his Succeſſors to pay him his Fifths. Only Mr. *Bat*, the laſt of them, gave him once a Suit of Cloaths. He lived to be reſtored.

Durlay, or *Durlate*, the Manor and Eſtate of Sir *William Arundel*, Lord *Mautravers*, (his Father *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* then living) who having married *Anne* the Siſter of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, obtained a Grant to himſelf and the Heirs of his Body, of King *Henry* VIII. of this Manor, and ſome others in this County, to hold by the Service of a red Roſe yearly. He by his Father's Death, 16 *Hen.* VIII. became Earl of *Arundel*, and obtained a ſpecial Livery of all his Caſtles, Lordſhips and Lands the ſame Year.

Enmore, a ſmall Village, ſituate upon a nameleſs Rivulet, that empties it ſelf into the River *Parret* near *Bridgwater*. The Family of the *Mallets* had a Seat here; and *Tho. Mallet*, Eſq; of this Place was Sheriff of this County in the 18th Year of Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign. *John Mallet* was the laſt Heir Male of this Family, which had flouriſhed from the Conqueſt to the Reign of K. *Charles* II. He left one Daughter *Elizabeth* for his Heir, who marrying to *John Wilmot*, the laſt Earl of *Rocheſter*, carried the great Eſtate of the *Mallets* into that Family, who have a Seat here. She had only three Daughters, among whom, for want of an Heir Male, the Eſtates of both Families were divided. There are ſeveral Villages more in this Hundred, which for want of Information we are forced to omit.

III. The

III. The Hundred of Barwick or Bowode.

This Hundred, which is one of the ſmalleſt in the County, is almoſt of a triangular Form; two Sides of it being incloſed with the River *Ordred*, which parts it from the Hundred of *Somerton*, and the River *Evil*, which divides it from the Hundred of *Stone*; the third Side or Line borders on the Hundred of *Horehorn*. The Fee of this Hundred in the Reign of King *Henry* V. (when it went by the Name of the Hundred of *Bowode*) was then in the Family of the *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, *Edmund Ferrers* Lord *Chartley*, then holding it, and in the next Reign, *Anno* 14, dying in Poſſeſſion of it. This Family of *Ferrers* ſoon after ended in an Heir general, who marrying to *Walter Devereux*, Eſq; the Anceſtor of the Earls of *Eſſex* of that Name, carried it and other Eſtates into that Family. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, and of the Villages, which are but few, we obſerve none of Note but

Barwick, the moſt conſiderable Village, from which the Hundred took its Denomination. This Manor, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. was the Eſtate of the *Cantilupes*, or as they uſually were called, the *Cantlows*; but Iſſue Male failing in *George de Cantilupe*, the Son of *William de Cantilupe*, who died in his Minority, his Eſtate was divided between his two Siſters *Miliſent* and *Joan*; which laſt being before his Death married to *Henry de Haſtings*, her Son *John de Haſtings*, upon the Partition of the ſaid *George*'s Eſtate, became Lord of this Town of *Barwick*; for being then of full Age, he obtained the Livery of the Lands of his Mother's Inheritance preſently after his Uncle *George* his Death. With this Manor paſſed

Stotford, or *Stoford*, an adjoining Village and Manor, to the ſaid *John de Haſtings*, who being Heir alſo to the Caſtle and Honour of *Bergavenny* in *Wales*, in Right of his Mother, became Lord *Bergavenny*. From his Deſcendants, for want of Iſſue Male, his Eſtate and Honour paſſed to the Family of *Beauchamp*, (tho', as was then thought, it was injuriouſly taken from the collateral Branch of the *Haſtings*, who claimed it) and from them it came to the *Nevills*, who are now Lords *Abergavenny*, and have been ſo ever ſince the Reign of K. *Henry* VI. *Anno* 26. by the Marriage of *Elizabeth*, the ſole Daughter and Heir of *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Worceſter*, Son of *William Beauchamp* Lord *Bergavenny*. The *Beauchamps* Earls and Duke of *Warwick*, kept him out of that Barony a while, but he at length recovered it, and from that Time to this his Poſterity have enjoyed it, *George Nevill* being now Lord *Abergavenny*. There are ſome other Villages in this Hundred, but we can get no Deſcription of them

IV. The Hundred of Bathforum.

This Hundred is in the Northern Part of the County, and is bounded on the Eaſt with *Wiltſhire*, from which it is parted by the River *Frome*; on the South with the Hundred of *Wellow*, which with the Hundred of *Keinſham* is the Boundary of the Weſtern Side; and on the North with Part of *Gloceſterſhire*. The Fee of this Hundred we ſuppoſe to be in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff. The chief Places of this Hundred are,

† Bath, an ancient City, called by *Ptolomy* from the *Baths*, Ἰδατα θερμὰ,

† N. B. *We acknowledge our ſelves extreamly obliged to that worthy Gentleman, who ſent us lately an excellent Account of this City and* Briſtol, *and heartily thank him for his generous Promiſe of further Information of other Places of Note, as they come in his Way, as he is travelling; hoping his Example will encourage others of Obſervation and Learning to ſend us a Deſcription of ſuch Cities and Towns, that they either live in, or can come to the competent Knowledge of, that our Work may be the more perfect.*

i.e. Hot Waters; and by *Antonius*, *Aquæ Solis*, *i.e.* Waters of the Sun; by the *Britains*, *Yr ennaint Twymin*; as alſo *Caer Badon*, by the *Saxons*, Baþancerter, hat Baþan, and (from the Concourſe of ſick People to it for Cure) Accmancerter, *i. e. Ackmanceſter*, as much as to ſay, the City of Men troubled with Aches, Pains and Diſtempers; by *Florence* of *Worceſter*, *Acamanni Civitas*; *Stephanus* calls it *Badiza*; we at this Day *Bath*; and the modern *Latins*, *Bathonia*. The Name is ſo evidently derived from the hot Waters uſed here for Bathing, that we can't but take Notice of them in the firſt Place, ſo far as may be no Anticipation to our Natural Hiſtory, in which we are to diſcourſe of them chiefly as to the Nature of them, not the Diſcovery, Uſe, and other Circumſtances, which we conceive proper for this Place.

The City of *Bath* lies low in a Plain, not very large, encompaſſed on every Side with the River *Avon*, and Hills of an equal Height, which ſend down many Springs into the City, to the great Advantage of the Citizens, and among them three hot Springs, much uſed for Bathing, as well in ancient as at this preſent Time. 'Tis thought 'tis by the Exhalations of theſe Springs, that this City is kept ſo healthy, which being ſituate at the Bottom of the circumjacent Hills, which prevent the diſperſing of the Vapours and Smoke that riſe from the Houſes and Soil, would otherwiſe be very unhealthy; whereas 'tis by Experience found, that the Inhabitants are as free from Diſeaſes, live as long, and die as few, or fewer than in any other Cities of this Kingdom of an advanced Situation, which can be imputed to nothing but theſe Waters. In former Ages they were ſhut up, from eight in the Morning till three in the Afternoon, becauſe they are then extream hot, and boiling up violently, throw up a filthy Scum and Mud from the Bottom, which rendred them unwholeſome; but now the Guides of the *Bath* being careful to cleanſe the Water from the Filth as it riſes; the Bathers uſually go in the Morning, and continue till Noon without any Prejudice or Danger.

Here are three of theſe hot Baths diſtinguiſhed by as many Names, *viz.* 1. The *Croſs-Bath*, ſo called, from a curious Croſs formerly erected in the Middle of it. This Bath is very gentle, and but moderately warm. Upon the Sides of it are ſixteen Stone-Seats, and it is encloſed with a Wall, and at the Ends hath Galleries for Muſick and Spectators, under which are Slips, (as they are called here) one for the Gentlemen, and another for the Ladies, who being dreſſed in Canvas Habits, go both together into the Bath, the Men, with all Decency, keeping on the one Side, and the Women on the other. This Bath may be had any Time of the Day privately, but the uſual Time is the Morning before 12 a Clock, when the Water is let out, and leaves a diſagreeable Smell. This Bath is uſed chiefly by Perſons of Quality and Gentry, and ſo is the moſt frequented of any, tho' it is the ſmalleſt, being but 24 Foot and an half long, and twelve broad. It was much beautified for the Conveniency of the late King *James*'s Queen, who by the Advice of her Prieſts and Phyſicians, was to bathe, in order to procure a Male Succeſſor for the *Engliſh* Throne, by Conjunction of the King after it. When theſe Things were done, the Earl of *Melfort*, then Secretary of State for *Scotland*, the very next Day after, erected a fine Prophetick Monument, foretelling the Birth of a Prince. It was made of fine Marble, and adorned with Figures of Angels attending the Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt, the Euchariſt, *&c.* and certainly coſt a great deal of Money. It ſtands ſtill handſome and entire, ſave that ſome of the Inſcriptions were razed in King *William*'s Days. 2. The *Hot Bath*, ſo called, becauſe it is much hotter than the other. It is fifty-eight Foot and an half diſtant from the former, and is about 30 Foot and an half in Length, and 13 Foot broad.

It is walled in, but not ſo much uſed as the *Croſs-Bath*. In it is a Well, which not only ſupplies its own Pump with Water, but is likewiſe conveyed by Pipes to the Pump in the other. Near theſe is an Hoſpital built by *Reginald Fitz-Jocelin*, while he was Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, to relieve the Neceſſities of ſuch ſick Perſons as are brought thither for Recovery of their Health. Theſe two are in the Midſt of the Street, on the Weſt Side of the City. 3. The *King's Bath*, which is much the largeſt, being 57 Foot long, and 40 broad. It is in the very Heart of the City, near the Cathredral Church, and incloſed with a Wall. It is accommodated with twenty-eight Seats, arched over, and with other Stone Benches, on which the Men and Women that are bathing ſit apart, and both of them, when they go into the Waters, put on Linen Drawers. In the Middle of it are hung Crutches, as Memorials of the Cures of ſuch as came with them, but joyfully returned without them. About two Foot beneath the Croſs, lies a Ciſtern with the Mouth downwards, from which the Water is conveyed by Pipes to the Pump in the Pump Room adjoining and looking into it, where the Company meet in the Morning and Afternoon to drink the Water, the Muſick attending them for their Diverſion. This Bath, which was formerly in the greateſt Requeſt, is now uſed by the meaner Sort of People only. There is another Bath 25 Foot long, and 24 broad, which hath a Communication with the King's, which is called the *Queen's Bath*, and in this the great Spring riſeth, over which there is a Collumn erected, with an Inſcription on it, ſhewing who it was that found out theſe Springs in the following Words: *That* Bladud *the Son of* Lud *found them out* 300 *Years before Chriſt*; how truly, will be ſeen preſently. Into this Bath People of common Rank go promiſcuouſly, yea, every Body except the Quality. Theſe are fetched from their Beds, ſtripped and dreſſed for bathing, and carried in Blankets to the Bath, which done, they are carried ſo back again. There is alſo a Bath for Lepers, or *Lazars*, into which none goes, but ſuch as the Phyſicians ſuppoſe to have a Leproſy, or ſomething reſembling it. This Bath is made by the Overflowing of the *Croſs-Bath*, and the diſeaſed Perſons, who are bathed in it, being poor, have a ſmall Allowance for their Support from the Town; but are chiefly relieved by the generous Contribution of the Company every Seaſon. This Bath, the Hoſpital and the Company, draw Beggars hither in ſuch Multitudes, partly for Cure, and partly for Relief, that it is become a Proverb here: *The Beggars of* Bath, *as a Place famous above others for them.* The Ancients dedicated theſe Baths, ſome to *Minerva*, others to *Hercules*.

The Finding of theſe hot Springs, is by our fabulous Tradition-mongers, attributed to a *Britiſh* King, called *Blyden-Deith*, i. e. *Blyden* the Southſayer: Others of our own Nation (too ſupinely, as the Learned think) affirm, that *Julius Ceſar* firſt found them out; but if we may believe *Solinus*, it was much later, that the *Romans* had any Knowledge of them, none of their Hiſtorians mentioning them before him. However 'tis probable that the *Romans*, who much excelled in Works of that Nature, did by ſome Contrivance under Ground, ſecure the main Springs of hot Water from mixing with the cold Springs, which abound all over the City, and muſt have extreamly damaged them, had it not been prevented by ſome ſuch Methods; and tho' the Inhabitants have not yet been able to diſcover them, yet they are fearful of digging deep, leaſt they ſhould diſturb them; for 'tis plain the City is built upon a raiſed Ground, which appears a conſiderable Height above the Meadows. If the *Saxons* had any publick Regard to them, it was not till after their Settlement here a conſiderable Time, *viz.* about the Year of Chriſt 930, when we find the Name of *Akmanceſter* was firſt given it; and a

Way was made to it from the farthest Parts of the Nation, called *Akmanſtreet*, for the more convenient and direct Paſſage of the Sick and Diſeaſed thither, who 'tis probable were very numerous, or it would not have been done. And from this Time it is, that our Hiſtorians date the flouriſhing State and Condition of this City, from the great Conflux of People to it.

We hope it will not be thought impertinent here briefly to mention the Methods of ſpending Time at the Bath. In the Morning the Company of both Sexes meet at the Pump in a great Hall inrailed, to drink the Waters, and after that ſaunter about till Prayer-time, or divert themſelves by looking on the Bathers. Moſt of the Company go to Church in the Morning undreſſed, and then home to dreſs for the Walks before Dinner. The Walks are behind the Church, ſpacious, and well ſhaded, having on the Sides Shops furniſhed with every Thing that may contribute to Pleaſure. In the End of them is a noble gaming Room, and by it a pretty Garden, where every one may walk that will pay for the Time they ſtay. After Dinner the Company receive and return Viſits, go to Aſſemblies and Balls, or ſit down by Parties to play in their own Houſes and Lodgings.

Who was the Founder of this City, we have no clear Evidence to prove, but that it was erected by the *Britains* or *Romans*, muſt neceſſarily be ſuppoſed from the many Things related of it in Hiſtory; for when the *Saxons* being ſent for by King *Vortegern*, to oppoſe the *Picts* and *Scots*, turned their Arms upon the *Britains* themſelves, and ſought to make themſelves Maſters of all, they laid Siege to this City; but being ſurprized by the warlike *Arthur*, they betook themſelves to *Baden-Hill*, where, tho' in a deſperate Condition, they fought it out to the laſt, and were ſlain in great Numbers. This Hill ſeems to be the ſame with that we call *Lanſdown*, which hangs over a Village near the City named *Batheſtone*, becauſe it ſhews to this Day its Bulwarks and a Rampire. The *Saxons* for a long Time after this were diſcouraged from making any further Attempts upon this City, and ſo left it to the *Britains* to be enjoyed quietly.

But at length in the Year of Chriſt 577, *Ceawlin* King of the Weſt *Saxons*, growing great and victorious, routed the *Britains* out of ſeveral Cities, which till that Time they had held, as *Bedford*, *Gloceſter*, *Cirenceſter*, and *Deorham*, and at length came to this City of *Bath*, called then *Bathenceſter*, and ſtormed it, till it was forced to ſubmit to his *Saxon* Power. Being under his Protection, it began gradually to proſper and increaſe, and the Baths came ſo much in Uſe, that Ways were made to it from divers Parts of the Kingdom; and it became ſo famous for relieving ſick Men, that it was called *Akmanceſter*, and in the following Times grew up to a great Degree of Splendor; for *Ofrick*, a petty King of the *Wiccii*, in the Year 676, built a Nunnery there; and preſently after, when this City came into the Hands of the *Mercians*, King *Offa* built a Church, to which King *Edgar*, becauſe he was crowned in it, granted ſeveral Immunities, the Memory of which are ſtill kept up by certain annual Sports. They were both deſtroyed in the *Daniſh* Wars; but upon the reſtoring of Peace under the *Daniſh* Monarchs, this City by Degrees recovered it ſelf; after that *Elphege* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, had, in the Year 1010, built them a new Church; and in the Time of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, (as we find in Domeſday-Book) it geldod for twenty Hides, when the whole Shire gelded, and there were ſixty-four Burgeſſes of the Kings, and thirty of others.

But it continued not long in this proſperous Condition; for in the Reign of *William Rufus*, ſoon after the Conqueror's Death, *Robert de Mowbray* Earl of *Northumberland*, and Nephew to *Jeffrey* Biſhop of *Conſtans*, raiſed a Rebellion againſt the King in theſe Weſtern Parts, as *Roger Bygod*, *Roger de Montgomery*,

mery, *William* Biſhop of *Durham*, &c. did in other Parts, and ſetting forth from *Briſtol*, went to this City, and plundered and burnt it. But it again recovered in a ſhort Time, by the Aſſiſtance of *John de Villula*, a Native of *Tours* in *France*, who being then Biſhop of *Wells*, did (as *Malmſbury* informs us) for five hundred Pounds purchaſe this City of King *Henry* I. and having built himſelf a new Cathedral here, tranſlated his See hither. Some indeed ſay, he ſtill retained the Name of the Biſhop of *Wells*; but Biſhop *Godwin* and Dr. *Guidot* who examined the Records of the Church of *Bath*, tell us, That he ſubſcribed himſelf ever after only *Joannes Bathon.* This Cathedral being not long ago ready to fall, thro' Length of Time, *Oliver King*, Biſhop of *Bath*, laid the Foundation of another near it, exceeding large and ſtately; and had he lived to finiſh it, it had, without all doubt, exceeded all or moſt of the Cathedrals in *England*; but his Death, with the Diſturbances of the Times that followed, and the Avarice of ſuch as detained the Monies collected to finiſh it, have made it much ſhort of that Excellency.

The City of *Bath* is but a ſmall City, but very compact, and well inhabited by the Means of the Medicinal Waters. No Man can imagine otherwiſe, how it could accommodate ſo great a Company as frequents it, at leaſt three Parts of the Year. It is ſaid, that there are uſually there eight thouſand Families at a Time; ſome for the Benefit of drinking the hot Waters, others for bathing, and others for Diverſion and Pleaſure, of which laſt there is no Place in *Europe* that affords more. It is walled round with a ſlight Stone Wall, pretty entire, having a Street built upon it; from whence there is a pleaſant Proſpect over the Meadows on the Weſt Side. It has 4 Gates, *viz.* 1. *Northgate*, with its Suburbs, leading to *London*, opens into *High-ſtreet*, where there is a plentiful Market kept under the Town or Counſel Houſe, a neat Stone Building ſtanding upon 21 Pillars, in the Front, where is the Effigies of two Kings, *Coel*, a *Britiſh* King, who is ſaid to have given a Charter to this City; and *Edgar*, a *Saxon*, who was crowned here, *Anno* 973. From this Place the Street dividing leads to, 2. *Weſtgate*, an handſome Building of Stone, containing ſome of the beſt Apartments in the Place. The other Street leads to, 3. *South-gate*, and from thence along the Suburbs to a Bridge laid over the *Avon*, in the Middle of which is an old Gateway. The other 4. Gate to the South, leads only to the River, where there is a Ferry.

The Streets are narrow, but well paved, and the Buildings by reaſon of the great Plenty of Stone thereabouts, extraordinary neat, and ſome of them as handſome Stone-buildings as are any where found; but many of them ſtanding in Courts and Alleys, where Coaches can't go, there are 40 Chairs licenſed by the Mayor, which for Sixpence are obliged to carry a Perſon from any one Part of the Town to the other, within the Walls. There is alſo another good Regulation, which has much tended to the Benefit of the Town, That no Perſon ſhall demand above ten Shillings *per* Week for one Room, which freeing Men from ſuch Impoſitions as are common in other Places of Concourſe, hath brought ſuch Numbers of People to it, more for Diverſion than drinking the Waters, that the Citizens have been forced to erect many new Buildings, yea whole Streets, for the Accommodations of Strangers, *viz.* in the North-Suburbs, and without *Weſtgate*. Adjoining to the Wall on this North Side of the Town, there has lately been raiſed a neat Stone Building for a School-houſe, which was erected, and is now maintained by the Contributions of the Strangers that come to the Waters.

To allure theſe laſt, there is nothing wanting that may pleaſe or divert; for here is a little Theatre, pleaſant Walks upon the Town-Wall, thronged every Evening with the moſt agreeable of both Sexes, and along the Side Raffling

Shops;

Shops; and adjoining to the Wall without Mr. *Harrison*'s Houſe, there is a fine Ball-Room, and pleaſant Gardens down to the River. Beſides all theſe Things, the neighbouring Hills afford the moſt pleaſant Down imaginable, where it is incredible what a Number of Coaches and Horſes appear there at a Race; ſo that *Bath* is one of the moſt proper Places in the whole World, either for obtaining or preſerving Health, by that conſtant Cheerfulneſs, which the agreeable Company and Spirit of the Water infuſe into thoſe that go thither.

There are but two Pariſh Churches in this City beſides the Cathedral or Abbey Church, which is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, and was begun to be built *Anno* 1137, and was not finiſhed till 475 Years after. It is a lofty magnificent Structure, with an handſome Tower in the Middle, and a good Ring of eight Bells. The Workmanſhip of the Roof within is very neat, and the Quire is adorned with a good Organ, but the Pews and Gallery are very irregular, and the altar very mean. The Eaſt Window is noble, and fronts the Walks; as is alſo that at the Weſt End, which is beautified with Figures, among which are Angels aſcending and deſcending a Ladder, in Memory of a Dream, by which *Oliver King*, Biſhop of this See, and Founder of the preſent Church, was induced to build it. After him Dr. *James Montague*, Biſhop of this See, was a great Benefactor to this Church, and at one Time gave a thouſand Pounds to it. He lieth buried in the North Iſle, under a ſtately Monument of Marble.

This City is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Common Council, and other inferior Officers, and ſends its Repreſentatives to Parliament. It hath another Market, beſides that above-mention'd, weekly, *viz.* the one on *Wedneſday*, and the other on *Saturday*; and two Fairs yearly, *viz.* on the *Purification of the Virgin* Mary, and *John* of *Beverley*, 2 *Feb.* and 7 *May*. The Citizens drive a great Trade in the Woollen Manufacture, making Cloth, Serges, *&c.* and to encourage young Traders in it, Sir *Thomas* ——— Lord Mayor of *London* in 1553, gave an hundred and four Pounds to this City, to be lent and diſtributed to four poor Tradeſmen, Freemen, Inhabitants, and Clothiers, (if it may be) to each of them twenty-five Pounds, for one Year, without Intereſt.

In this City hath been dug up at Times ſeveral *Roman* Coins, as of *Veſpaſian*, *Trajan*, *Conſtantines* the Great and Younger, *Carauſius*, *Abſeverus*, *Conſtantius*, and *Valentinian*. Here are alſo diverſe *Roman* Figures and Inſcriptions, but few legible; that inſcribed *IVLIVS FABRICIES* mentioned in the laſt Edition of *Cambden*, is ſtill preſerved entire in the Eaſt Wall of the Cathedral. It hath for ſome Ages given a Title to an Earl, as follows:

Philibert de Chandeu, a Native of *Brittany* in *France*, had the Title of Earl of *Bath* conferred upon him by King *Henry* VII. *Anno* 1486. He had no Succeſſors, and ſo this Honour lay dormant, till King *Henry* VIII. created, *Anno* 1536. *Reg.* 28.

John Bourchier Lord *Fitz-warin*, Earl of *Bath*. He was one of the Lords that ſubſcribed the Letter ſent to Pope *Clement* VII. ſignifying to that Pontiff, that his Supremacy was in Danger of being quite caſt off in *England*, if he did not comply with the Deſire of King *Henry* VIII. in the Buſineſs of his Divorce from Queen *Katharine*. He departed this Life *Anno* 1538, and by his Death his Son and Heir

John Bourchier Lord *Fitz-warin*, became Earl of *Bath*, 28 *Hen.* VIII. He upon the Death of King *Edward* VI. was one of thoſe who appeared firſt in Arms for the Vindication of Q. *Mary*'s Title to the Crown, and was thereupon conſtituted one of the Commiſſioners to examine the Titles of all ſuch as put in their Claims to perform any Office at her Coronation, by Virtue of their Tenures of *Land*. He died in the Year 1560, and was ſucceeded by

William

William his Grandſon, Son of his eldeſt Son *John*, who died in his Life-time. He accompanied *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, 28 *Eliz.* who was then ſent General of the Auxiliaries into the *Netherlands*, for the Aſſiſtance of the *Dutch* againſt the *Spaniards*. He died at *Taveſtock* in *Devonſhire*, in his Manor-houſe there, *Anno* 1623, and was buried in the Pariſh Church there, leaving

Edward his only Son, then living, Heir of his Eſtate and Honours. He left no Iſſue Male, tho' he had two Wives, and dying at *Taveſtock* was buried by his Anceſtors there in 1636. The Male Line of the elder Branch of this Family thus failing,

Sir *Henry Bourchier* Knt. Son of Sir *George Bourchier* Knt. third Son of *John* the ſecond Earl of this Family, was found the next Heir, and ſo ſucceeded in this Earldom, and all the Honours belonging thereto. He died without Iſſue, *Anno* 1654, and lieth buried at *Taveſtock* with his Anceſtors, under a noble Monument erected to his Memory, with a large Epitaph engraven thereon, containing his honourable Titles, and an high Encomium of his Virtues, under theſe Words:

Hic Situs eſt
Dom. Henricus Bourchier
Comes Bathonienſis.

After his Death, without any lineal Succeſſor, this Title lay dormant about ſix Years, King *Charles* II. being then in Exile; but upon his Reſtoration, three Days before his Coronation,

Sir *John Greenville*, or *Granville*, in Recompence of his Father's and his own Merits of that Prince, was created Lord *Greenvil* of *Kilkhampton* and *Biddiford*, Viſcount *Greenvil* of *Lanſdown*, and Earl of *Bath*. His Father Sir *Bevil Grenvil* who was deſcended of *Harmo Deutatus*, Earl of *Carboil*, and Lord of *Thorigny*, and *Granevil* in *Normandy*, was one of the moſt forward and zealous Subjects for the Intereſts of King *Charles* I. in the very Beginning of his Troubles; for he raiſed a Troop of Horſe at his own proper Charge, in 1638, and attended his Majeſty with them in his Expedition againſt his rebellious Subjects of *Scotland*; and when the War at Home between the King and his Parliament broke out, he then being one of the Knights of the Shire for *Cornwall*, left his Place among the Rebels, and going into *Cornwall*, led an Army of loyal *Coniſh* Men againſt the Rebels of *Devon* and other Counties. He was victorious againſt them in many Battels, as at *Bodmin*, *Lanceſton* and *Stratton*, yea at *Lanſdown* his Army conquered, but he knew it not, being ſlain with divers other brave Gentlemen. His Son Sir *John*, afterwards created Earl of *Bath*, followed his Father's Steps in all Adventures (tho' but 15 Years of Age) for his Majeſty's Cauſe, heading his Father's own Regiment, and being in ſeveral Fights and Skirmiſhes in theſe Weſtern Parts; and when his Majeſty, thro' the Prevalency of the Rebels in all Parts, was conſtrained to quit the Realm, he attended him, and had a great Share of his Diſtreſſes in foreign Parts, never ceaſing to aſſiſt him with his beſt Intereſts and utmoſt Endeavours, till by Conſultations with General *Monk*, (who was his near Kinſman) and divers other Means, he ſaw his Majeſty King *Charles* II. ſettled upon the Throne of his Anceſtors, when he was one of the firſt that taſted of his Majeſty's Favours, not only in being created Earl of *Bath* as above, but being made chief Gentleman of his Majeſty's Bed-chamber, and Warden of the Stannaries in *Devonſhire* and *Cornwall*. He enjoyed his Honour and Places many Years, not dying till 22 *Aug.* 1701, and was ſucceeded in his Honour and Eſtate by

Charles Lord *Lanſdown*, his Son and Heir, who in the Life of his Father was ſummoned to ſit in the Houſe of Peers, *Anno* 1689. He ſurvived his Father but a few Days, dying 4th *Septemb. Anno* 1701; but left a Succeſſor to his Honour and Eſtate, *viz.*

William

William-Henry Granville, his Son and Heir, who dying in his Minority, and without Iſſue, this Honour became extinct in that Houſe; but the Barony of *Lanſdown* being by a ſpecial Creation conferred upon Earl *Charles*, who was made, for his Service and Bravery againſt the *Turks*, an Earl of the *Roman* Empire, by the Stile and Title of Earl of *Landſdown*, and afterward ſummoned to Parliament as Baron of *Landſdown*, tho' the Earldom was loſt to the Family, by the Death of the Heir of the right Line without Iſſue; yet this Barony paſſed to the Poſterity of *Bernard Greenvill*, ſecond Son to Sir *Bevil*, who was ſlain in *Landſdown* Fight, and accordingly *George* his Son is now Lord *Landſdown*. He hath no Heir Male as yet; but hath a Brother, named *Bernard*, who is preſumptive Heir of his Honour.

Famous Men, Natives of this City, worthy of our Notice, are

Gildas the Wiſe, ſurnamed *Badonicus*, ſo called, not only from this City where he was born, but to diſtinguiſh him from another *Gildas*, named *Albanius*. He is ſtiled by ſome Writers *Querulus*, becauſe he grievouſly complained and inveighed againſt the Sins of the wicked Age he lived in, calling the Clergy *Montes Malitiæ*; and the *Britains* generally *Atramentum Sæculi*. He wrote many Books, but none of them are extant, but his Hiſtory of *Britain*. He died about the Year of Chriſt 570.

John Hales, who was born in the Pariſh of St. *James* in this City, and educated in Grammar at the Free-School there. He was ſent to *Oxford* at 13 Years of Age, in 1597, and continued ſome Time a Student in *Corpus Chriſti* College; but his prodigious Pregnancy of Parts being diſcovered by Sir *Henry Savile*, he was by his Encouragement, but for his own Worth, choſen Fellow of *Merton* in 1605. After this he ſhewed himſelf ſo much above his Age for Learning, that no Perſon, in the Memory of Man, ever went beyond him for ſubtle Diſputations, and elegant Orations. Beſides theſe Accompliſhments, he was ſo great a Proficient in the *Greek* Tongue, that he was made Lecturer of it firſt in his own College, and then in the Schools, both which he ſo well diſcharged, that Sir *Henry Savile* made uſe of him in his excellent Edition of *Chryſoſtom*; and *Andrew Downes*, the *Greek* Profeſſor at *Cambridge*, often mentioned him with Honour. By Sir *H. Savile*'s Intereſt, he was made Fellow of *Eaton* College, and carried by Sir *Dudley Carleton* to the Synod of *Dort*, in 1618, where he did good Service in ſeveral Reſpects, as far as his Place did allow. In 1638, Archbiſhop *Laud* hearing of his great Worth, ſent for him, and finding him a thorough learned Man, made him one of his Chaplains, and procured a Canonry of *Windſor* for him, which with his Fellowſhip at *Eaton*, was all the Preferment he had to his dying Day. He aſſiſted Mr. *Chillingworth* in his Book, which is ſtill ſo much eſteemed, and was greatly valued and reſpected by all the learned Men almoſt in the World. He was a very hard Student, much addicted to Faſting, very conſcientious in his Dealings, of wonderful Knowledge, and of as great Modeſty, and in Truth, a Walking-Library.

But all his Excellencies and Innocency could not guard him from the Presbyterian Severity and Power; for in the Beginning of the Parliament's Uſurpation, he was ſtript of all, and he was reduced to ſo great Neceſſity, that he was forced to ſell his Library for 700 Pounds, which had coſt him two thouſand five hundred. One Madam *Salter*, Siſter of Dr. *Duppa*, Biſhop of *Sarum*, entertained him, and gave him a ſmall Salary to teach her Son; but he was forced to leave her, becauſe of the Parliament's Declaration, threatning ſevere Puniſhments to all ſuch as did harbour Malignants, *i. e.* Royaliſts. From her he went to *Eaton*, and ſojourned with one Widow *Dickenſon*, the Wife of his Servant, in whoſe Houſe he died, 19 *May* 1656, *etat.* 72. He hath many Things in Print, all very valuable, ſome in *Latin*, but moſt in *Engliſh*; all which are compriſed in two Volumes, printed ſince his Death, entitled, *His Golden Remains, and Miſcellanies.* He was buried in *Eaton* College Church-yard, and over his Grave afterwards was erected an Altar-Monument, at the Charge of Mr. *Peter Curwen*, his great Admirer, and an *Eaton* Scholar. He uſed to ſay he ſhould never die a Martyr, but he can be reputed little leſs; who led a Life of Sorrow and Poverty, and died of Grief and Sufferings for the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church, which was ſo undeſerved, that one that was no Friend to the Church, ſays, That it was none of the leaſt Ignominies of thoſe Times, that ſo eminent a Man as *Hales* ſhould live and die under ſuch Neceſſities, as he did, by which his Life was ſhorned.

In the Philoſophical Tranſactions we find ſeveral Inſcriptions taken Notice of and delineated by Dr. *Liſter*, which have been diſcovered and obſerved about this City, and are tranſcribed into the laſt Edition of *Cambden's Britannia*; but becauſe we think them Curioſities of no Uſe, imperfect in themſelves, and not well underſtood by the Diſcoverers, we omit them, as not willing to ſwell our Account of this City needleſsly. The Villages of this Hundred are

Barton, which was a Grange to the Abbey of *Bath*; but upon the Diſſolution of the Abbies being in the King's Hands, was given to Sir *William Herbert*, Knt.

Bathford, or *Boyford*, as we conceive it written in ancient Records, was the Manor and Eſtate of *John* Lord *Molins*, a Perſon highly in Favour with King *Edward* III. This and his other Eſtates were ſeized upon 14 *Edw.* III. by that King for Rebellion, (as it was then interpreted) becauſe the King had been diſappointed of ſuch Monies as he expected, and had ordered him, or other chief Men, to ſend over to him a his Siege of *Tournay* in *France*; which ſo enraged the King, becauſe he was forced to come home, that he impriſoned him, ſeveral of the Judges and others, as well as ſeized their Lands. But when the King's Anger was abated, he was reſtored to his Eſtate, and this Manor with the Advowſon of the Church, particularly confirmed to him, as he left them to his Poſterity, which in a few Succeſſions ending in a Female Heir, all his Lands paſſed by Marriage to the *Hungerfords.*

In this Pariſh was found in the laſt Century under Ground, in digging a Room, the Pavement whereof was chequer'd Work, of white, blue and red.

Bathſtone, or *Batheneſton*, a ſmall Village near the City of *Bath*, over which *Badon hill*, now called *Landſdown*, hangeth. The Lordſhip of this Village was, in the Reign of King *Richard* II. the Eſtate of Sir *William Bryan*, Captain of the Caſtle of *Merke*, in the Marches of *Callais*, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 21ſt Year of that King's Reign, leaving his Siſters *Philippa*, the Wife of Sir *Henry Scroop*, Knt. and *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *Robert Lovel*, his next Heirs, to whom when his Eſtate was divided, this Manor of *Batheneſton* was aſſigned to *Philippa* for her Purparty. The Parſonage of this Town, which was appro-

priated to the Monaſtery of *Bath*, was, at the Diſſolution of the Abbies, given by King *Henry* to *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*.

Catterne, or *Citterne*, a Part of the large Poſſeſſions of *William* Earl of *Ewe*, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey; but whether it continued in his Family, we doubt, becauſe he was firſt found guilty of a Conſpiracy againſt *William Rufus*, to depoſe him, and raiſe his elder Brother *Curthoſe* to the Throne; and tho' he was brought off from that Attempt by Promiſes of Preferment and Honours, and reconciled to that King, yet he afterward joined with *Robert Mowbray* to murder him in a Wood, for which he was ſeverely puniſhed; and 'tis probable his Eſtate was ſeized, for we find it not mentioned among the Lands of his Succeſſors and Heirs, tho' his Son *William* was Earl of *Ewe*, and in Favour with *Henry* I.

Comb, or *Come*, the Lordſhip of *Leofwine*, the ſixth Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*. He was ſlain in the Battle of *Haſtings* with his Brothers, *Harold* his ſecond Brother, and *Gurth* his fifth. In the Conqueror's Survey he is ſaid to be poſſeſſed at his Death of this Lordſhip, and divers others; but 'tis probable all of them at his Death were ſeized by the Conqueror.

Coſton, or *Coſſington*, the Manor and Eſtate of the Lord *Thomas Pawlet*, ſecond Son of *William Pawlet*, Marquis of *Winchester*. The Soil of this Village, and ſome others near it, is ſo very ſtony, that when it is newly ploughed, one would rather take the Ridges for ſo many pitched Cauſways to walk on, than for ploughed Land, in which Corn is to be ſown; there is ſo little Earth to be ſeen among the Stones turned up by the Plough-ſhare; yet here they have excellent Wheat, tho' perhaps not ſo much *per* Acre, as on Lands of a deeper and better Soil. The Country-men of theſe Villages attribute their Crops moſtly to the Stones; for they ſay, if they were carried off, the Earth left upon the hard Rock would be ſo little, that it would not cover the Corn, and ſo light, that the Wind would blow it away.

Landſdown, or *Lanzeton*, a Place famous chiefly for the Battle fought there between King *Charles* Iſt's Army, led by the Marquis of *Hartford*, and the Parliament's Forces, commanded by Sir *William Waller*, who having been ſo ſucceſsful in the Weſtern Parts, that his Party gave him the Name of *William* the Conqueror; the King's Party fearing he ſhould grow too potent, and carry all before him, reſolved upon his Approach to *Bath*, to give him Battle, which they accordingly did, upon the Plain by this Place, called *Landſdown*, 5 *July* 1642. The Battle was not only fierce and brave, but long, laſting from two of the Clock in the Afternoon, till one the next Morning, when the King's Army was victorious, but with ſuch Loſs of brave Men, as Sir *Bevil Granvill*, Major *Sheldon*, &c. and the unlucky Accident of having their Ammunition blown up, that their Victory was turn'd into Sorrow. After this Battle, the Marquis marched with the Horſe to *Oxford*, and Sir *Ralph Hopton* following him with the Foot, Sir *William Waller* purſued him, and forced him into the *Devizes* in *Wiltſhire*, where he beſieged him, which when the King heard, he ſent the Lord *Wilmot* with 1500 Horſe to relieve him, by joining Sir *Ralph*'s Foot. Sir *William* being ſenſible of the Deſign, met the Horſe on *Roundway-down*, and out of Bravery fought them with his Horſe only, who being overcome, the Lord *Wilmot* fell upon *Waller*'s Foot, and with the Help of Sir *Ralph*'s Foot that came out of the Town, obtained a ſignal Victory. *Waller* fled to *Briſtol*, *Haſlerig* was wounded, ſix hundred of his Men ſlain on the Spot, nine hundred taken Priſoners, with all their Canon and Ammunition, 28 Foot-Enſigns, and nine Cornets. Sir *Richard Arundel* of *Trerice* in *Cornwall*, was a Commander in the King's Army in this Fight; and for his Valour and Courage, now and at other Times, was created

created Lord *Arundel* of *Trerice*; as Sir *John Greenvill* was Lord *Landsdown*, in Memory of his Father's Fidelity and Death there. The Earl of *Ewe* was Lord of this Manor, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken.

Lincombe, a Village in this Hundred, where the Priory of *Bath* had certain Pastures and Meadows; (as it had also in *Witcomb*) but upon the Suppression they all came into the Hands of King *Henry* VIII. who gave them to Sir *William Herbert*.

Swainswick, may here be taken Notice of for being the Birth-place of *William Prynne*, a Barrister of *Lincoln's Inn*, where he was so eminent as to be made a Bencher and Reader; and perhaps might have been more famous, if he had not meddled with State Affairs, and Ecclesiastical Matters, in which being made a Tool by more designing Heads, he brought such Troubles and Sorrows upon himself while he lived, and such Infamy since his Death, that he, if any Man, might wish he had never been born. He was an indefatigable Reader and Writer. He was instrumental in bringing King *Charles* II. to the Throne, and therefore rewarded with the Place of Keeper of the King's Records in the *Tower*, worth 500 *l. per Ann.* which he held to his Death, which happened 24 *Octob.* 1669, and was buried in the Cloyster under the Chapel. His Books and Pamphlets are said to be two hundred and more, which are in *Lincoln's Inn* Library, bound up in 40 Folio Volumes; and tho' they are looked upon by accurate Scholars so rapsodical and confused, as to be little worth really; yet for Antiquaries, Criticks and Divines, who have Judgment to separate the Gold from the Dross, they may be of no small Use, provided they can keep themselves from being infected with his Party-Virulency.

Witcomb, or *Widecomb*, a Village situate upon the *Avon* on the East-side, opposite to *Bath*, which on the South Part is almost encompassed with that River. It was the Estate of Sir *John Tiptoft* Lord *Powis*, who died possessed of it, 21 *Hen.* VI. leaving it with other Manors and Estates in this County, to his Son *John Tiptoft* Lord *Powis*, but soon after created Marquis of *Worcester*. He was a Man both learned and pious; but living in dubious Times, when every Man was forced to one Side or other in the Contests for the Crown, he being a *Lancastrian*, lost his Head on *Tower-hill*, when King *Edward* IV. got to the Crown. His Son was restored in Blood, but died without Issue, and his three Aunts were his Heirs, but which of them had this Manor, we know not.

V. The Hundred of Bedmister, and Harcliffe.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Chew*; on the South, with the Hundred of *Winterstoke*; on the West, with a Part of *Chewton* and *Portbury* Hundred, and on the North, with the River *Avon* and Part of the City of *Bristol*. The Fee of this Hundred was in the Family of *Berkleys*, 5 *Hen.* V. for then *Thomas* Lord *Berkley* died possessed of the Hundreds of *Bedmister* and *Harcliff*, then possibly two distinct Hundreds, but since united. His Posterity enjoyed it some Time after his Death, but we find not how long. This Hundred hath no Market Town of its own, but bordering upon the City of *Bristol*, of which it claims a small Part of the Suburbs, we shall treat of that City here.

Bristol, called by the *Saxons* Bnigbtytop, *i. e. Brightstow*, an illustrious or bright Dwelling, in the Catalogue of ancient Cities, *Caer Brito*, and by the *Britains*, *Caer Oder nant Badon*, *i. e.* the City *Odera* in *Badon* Valley, is situate partly in *Glocestershire*, and partly in *Somersetshire*, but doth really belong to neither of them, being a County incorporate by it self, and having distinct Magistrates of its own. It stands upon a pretty high Ground between the *Avon* and the little River

Frome, and makes ſuch a beautiful Show, both of publick and private Buildings, as anſwers its Name. It is commonly reputed the third City in *England*; but tho' it be a large and populous Place, there are other Cities that exceed it, both in Extent and Populouſneſs, and of late Years the Town of *Liverpool* hath rivalled it in Trade.

At what Time, and by whom it was built, we have no clear Account; our Antiquaries think it of a late Date, becauſe it is not ſo much as mentioned in the *Daniſh* Wars by any of our Hiſtorians, Mr. *Cambden* was of Opinion, that it roſe up in the Declenſion of the *Saxon* Government, ſince it is taken Notice of no where before the Year of our Lord 1063, when King *Harold* (as *Florence* of *Worceſter* tells us) ſet ſail from *Brytſtow* to invade *Wales*. In the Beginning of the *Norman* Times, this City, with *Berton*, an adjoining Farm, paid to the King (as appears from Domeſday-Book) an hundred and ten Marks of Silver; and the Burgeſſes further returned, that Biſhop G. had thirty-three Marks and a Mark in Gold. Afterwards *Jeffrey* Biſhop of *Conſtance* raiſed a Rebellion againſt *William Rufus*, and choſe this City for the Seat of War, and fortified it with that inner Wall, which is ſuppoſed to continue to this Day in part; he joined with many other of the Nobles to depoſe *William Rufus*, and ſet up *Robert* his elder Brother upon the Throne; but *William* partly by Art, and partly by his Activity, ſoon quelled this Rebellion, and ſettled him in Peace.

In the Reign of King *Henry* I. that King having married his natural Son *Robert* to *Maud* the Daughter and Heir of *Robert Fitzhamon*, created him at the ſame Time Earl of *Gloceſter*. This Earl being Brother to *Maud* the Empreſs, was a zealous Abettor of her Cauſe in contending with King *Stephen* for the Throne, and poſſeſſed himſelf of this City for her; he further to ſtrengthen the Place againſt King *Stephen*, built a Caſtle here, and while he held it, the Empreſs her ſelf having eſcaped from the Siege of *Arundel* Caſtle, fled hither, which when King *Stephen* was informed of, he purſued her hither, with Hopes to incloſe her and her Adherents in this walled City. But the Empreſs being advertiſed of K. *Stephen*'s Deſign, fled from hence to *Gloceſter*, and then to *Lincoln*, intending there to get her Army together, and make all neceſſary Proviſions for her Defence. King *Stephen* purſued her, and both Armies being got together, joined Battle. King *Stephen* was overcome through the Deſertion of his Horſe, and many of his Foot being ſlain valiantly fighting, was himſelf, with Earl *Baldwin*, and many others, taken Priſoner. The King being thus ſaln into the Enemies Hands, was carried to the Empreſs, then lying at *Gloceſter*, and at her Command was conveyed to this City of *Briſtol* to be kept Priſoner, ordering that he ſhould be loaded with Chains, and fed with a very ſlender Diet. The Queen, much diſturbed at her Husband's Sufferings in Priſon, made earneſt Suit to the Empreſs, then lying at *Wincheſter*, for the Releaſe of her Husband, promiſing her, that he ſhould reſign the Crown to her, and content himſelf with a private Life, but the Empreſs caſt her off with Scorn and Reproach; whereupon the Queen ſeeing that nothing but Force would prevail, ſent to her Son *Euſtace*, who was then in *Kent*, to aſſemble what Forces he could, and by his and her own Intereſt, ſoon got together a ſtrong Army of *Kentiſh* Men and others, and making *William de Ypres*, lately made Earl of *Kent*, her Leader, marched to *Wincheſter* to the Empreſs, whom they beſieged a while, and at length took *Robert* Earl of *Gloceſter*, and many other Nobles Priſoners, the Empreſs being firſt carried out in a Coffin as if ſhe had been dead. The Queen having thus gotten the Earl of *Gloceſter* into her Power; reſolved to mete the ſame Meaſure to him that he had done to the King; and therefore cauſed him to be uſed hardly as the King had been. This Retaliation ſoon produced the good Ef-

fect intended by the Queen, to procure the King's Liberty, by an Exchange for the Earl of *Glocester*, which was ſoon conſented to by the Empreſs, and performed.

Anno 8 *Steph.* 1142, *Robert* Earl of *Glocester* went into *Normandy* to the Earl of *Anjou*, to require his Aſſiſtance, in order to further the Empreſs his Wife's Cauſe in *England*; and tho' he could not obtain any Forces, becauſe the Earl had employed all his Power in conquering *Normandy*, yet he brought over his Son *Henry*, ſurnamed *Fitz-Empreſs*, with him, being then a Child, to ſee his Mother, who then lay at *Wallingford*, and received them both with all Joy. Her Son ſhe committed to her Brother's Care, who carrying him to *Briſtol*, put him under the Teaching and Tuition of one *Matthew* a School-maſter there, to be inſtructed in the Knowledge of Letters and good Behaviour, and with him left him, while he carried on the War with King *Stephen*, with various Succeſs: Prince *Henry* thus remained at *Briſtol* 4 Years; after which the Earl of *Anjou* being deſirous to ſee his Son and Wife, *Henry* was preſently ſent, Earl *Robert* attending him him to the Shore to ſee him ſafely ſhipped, and there, as it happened, took his final Farewel of him, for returning back to the Empreſs and her Friends, he fell ſick of an Ague, of which he died, and was buried in this City.

Anno Reg. 13 *Joh.* 1211. The King laid a Tax upon the *Jews*, and grievouſly tormented them in Priſons, who refuſed to pay the Sums they were taxed at. Among others, there was one at this City of *Briſtol*, who obſtinately perſiſted in his Reſolution of not paying the Tax after he was impriſoned; whereupon by the King's Order this Puniſhment was inflicted on him, *That he ſhould have one of his Teeth plucked out of his Head every Day, till he agreed to pay the ten thouſand Marks to the King, at which he was aſſeſſed.* He perſiſted 7 Days in his Purpoſe immovably, loſing every Day a Tooth; but on the eighth Day, when his laſt Tooth (for he had but eight) came to be drawn, he yielded, and paid the Money, which if he had done 7 Days before, he had been much wiſer.

Anno 1285, 13 *Edw.* I. King *Edward* kept his *Chriſtmas* in this City, and held a private Council, but no general Parliament, which is the firſt Time that any *Engliſh* King can be remembred to have kept any ſolemn Feaſt here. After *Chriſtmas* the King went to *London*, where he had not been of almoſt three Years before, but he left the Court of Chancery and his Children here.

Anno 1293, 22 *Edw.* I. The Lady *Eleanor*, the King's Daughter, who had been married with all the Ceremonies of Proxy to a Deputy for *Alphonſo* King of *Arragon*, Son of *Peter* late King of *Arragon*, (he dying before the Perſonal Solemnization of the Marriage), was again married this Year at *Briſtol*, to *Henry* 3d. Earl of *Bar*, whoſe Earldom lay in the Eaſt Borders of the Kingdom of *France* in the Province of *Champagne*. She had Iſſue by him two Sons, *Edward* Earl of *Bar*, after his Father's Death; and *Henry* Biſhop of *Troys*, in the ſame Province, and two Daughters, *Helen* married to *Henry* Earl of *Blois*, and *Joan* to *John* Warren Earl of *Surrey*.

Anno 1322, 14 and 15 *Edw.* II. A Civil War being ſtirred up againſt King *Edward* II. by the Barons, in which the Earl of *Lancaſter* was the Chief; the King's Forces, which were led by Sir *Andrew de Herkley*, came to a Battle at *Burrough-Bridge* in *Yorkſhire*, and being victorious, took the Earl of *Lancaſter*, and divers other Noblemen Priſoners, who, after Trial, ſuffered Death in ſeveral Places, *viz.* the Earl of *Lancaſter* at *Pomfret*, *Roger* Lord *Clifford* at *York*, and Sir *Henry de Willington* and Sir *Henry Mumford* Baronets, at this Place.

Anno 1353, 27 *Edw.* 3. The King, by the Adviſe of his Counſel, removed the Mart, or Staple of Wool, from the Towns in *Flanders*, where it had been long kept, and cauſed the ſame to be kept

kept at divers Places in *England*, and among others at this City. This was done from a Diſguſt the King had taken at the *Flemmings*, becauſe they had not kept the Covenants and Agreements which they had made with the King in the Life-time of *Jaques Arteveld*, by whoſe Proviſion the ſaid Mart or Staple had been kept in ſundry Towns in *Flanders*, to their great Advantage and Profit.

Anno 1399, 22 *Rich.* II. *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter* (who was afterward King *Henry* IV.) having landed at *Ravenſpur* in *Yorkſhire*, and being joined with great Numbers of the Nobility, Gentry and Commonalty, marched with a great Army to this City, and ſhewed himſelf before the Town and Caſtle with a great Multitude of People. The Lord *William Scroope* Earl of *Wiltſhire*, Sir *Henry Green* and Sir *John Buſhy*, Knts. then kept the Town and Caſtle for the King, and prepared for Reſiſtance; but not finding it practicable, they were forced to ſurrender, and being taken, were carried Priſoners into the Camp before the Duke of *Lancaſter*, who cauſed them to be arraigned the next Day before the Conſtable and Marſhal, and being found guilty of Treaſon for miſgoverning the King and Realm, were forthwith beheaded; Sir *John Ruſſel* eſcaped, becauſe he feigned himſelf mad.

Anno 1471, 11 *Edw.* IV. After the Victory King *Edward* had obtained in *Barnet-field*, the Duke of *Somerſet*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, and ſome other Noblemen, who were firm Adherents to K. *Henry* VI. having gathered a good Army to oppoſe King *Edward*, and re-inſtate K. *Henry*, came to this City, where they were received, relieved and refreſhed by ſuch as favoured their Cauſe, as well with Victuals, Men and Money, as good Store of Artillery, with which they were ſo encouraged, that they took the Field, with an Intention to give King *Edward* Battle at *Sudbury* in *Gloceſterſhire*; but when they heard of the King's Approach, they altered their Minds, and marched towards *Gloceſter*.

In this Reign *John Milverton*, a *Carmelite* Frier of this City, and Provincial of his Order throughout *England*, *Ireland* and *Scotland*, was brought into great Troubles, and committed to Priſon in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo* at *Rome*, becauſe he defended ſuch Perſons of his Order as had preached againſt Endowments of the Church, with temporal Poſſeſſions. He continued in Confinement 3 Years, but at length was releaſed by certain Cardinals who were appointed his Judges.

In the Year 1555. 7 *Edw.* VI. there were three Ships ſet out from this City, and well fitted for the great Adventure of an unknown Voyage into the Eaſt by the North Seas. The great Contriver and Encourager of this Voyage, was one *Sebaſtian Gabato*, an *Engliſhman* born in this City, but of *Geneſe* Parents. Theſe Ships at laſt arrived in the Country of *Muſcovy*, but with great Loſs, particularly of Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, Kt. a worthy, but in this Caſe, too adventurous a Gentleman; for being driven by a Tempeſt further North than he intended, he and all his People were at length found frozen to Death. But ſince the Seas that Way are better known, and Trade is carried on to thoſe Parts with both Advantage and Safety, the Merchants trading thither being long ago incorporated into a Company, commonly called, *The Company of Ruſſia Merchants*, and as ſuch, by Act of Parliament, endowed with divers Privileges and Liberties for their Encouragement.

In the Year 1574, *Feb.* 26. between the Hours of four and ſix a Clock in the Afternoon, there happened a great Earthquake in this City of *Briſtol*, which was alſo felt at *Gloceſter*, *Hereford*, and the Countries adjoining, which cauſed the Inhabitants to run out of their Houſes, for fear they ſhould have faln on their Heads. In divers Places the Diſhes fell from the Shelves and Cupboards, and Books from their Desks and Claſſes in Libraries. *Ruthen*

Caſtle

Caſtle fell down, and many Chimneys in Gentlemens Houſes.

In the Times of the late Civil Wars of *England* this City was a great Sufferer, and underwent many unfortunate Changes and Chances. Theſe Counties of *Devon*, *Somerſet*, &c. happening in the Beginning of the War to declare generally for the Parliament, this City was garriſoned by that Side, and *Nathaniel Fiennes*, Eſq; a Deſcendant of the Family of the Lord *Say* and *Sele*, was made Governor of it, *Anno* 1643. The King and his Friends being ſenſible how great a Diſadvantage it was to his Cauſe to ſuffer this City (which awed all theſe Weſtern Parts) to be in his Enemies Hands, thought it neceſſary to get it into their Power, and accordingly endeavoured it firſt by their Friends within, who were ſome of the chief Men, to have it ſurrendred to them; Alderman *Yeomans*, one Mr. *Bowchier*, and ſome others, were the Undertakers, and had very nigh effected their Deſign, when they were diſcovered. The Governor was zealous for his Maſters, and calling a Court Martial, condemned the two Gentlemen above-mentioned to be hanged immediately, which was accordingly executed, but the reſt of the Conſpirators eſcaped.

The Misfortune of theſe two Perſons was a Trouble to the King and his Friends, but did not altogether diſcourage them from future Attempts of gaining ſo important a Place; wherefore Prince *Maurice*, and the Marquis of *Hartford* having with their *Corniſh* Army taken in *Bath*, Prince *Rupert* was ſent from *Oxford* by the King with another Body of Men to join with them, and beſiege *Briſtol*, where they arrived *July* 24. 1643. Many of the Citizens, foreſeeing the Intention of the King's Army, ſhipped themſelves and Goods with a Purpoſe to fly to *London* and ſecure themſelves there, but were prevented, by the Army's coming upon them and ſeizing them. The Garriſon was well provided with both Men and Ammunition, having in it two thouſand and five hundred Foot, and a Regiment of Horſe, the Caſtle well manned, and Store of Proviſions. The King's Army being numerous, and freſh, aſſaulted it in ſix Places, and ſoon made their Way into it. Coll. *Waſhington* was the firſt that entred it, and let in the Horſe after him, but it was with great Loſs to his own Men and the whole Party. However, the Beſieged taking the City to be no longer tenable, beat a Parley, and ſurrendred upon theſe Conditions, *viz.* That the Governor and Officers ſhould march out with their Arms compleat, their Bag and Baggage; but the Foot without any Arms, and the Horſemen only with Swords, leaving the Canon and Ammunition behind them; That the Liberties and Immunities of the Town ſhould be preſerved entire, &c. But the Soldiers having in Mind the Injuries done the King's Party at *Reading* in *Berkſhire*, retaliated them upon the Parliament Party, rifling and plundering them contrary to the Articles of Surrender. This Reduction of *Briſtol* gained the King all this Shire and *Wales*; but it was effected with ſo much Loſs, that he could not wiſh for any ſuch Conqueſts more, for there were ſlain in this Siege of great Officers, Major *Kendal*, Coll. *Bucke*, Sir *Nicholas Slanning*, Coll. *Trevanian*, Coll. *Lunsford*, and the Lord *Grandiſon*, and five hundred experienced Soldiers. The King, as ſoon as he heard of this Reduction of *Briſtol*, kept a general Thankſgiving, and began to think upon making ſome new Propoſals of Peace to the Parliament, which was diſheartened by this Loſs.

This City remained in the King's Hands all the next Year, 1644; but *Waller*, with an Army of ten thouſand Men, being ſent into the Weſt, the King was in ſome Fears of looſing it again, becauſe he knew that *Waller* had many Friends in it, and therefore diſpatched an Order to the Lord *Hopton* to take the utmoſt Care he could to ſecure it; but not thinking that ſufficient ſent down Prince *Charles* to provide for its

Defence as much as poſſible. *Waller* in the mean Time was drawing towards it; and when the Prince arrived there, 11 *Mar.* he diſcovered a Plot among the Inhabitants, to betray the City to him. The Prince ſoon diſpelled this Danger, the Conſpirators all flying for Fear of their juſt Puniſhment; and by the Concurrence of the Lord *Horton*, ſo ſettled Things, that the City ſeem'd altogether to be out of Danger from its Enemies; but it ſeems it was not ſo from its Friends, for the Prince, when he had converſed with the Garriſon a while, found great Animoſities among the Officers, which raiſed Parties among the Soldiers, and was the Cauſe that Diſcipline was neglected. The Prince had in a great Meaſure healed theſe Differences before he left the City, which he was forced to do, becauſe the Plague increaſed in it, and went to *Barnſtable* in *Devon*. Prince *Rupert*, in the mean Time, was ſent from the King to *Briſtol*, to relieve the Prince; but he being removed as before, Prince *Rupert* undertook the Government of it, and got all the Forces he could together to defend it. The Parliament Army ſoon after drew up to beſiege it, which when the King heard, he was not much troubled, becauſe Prince *Rupert* had before aſſured him, that he could hold out four Months; but when it was loſt in leſs than ſo many Weeks, he was ſo very angry, (for his Heart was ſet upon ſaving of *Briſtol*) that he ſent a Letter to Prince *Rupert* from *Ragland-Caſtle*, to deprive him of his Commiſſion, and order him to provide for himſelf beyond Sea, for he would truſt to him no longer.

Briſtol is a City and County in its ſelf, ſituate indeed partly in *Glocesterſhire*, and Part in this County, but in neither of them. The River *Avon* runs through the Middle of it almoſt, and has a Stone-bridge over it, which being built on both Sides with fair Houſes, like *London-Bridge*, makes it reſemble a Street. Between this River and the *Frome* the principal Part of the City lies, encompaſſed in Form of an Horſeſhoe; and on the Eaſt Side, where it is not defended by theſe Rivers, it was formerly ſecured by a Caſtle, which is now built into Streets and large Suburbs, extending from the Gate on that Side. The Bridge hath but 4 Arches, yet is reckoned to be half as long as *London-Bridge*. It leads into *Radcliffe*, which is a conſiderable Part of the City on the other Side of the *Avon*. There is another Part of the City on the other Side of the *Frome*, united to it by the *Frome* Bridge, ſecured by a Gate called the *Frome-gate*; and for the better Communication with it, there is a Drawbridge here to let in Ships. All theſe Parts taken together, make the City of a large Extent and circular Form, heretofore encompaſſed with a double Wall, of both which there are now but ſmall Remains, which yet is continually increaſing; there having been lately ſeveral entire new Streets built there, and others being in Building. It is a large opulent and fine Corporation, ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament, and governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, two Sheriffs, a Recorder, *&c.* It is computed equal to a tenth Part of *London*, in Buildings and Extent; but enjoys a full ſeventh Part of its Trade. It is encompaſſed with a Wall, in which are ſix Gates. The Streets, which are very uniform and well built, are kept very neat and free from all noiſome Vapours which may infect the Air, by the many ſubterraneous Vaults and Channels, (called by the Citizens *Goutes*) which are made on Purpoſe to convey away all the Filth of the Streets, and to preſerve them from breaking in; no Carts are permitted to come into the City; but Goods are brought into it by Sledges. The Buildings of this City are very different. In the Heart of it they are cloſe, with Shops full of Goods and Merchandizes of all Sorts; but in the other Parts of the Town are ſpacious Streets and neat Houſes, particularly the Square about the Key. It is very populous; but the People give up themſelves to Trade ſo entirely, that nothing of the Politeneſs

and

and Gaiety of *Bath* is to be ſeen here; all are in an Hurry, running up and down with cloudy Looks, and buſy Faces, loading, carrying and unloading Goods and Merchandizes of all Sorts, from Place to Place; for the Trade of many Nations is drawn hither by the Induſtry and Opulency of the People. This makes them remarkably inſolent to Strangers, as well as ungrateful to Benefactors, both naturally ariſing from being bred, and become rich by Trade, as (to uſe their own Phraſe) to care for no Body, but whom they can gain by; but yet this ill-bred Temper hath produced one good Effect, which our Laws have not yet been able to do, and that is, the utter Extirpation of Beggars. It is alſo well furniſhed with all Neceſſaries, having two Markets weekly, on *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*, plentifully ſtocked with all Sorts of Proviſions, and ſeveral Fairs yearly, *viz.* upon *New-year's Day*, 1 *Jan.* and St. *Paul's* Converſion, 25 *Jan.* and upon St. *James's* Day, 25 *July*. At the *High Croſs*, where the Market is kept, there is a Conjunction of four eminent Streets. Thoſe Things beſide, which deſerve our particular Remark, are the Key, or Port, the Exchange, the Churches and Hoſpitals.

The Key for the loading and unloading of Ships is very convenient, and might be made the fineſt, largeſt and longeſt in the World, by pulling down an old Houſe or two. The principal Key is upon the *Frome*, extending from the *Frome* Bridge to the *Marſh*. Veſſels of an Hundred and fifty Tun may ride conveniently in this Key at high Water, but they lie dry at Ebb; and tho' they get in pretty eaſily with the Flood, which is ſaid to riſe 40 Foot at the City, by the ſudden Fall of the Tide, the ſailing back is made very troubleſome, by the winding Courſe of the River, which is ſo narrow, that at low Water it ſeems little larger than a great Ditch. The other Key is of little Note, and is called the *Back*; it lies on the Weſt Side of the *Avon*, beginning at the great Bridge called *Briſtol-Bridge*, and extending likewiſe to the Marſh; Veſſels of greater Burden riding in *Hungroad*, about three Miles below. There are about Four hundred Sail of Merchant Ships belonging to this Port; and the chief Trade is managed at home from *Wales*, and the Midland Counties; yet they trade to all Parts of *Europe*, and make Voyages to the remoteſt Parts of *America*. They keep a weekly Correſpondence with *Southampton*, dealing thither chiefly in Tobacco and Sherry, which laſt they fetch from *Spain*, and is therefore called *Briſtol* Milk; not only becauſe it is as common here as Milk in other Places, and as uſually drank, but becauſe they eſteem it as pleaſant, wholeſome and nouriſhing. Certain it is, that Sherry is no where ſo good as here, and on that Account is to many Men as pleaſant as Mother's Milk to Babes. Behind the Key is a very noble Square, as large as that in *Soho*, *London*, in which is kept the Cuſtom-houſe, and moſt of the eminent Merchants, who keep their Coaches, have their Dwellings there, Warehouſes, *&c.*

The *Exchange* is ſituate in the Heart of the City, where four Streets meet at a curious little Croſs. It conſiſteth only of a Piazza on one Side of the Street, but hath ſomething ſurpriſing in it, being planted round with Stone Pillars, which have broad Boſs-plates on them like Sun-Dials, and Coats of Arms, with certain Inſcriptions on every Plate. They were erected (as the Inhabitants ſay) by ſome eminent Merchants, for the Benefit of writing and diſpatching their Affairs on them, as on Tables. And at Change-Time the Merchants every one take up their Standing about one or other of theſe Pillars, that Maſters of Ships and Owners may know where to find them. Oppoſite to it is the *Council-houſe*, an handſome modern Building of Stone, in which the Merchants likewiſe tranſact Buſineſs, but both being found inconvenient, there is a Subſcription ſet on Foot, for the build-

ing a more large Exchange, in the Room of ſome wretched old Tenements, which ſtand in the Midſt almoſt of the City, which 'tis hoped will be ſucceſsful, and produce a beautiful Building in their Place.

The Glaſs-houſes, which are near as many as the Churches, and whoſe high Chimneys look like ſo many Towers, are a Nuſance to the City, becauſe they cover it with a continual Cloud of Smoke. They are ſupplied, as the City and neighbouring Ports are with excellent Coal from the Hills on the Eaſt Side of the City. There are many Coffee-houſes and Taverns about the *Exchange*, juſt as there are at *London*, where much of their Buſineſs is tranſacted.

The Churches beſides the Cathedral, which is dedicated to St. *Auguſtine*, are ſaid by ſome to be but Eleven, but by others Fifteen, and others Eighteen in Number, *viz.*

Trinity.	St. Andrew.	St. Michael.	St. Philip.
St. John Baptiſt.	All Saints.	St. Peter.	St. Nicholas
St. Leonard.	St. Lawrence.	St. Mary Port.	St. Mary Redcliff
St. Stephen	St. Warburgh.		

Holy Croſs, alias *le Temple*. We can give an Account but of ſome few of theſe Churches, but in general may ſay of them all together, That all of them being adorned with handſome Steeples or Towers, they make the Proſpect of the City very beautiful.

1. The Cathedral is ſituate upon the Top of the Hill, and indeed is one of the meaneſt in *England*, but the Square or Green adjoining to it, hath ſeveral fine Houſes on it, which makes it the pleaſanteſt Part of the Town in ſome Mens Opinion. There were anciently in this City two Churches dedicated to St. *Auguſtine*, one of them a ſmall Pariſh-Church, the other a Church to the Monaſtery of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*, turned into a Cathedral by King *Henry* VIII. who diſſolved the Foundation of the Monaſtery, and placed therein a Dean and ſix Prebendaries or Canons Secular, endowing them out of the Revenues of the Monaſtery. The greateſt Part of the College is pulled down, and nothing but the Gate is left ſtanding, which ſtill ſhews much curious Art in the Building, having this Inſcription:

REX HENRICVS II. ET DOMINVS ROBERTVS FILIVS HARDINGI, FILII REGIS DACIÆ HVIVS MONASTERII PRIMI FVNDATORES EXTITERVNT

In *Engliſh* thus:

King *Henry* II. and Lord *Robert*, the Son of *Harding*, Son to the King of *Denmark*, were the firſt Founders of this Monaſtery.

This *Robert*, *Harding*'s Son, of the Blood Royal of *Denmark*, was a principal Man in this City of *Briſtol*, and ſo much beloved by King *Henry*, that by his Favour, *Maurice* his Son married the Daughter of the Lord *Barkley*; from whence his Poſterity, who have flouriſhed in great State, are to * this Day ſtiled Barons of *Barkley*, ſome of whom were buried in this Church with the pious Founder of it. All the Weſt End was demoliſhed in the late

* 1607.

late Civil Wars; ſo that the Tower, which at firſt ſtood in the Middle, is now at that End. But the Eaſt End ſtands ſtill entire; the Stalls in the Choir are very neat, and there is a good Organ in a Wainſcot Gallery, which was ſet up by the Subſcription of ſome of the Citizens, whoſe Names, with the Sums given by them, are hung up in a Frame in the Church. Under the Organ in the Pannels are ſome Prophets painted. The Altar is very near, and hath an Aſcent to it of black and white Marble Steps; and on each Side on a Pannel of the Wainſcot, the Painting ſeems to continue an Iſle in the Church. The Windows are dark, being made of Glaſs ſtained with the Scripture Hiſtories, and Coats of Arms, and in the Iſles are ſome good Monuments. The next Church to this is,

1. St. *Mary Radcliffe*, which ſtands without the Walls of the City, and is the moſt beautiful Church in the City; but not taken ſo much Notice of as it deſerves, becauſe it is ſituate in the meaneſt Part of the Town. There is a noble Aſcent into it by a great many Steps; but the Beauty of it is loſt, by being crowded up with Houſes. It is built in the Form of a Croſs, very lofty, with an high Tower in the Middle, conſiſting of a Body, two Iſles and a Chancel, and is ſo large, and the Workmanſhip, *viz.* Carvings, Mouldings and Gildings, is ſo exquiſite, the Roof is ſo curiouſly vaulted with Stone, and the Tower ſo high, that it is commonly thought to exceed all the Pariſh-Churches in *England*; a neat Altar with an Aſcent of Marble Steps, encompaſſed with Iron Rails, *&c.* the whole being kept exceeding neat. In it the Founder *William Canninges*, who built it about 300 Years ago, hath two honorary Monuments, one in the Habit of a Magiſtrate, for he was five Times Mayor of this City; the other in the Habit of a Clergyman, for in his later Days he took Orders, and was Dean of the College, which himſelf founded at *Weſtbury*. Hard by this is another Church called,

3. *Le Temple*, or *Holy Croſs*, the Tower of which, as often as the Bells ring, moves to and again, ſo as to be quite parted from the reſt of the Building; and there is ſuch a Chink from Top to Bottom, that the Gaping is three Fingers wide, when the Bells ring, growing firſt narrower, and then again broader. The next memorable Church is that of,

4. St. *Stephen*, the ſtately Tower of which was (ſays Mr. *Cambden*) in the Memory of our Grandfathers, built by one *Shipward*, a Citizen and Merchant, with great Charge, and curious Workmanſhip. It is ſaid to be one of the higheſt in *England*, and makes a very beautiful Appearance. St. *Warburge* and *All-Saints* have lofty and handſome Steeples, which laſt is like St. *Magnus*, *London*. St. *Nicholas* and *Chriſt-Church* have handſome Spires, and the later 8 muſical Bels; and next the Street two Figures, ſtriking the Hours like St. *Dunſtan's* in *Fleetſtreet*, *London*. On the Eaſt and North Parts alſo it was enlarged with very many Buildings, and thoſe included within the Walls, being likewiſe defended by the River *Frome*, which after it has paſſed by theſe Walls runs calmly into the *Aven*, making a ſafe Harbour for Ships, and a Creek convenient to load and unload Wares, which they call the Key.

There are Hoſpitals built in all Parts of the Town for the Relief of the Poor; but that of moſt Note is *Gaunt's* Hoſpital. It was before the Diſſolution of the Abbies a Collegiate Church called *Gaunt's*, from its Founder Sir *Henry Gaunt*, Knt. who leaving the World, did here dedicate himſelf to the Service of God; but of late Years it is by the Munificence of *Thomas Carr*, a wealthy Citizen of this Place, converted into an Hoſpital for Orphans. But the moſt eminent Benefactor to this City is Sir *Thomas White*, Mayor, and Merchant-Taylor of this City, the worthy Founder of St. *John's* College, *Oxford*, who in his Life-time gave to this City, Two thouſand Pounds in Money, to purchaſe Lands of the yearly Value of One hundred and

twenty Pounds. Concerning which it was then decreed, That the Mayor, Burgeſſes and Commonalty of *Briſtol*, in the Year 1567, and ten Years following, ſhall cauſe to be paid at *Briſtol* One hundred Pounds of lawful Money. The firſt Eight hundred Pounds of which ſhall be lent to ſixteen poor young Men, Clothiers, and free Men of the ſame Town for the Space of ten Years, *viz.* 50 *l.* apiece, putting in ſufficient Security for the ſame; and at the End of the ten Years to be lent to ſixteen more, as the Mayor, Aldermen, and 4 Common Council-Men ſhall judge beſt, and to all without Intereſt; the other Two hundred Pounds to be employed in the Proviſion of Corn for the Relief of the Poor for their ready Money, without Gain to be taken. He alſo built a School here, and gave another Hundred Pounds to be lent to four young Tradeſmen, (Clothiers to be preferred before others) *viz.* 25 *l.* each for ten Years, without giving any Thing for the Loan, which being alſo given to ſeveral other Cities, was to return in about 24 Years to this again. To theſe Remarkables we ſhall add, That below the Key between the Confluence of the *Avon*, and *Frome* is a Champion Ground, which is ſet round with Trees, and affords the Citizens a moſt pleaſant Place to walk in, called the *Marſh*.

Upon the South Eaſt of the Town, where the Rivers do not encompaſs it, *Robert*, the natural Son of King *Henry* I. (commonly called *Robert Ruſus*, Conſul of *Glocester*, becauſe he was Earl of *Glocester*) built a large and ſtrong Caſtle for the Defence of his City, (but it was quite demoliſhed by *Cromwell* in the late Civil Wars, and is now built into fair Streets) and out of a pious Principle threw aſide every tenth Stone for the Building of a Chapel near the Priory of St. *James*, which he had before erected under the Walls of the City. He took to Wife *Mabil*, the Daughter and ſole Heir of *Robert Fitz-hamon*, who held this City in Fealty of *William* the Conqueror. This Caſtle being yet ſcarce finiſhed, was beſieged by King *Stephen*; but he was forced to draw off his Forces without effecting any Thing, and the ſame Perſon not many Years after, being Priſoner therein, was a fair Inſtance of the Uncertainties of War.

Beyond the River *Frome*, over which at *Frome gate* there is a Bridge, one goes up an Hill of a ſteep and difficult Aſcent, having above Fourſcore Stone Steps at proper Diſtances laid for the Eaſe of Foot-Paſſengers; from whence there is a pleaſant Proſpect of the City, and of the Haven below it. Half up this Hill, and equal with the Tops of the Steeples below, ſtands St. *Michael's* Church, and above that Mr *Colſon's* Alms-houſes built of Stone, not magnificent, but as ſuch Houſes ought to be, neat and convenient. This on the Top ſpreads into a large and green Plain, ſhaded all along the Middle with a double Row of Trees, among which is a Pulpit of Stone, and a Chapel, wherein they ſay that *Jordan*, one of the Companions of St. *Auguſtine* the *Engliſh* Apoſtle, was buried, but it is now turned into a Free School.

In the Year 1672, there was a freezing Rain fell on the 9th, 10th and 11th of *December*, which made ſuch a Deſtruction of Trees in all the Villages and Highways from this City towards *Wells* and *Shipton Malet*, as alſo towards *Bath* and *Bruton*, as was for the Matter and Manner of it incredible. Old Orchards were much diſabled, and ſome quite deſtroyed by it. The Trees and Hedges were loaded with Ice, *viz.* on the Sprig of an Aſh-tree was 16 Pounds of Ice, and a ſmall Bent had an Icicle on it 5 Inches round, *&c.* and at the ſame Time there was no Ice on ſtanding Pools. Some Travellers were almoſt killed with the Cold, and the Trees were ſo torn and broken down, that the Highways were almoſt unpaſſable.

This City, tho' almoſt the ſecond of the Kingdom, was not honoured with the Title of an Earldom, till the Reign of King *James* I. by whom

Sir *John Digby*, Knt. was created Earl of *Briſtol* in the 20th Year of his Reign. This Gentleman became firſt known at Court, by being ſent by the Lord *Harrington*, then Guardian to the Princeſs *Eli-*

Elizabeth, to acquaint his Majesty with a Design, then set on Foot by the Papists, to rise in Arms upon *Dunsmore-Heath* in *Warwickshire*, and by Surprize take away the Princess. The King, who was a sagacious Discerner of Mens Abilities, was much taken with his Behaviour, and judging that he might be serviceable to him in State Affairs, thereupon made him a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and one of his Majesty's Carvers. In this Post, while he remained, he daily increased in his Majesty's Favour, and on *March* 15. 4 *Jac.* I. was knighted. He at length was sent Embassador into *Spain*, and after his Return was further preferred to be Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, and one of his Privy Council, after which he was sent into *Spain* again, where the Duke of *Lerma* assured him, that the King of *Spain*, his Master, had a Desire of uniting his Interests with the King of *Great Britain*, and to that End was disposed to match his second Daughter with the Prince of *Wales*. King *James* was then treating of a Marriage with the Court of *France* for his Son; but by Reason of the seeming Forwardness of the Court of *Spain*, it was laid aside, and Sir *John Digby* returned home, where, while he remained, he was created Lord *Digby*, of *Sherburne* in *Dorsetshire*; and having had some Conferences with *Gondamer*, the *Spanish* Resident here, Things were brought to that Issue, that the King and his Council thought that the Match was likely to go on with Success; and so Sir *John*, now Lord *Digby*, was sent again into *Spain*, with a Commission under the Great Seal, to treat and conclude the Marriage; but the Differences of Religion requiring some Consideration, and the Pope's Dispensation being to be obtained, took up Time, and the *Spanish* Slowness caused such Delays, that the Lord *Digby* returned *re infecta*.

While these Things were transacting, Wars broke out in *Germany* between the States and Princes Protestant, and the House of *Austria*, who both of them labouring to strengthen themselves by Confederacies, the Protestants of *Bohemia*, who were in the Union, chose *Frederick* Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, who had married King *James*'s Daughter *Elizabeth*, King of that Country. The Lord *Digby* was sent upon this Occasion into *Flanders* to the Archduke *Albertus*, to gain a present Cessation of the War, and make Way for a Treaty of Peace with the Emperor, which he, by the Mediation of the Archduke *Albert* obtained, and then returned into *England*, bringing the Articles of the Cessation along with him. In this Interval the Match with *Spain* seemed dormant; and tho' King *James* desired it very much, and to further it made some unbecoming Concessions to the Papists, which much disgusted the People, yet little or nothing was done in it: At length King *Philip* III. the Father of the said Lady *Donna Maria*, Infanta of *Spain* died, and his Son *Philip* IV. succeeded him; whereupon the Lord *Digby* was created Earl of this City of *Bristol*, and sent Embassador into *Spain* to compleat the Match, the Duke of *Buckingham* at the same Time perswading the Prince to go in Person, and court the Lady himself, as the most effectual Way to make it successful; but all that they both could do, produced no other Effect, than a Difference between the two Peers, and articling against each other in Parliament, *&c.* This Earl departed this Life at *Paris*, *January* 21. 1652. being then in Exile, which he suffer'd for adhering to King *Charles* I. against the Parliament, who in his Absence seised his Estate. He was buried in the common Burial-place of the *Huguenots* in that City, and left for the Heir of his Title, (for Estate he had little or none)

George Lord *Sherburne*, then become Earl of *Bristol*: He was born at *Madrid* in *Spain*, and educated in *Magdalen* College, *Oxford*, in Quality of a Nobleman, where having a great Familiarity with Dr. *Peter Heylin*. He improved himself by his Directions and Conversation in divers Sorts of Learning. In 1636. King *Charles* I.

Charles I. being then at *Oxford*, he took his Degree of Maſter of Arts, being then eſteemed a Perſon of good Parts, and likely to make a great Stateſman. He died at *Chelſea* in *Middleſex*, *March* 20. 1676. *Ætat.* 64. and was buried in the Church there, leaving the Heir of his Honour and Eſtate

John Lord *Sherburne*, then Earl of *Briſtol*. He was twice married, but left no Iſſue, and ſo his Honour became extinct, as it continued till

John Harvey Eſq; Son of Sir *Thomas Harvey*, who was knighted for his Loyalty to the Royal Cauſe, was firſt created by Queen *Anne* Baron of *Lekworth*, the Place of his Habitation in *Suffolk*, and by his Majeſty King *George*, Earl of *Briſtol*. He married *Iſabella*, the Daughter and ſole Heir of Sir *Robert Carr* of *Sleaford* in the County of *Lincoln*, Baronet, by whom he had Iſſue now living, *Carr* Lord *Harvey*, and two Daughters; and after her Deceaſe he again married to *Elizabeth*, ſole Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Felton* of *Playford-Hall* in the County of *Suffolk*, Baronet, by whom he hath had Iſſue eight Sons and four Daughters, moſt of them living. His Seat is at *Lekworth* aforeſaid.

This City hath been very fruitful of famous Men, either Natives or Inhabitants, of whom 'tis neceſſary to ſay ſomething.

Tobias Matthews, born in that Part of this City which ſtands in *Somerſetſhire:* He was educated in *Grammar* at *Wells*, and in Academicks in *University-College*, *Oxford*, in which he grew ſo famous, for his Learning and excellent Preaching, that he was choſen firſt Canon of *Chriſt-Church*, then Preſident of *St. John's* College, and at length Dean of *Chriſt-Church*. *Camden* ſtiles him *Theologus præſtantiſſimus*, A moſt excellent Divine, and *Campian* the Jeſuit owns that he did *Dominari in concionibus*, Domineer or abſolutely Command in the Pulpit. Being made one of Queen *Elizabeth's* Chaplains, he was preferred to the Deanery, and then the See of *Durham*, from which, when he had ſat twelve Years, he was tranſlated to *York*, where he rul'd till he died *March* 29. 1628. Having arrived to this great Dignity, attended with Wealth, he was mindful of the Place of his Nativity, and as Head of the Church was zealous to promote the Good of it, not only in the preſent but future Ages, and to that End erected a Library in this City, which he well ſtored with uſeful Books, for the Uſe of the Clergy both of the City and Country, who for Want of a liberal Maintenance are deſtitute of ſuch Books as are neceſſary for their Reading.

Hugh Elliot, a Merchant in this City, who in his Age was the Prime Pilot of this Nation: He, with the Aſſiſtance of Mr. *Thorn* his fellow Citizen, found out *Newfoundland* in 1527, before any of our other Plantations was diſcovered in the *Weſt-Indies*; and 'tis thought that if it had met with a publick Encouragement, perhaps it might have been as beneficial as any other of our Plantations.

William Grocine, who being bred in *Winchester-School*, became in his Youth a moſt excellent Poet. He went over into *Italy*, where he had *Demetrius Calcondiles*, and *Politian* for his Maſters, and afterward returning into *England*, was

choſen

chosen publick Professor of the *Greek* Tongue in *Oxford*. *Erasmus* in his Epistles often owns him for his Patron and Master, which is a sufficient Honour. He was presented by the Warden and Society of *New-College* (where he had been Scholar and Fellow) to the Rectory of *Newton Longeile* in *Buckinghamshire*, but resigned it upon his being made Master of *All-hallows* College at *Maidstone* in *Kent*. When Dr. *Colet* was Dean of St. *Paul's*, he read in his publick Lecture in that Cathedral, the Book of *Dionysius Areopagita*, entitled, *Hierarchia Ecclesiastica*, and in his Preface declaimed loudly against such as denied or doubted of the Authority of that Book; but when he had read it a few Weeks, he altered his Judgment, and protested that he did not believe *Dionysius* to be the Author of it. He died in 1522. *Æt.* 80. or more.

John Fowler, by his Occupation a Printer, but so learned a Man, that he might pass for a second *Henry Stephans*, being very well skilled in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues; a good Poet, Orator and Divine. He wrote an Abridgment of *Aquinas's* Sums, and translated *Osorius* into *English*; but being a zealous Papist, he could not brook the Reformation of Religion made in *England*, by King *Edward* VI. and Queen *Elizabeth*, and so conveyed himself and his Press over to *Antwerp*, where he proved very serviceable to the Church of *Rome*, in putting out their Pamphlets, which they printed and sent over into *England*. He died at *Namur*, *Anno* 1579. and lies buried in the Church there.

Robert Thorn, born in this City, but bred a Merchant Tailor in *London*, blessed by God not more with a plentiful Estate than a charitable and bountiful Heart; for he bestowed more than Four thousand four hundred and forty Pounds to pious Uses, and among other Things erected a Free-School for the Education of Youth at but not forgetting his poor Kindred (of whom he had many) he stopped his Hand from further Proceeding in publick Benefactions, and gave to his poor Relations Five thousand one hundred and forty Pounds, besides what he forgave them in Debts. He died a Bachelor, in the fortieth Year of his Age, *Anno* 1532. and was buried in St. *Christopher's* Church, *London*.

The Lady *Mary Ramsey*, the Daughter of *William Dale*, a Merchant of this City, and born in it: She was married to Sir *Thomas Ramsey* Grocer, and Lord Mayor of *London*, and surviving him was left in Possession of a large Estate, which she made use of, as purposing to lay up a Treasure in the Kingdom of Heaven, by the largest and best Benefactions; for besides what she gave to the Poor of the Parish of St. *Andrew Undershaft*, *Christ's Hospital*, towards the Maintenance of the poor Children there; and to establish a free Writing-School for poor Men's Children, for the Support of ten poor Widows in *Christ-Church* Parish for ever; and what she gave for annual Sermons, erecting a Grammar-School in the Country, healing wounded Soldiers, and maintaining maimed ones; to relieve some poor Men in Prison, and release others out of it; for a Stipend for poor Maids Marriages, and certain Allowances for the Poor of four Parishes in *Faringdon* Ward within: She founded two Fellowships and four Scholarships in *Peter-house* College, *Cambridge*, and gave the College two Livings, to be collated upon her Fellows as they became fit to supply them. Nor did her bounteous Mind towards this College stop here, but she offered to settle upon it Five hundred Pounds a Year more, upon these easy Terms, That ever after the said Settlement the College should be called, The College of St. *Peter* and *Mary*. Dr. *Soam* was then Master, to whom the Proposal was made, and being an Humourist, preferred his Jest before the College's Profit, giving the Lady this Answer, That *Peter* had lived so long single, that he was too old to have a feminine Partner; but he might have considered better and done it, because St. *Peter* is the only married

married Apoſtle that we read of; for then the College would have ſeemed dedicated to St. *Peter* and his Wife. However, this Denial did not diſcourage the Lady's Bounty, ſhe found Objects enough elſewhere.

Thomas White, Doctor of Divinity, born in this City, and bred in *Oxford*, being Vicar of St. *Dunſtan's*, and thereby grown rich, was a great Benefactor to the City of *London*; for beſides what he gave to *Chriſt-Church* Hoſpital, and to St. *Paul's* for a Lecture, he lent a Thouſand Pounds, without Uſe, for many Years, to the Company of *Merchant Tailors*, of which he was free in his Lifetime, and by his Will at his Death left Three thouſand Pounds for the Building of *Sion* College, for the Uſe of the Clergy of the City, and Alms-houſes for twenty poor People, both Men and Women an equal Number; and to the College chiefly for the Maintenance of the ſaid Poor, he gave an Hundred and ſixty Pounds *per Annum*, of which, One hundred and twenty to be divided among the Alms-People yearly, equally 6 *l.* a-piece, and the other forty Pounds he ordered to be expended yearly for four Dinners for the Clergy, Fellows of it, who are to meet every Quarter, and having four *Latin* Sermons preached before them, upon the Days of their Meeting, dine together in the College. He alſo built another Alms-houſe in this City, which 'tis ſaid is better endowed. This good Dr. died *Anno Domini* 1623.

Dr. *Francis Gliſſon*, deſcended of *Walter Gliſſon* of this City, was educated in *Caius's* College, *Cambridge*, where having taken his Degree of Maſter of Arts, he afterwards became ſo eminent a Phyſician, that he made the King's Profeſſor of that Faculty in that Univerſity, and afterwards Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and Anatomy Reader in the ſame College 1639. He practiſed Phyſick in the Time of the Rebellion at *Colcheſter* in *Eſſex*, and was preſent at the Siege. He was at length choſen Preſident of the ſaid College. He hath wrote ſeveral Books in the Way of his Art, and is famous for his Diſcovery of the *Capſula communis*, *vena cava*, and the *Porta & vena fellea*, and diſcharging the Liver of Sanguification. He died much lamented in St. *Bridget's* Pariſh, *London*. *Anno* 1677.

William Child, Dr. of Muſick. He being Chantor of the King's Chapel, obtained a Licence to proceed Dr. of Muſick at *Oxford*, which Degree he compleated in an Act celebrated in St. *Mary's* Church, *July* 13. 1663. He was educated in the muſical *Praxis* under one *Elway Bevan*, the famous Compoſer and Organiſt of the Cathedral of *Briſtol*. He afterwards ſucceeded Dr. *John Munday* in one of the Organiſts Places belonging to his Majeſty's Chapel of St. *George* at *Windſor*, and at length became one of the Organiſts of his Majeſty's Chapel at *Whitehall*, and of the private Muſick to *Charles* II. He hath divers Compoſures of Tunes to Pſalms, Catches Rounds, Canons, and Divine Hymns. He was alive in 1692.

James Alban Gibbes, deſcended of his Father *William Gibbes*, a Native of this City of *Briſtol*: He had his Academical Learning at St. *Omers*, being a Papiſt, but afterwards travelling into *Germany*, *Spain*, *Italy*, the Low Countries, &c. became a very compleat Scholar, inſomuch that he was made Lecturer of Rhetorick at *Rome* by Pope *Alexander* VII. in the School of *Sapienza* at *Rome*, and not long after had a Canonry of St. *Celſus* given him by the ſame Pope, who having publiſhed a Book of Verſes, our *Gibbs* had a Copy of Verſes ſet before them. This diſcover'd our *Gibbs's* Poetick Genius, which cauſed him ſoon to be ſo much admired, that *Leopold* the Emperor, in 1667, did conſtitute and create him his Poet Laureat, giving him at the ſame Time a Gold Chain, with a Medal hanging thereunto, to be always worn by him, eſpecially at ſolemn Times and in publick Places; which great Honour being made known to Pope *Clement* IX. he was admitted into his Preſence, kiſſed his Foot, and was congratulated by him, in Regard to which

which Favour, he dedicated his firſt Volume of Poems to that Pope. He ſent his Gold Chain and Medal in 1670, to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, to be kept in their Archives, as a Teſtimony of his Reſpect for that fountain of Learning. He died in 1677. *Ætat.* 66. and was buried at *Rome* in the Church of *St. Maria Rotunda*.

A Mile from this City, cloſe under the high Rocks, that caſt a gloomy Shade over the River, ſtands the hot Well, which hath of late been pretty much frequented; which hath occaſioned the Building of ſeveral Houſes for Lodging thoſe that come to uſe the Waters, as near the Wells as the Rocks will admit; and at a little Diſtance upon a riſing Ground, a moſt noble long Room, conſiderably larger than that at *Bath*, from whence there is a pleaſant View of the River beneath.

Aſton, commonly called *Long Aſton*, but in antient Records *Eſton*, *juxta Briſtol*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Gilbert*, ſurnamed the *Red*, Earl of *Clare*, *Gloceſter* and *Hertford*. This Nobleman being ambitious of Marrying into the Royal Family, obtained King *Edward* I.'s ſecond Daughter, *Joan*, called, from the Place of her Nativity in the Holy Land, where her Father and Mother were when ſhe was born, *Acon* or *Acre*, the old *Ptolemais*, *Joan* of *Acres*. In Order to this Marriage, he was obliged to ſurrender all his Caſtles and Manors, as well in *England* as *Wales*, into King *Edward*'s Hands, to be diſpoſed of at his Pleaſure, among which Manors this of *Aſton* was one; whereupon the Sheriff of this County, *Richard de Burghunt*, had Order to ſeize it for the King, and then the ſaid *Joan* was married to him upon the laſt Day of *April*, in the 18th Year of that King's Reign. The Nuptials being thus compleated, the King reſtored his Lands to him again, but they were entailed, *viz.* To him the ſaid Earl and *Joan* his Counteſs, during their Lives, and the Survivor of them; and from and after their Deceaſe to the Iſſue of his Body by the ſaid Lady *Joan*, and in Default thereof to the Heirs and Aſſigns of her, in caſe ſhe ſhould ſurvive him.

Barrow or *Barewe*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *John ap Adam*, 26 *Edward* I. which came to him by his Marriage of *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Heir of *John de Gurnai*. He procured a Grant for a free Warren in his demeſne Lands here, as ſoon as it came to him upon the Death of *Oliva*, the Mother of his Wife *Elizabeth*.

Bedminſter, anciently the chief Town in this Hundred, as is generally conjectured by its giving Name to it. It was antiently the Lordſhip and Eſtate of the Lords *Berkley*, and continued in that Family divers Succeſſions, in which it was in Part or Whole diſpoſed of by them after various Manners; for *Lucia*, the Relict of *Robert* Lord *Berkley*, 4 *Henry* III. had an Aſſignation of this, and ſome other Manors in this County, for her preſent Support, until the Heir of the ſaid *Robert*, her late Husband, ſhould have Livery of the Lands of his Inheritance, and ſhe her reaſonable Dower, which we do not find was done by *Thomas* Lord *Berkley* his Brother and Heir; and ſo we ſuppoſe was held by her during Life: *Maurice* Lord *Berkley* ſucceeded his Father *Thomas* above-mentioned, and being a Perſon that encouraged the Monaſtick Life, gave divers Lands to ſeveral Monaſteries, and among others, gave, for the Health of his own and Wife *Mary*'s Souls to the Monaſtery of *Blanchland* in *Caermarthenſhire* in *Wales*, a Water-mill with certain Lands in this Town. The Manor ſtill remained in this Family, and *Maurice* the 4th Lord *Berkley* died poſſeſſed of it, with other Lordſhips in this County 42 *Edward* III. as did alſo *Thomas* his Son, 5 *Henry* V. *James* Lord *Berkley*, Couſin and Heir Male to the ſaid Lord *Thomas*, ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate. He met with great Oppoſition from the Earl of *Warwick*, who had married one of the Daughters of *Thomas* Lord *Berkley*, upon the Account of the Oath of *John Bone*,

Vicar of *Berkley*, who deposed before the Mayor of *Briſtol*, that the ſaid Lord *Thomas*, being ſent into *Britany* with a Regiment of Men at Arms, and Archers, to conduct the Queen into *England*, did enfeoff him and others with this Manor of *Bedminſter*, and ſeveral other Eſtates to hold in Fee, without any Condition, which mightily encouraged the Earl of *Warwick* to poſſeſs himſelf of them; but this *James* finding, that unleſs he could overmatch the Potency of that Earl, by the Power of ſome greater Perſon, he ſhould be in Danger to loſe all, applied himſelf to *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloceſter*, the King's Brother, promiſing him a Thouſand Marks within a Year and an Half after he had Livery of his Eſtate, which he ſoon after, by the Duke's Means, obtained; and having paid his Relief as a Baron, had ſummons to Parliament: How long this Manor continued in the *Berkleys*, after this we find no Mention; but obſerve, that in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. it was inveſted in the Dukes of *Somerſet*, *Edmund* and *Henry* ſucceſſively; but they ſtanding up for the *Lancaſtrian* Succeſſion, were both attainted by the firſt Parliament of King *Edward* IV. and their Eſtate being ſeized into that King's Hands, was given by him to his Brother *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter* (afterwards King *Richard* III.) and ſo paſſed to the Crown.

Nailſey or *Nailſte*, a ſmall Village, famous for nothing but being the Habitation of *Richard Cole* Eſq; when he was High Sheriff of this County, 22 *Car.* I.

Ratcliff-ſtreet, a Pariſh in the Suburbs of *Briſtol*, in the Road from that City to *Bedminſter*, reckoned indeed a Part of *Briſtol*, and enjoying the Privileges and Freedom of it, but belonging to the Manor of *Bedminſter*, of which the Lords *Berkley*, &c. were Lords, as they were of *Bedminſter*, as appears above. The Church, which is accounted the fineſt in *Briſtol*, is deſcribed there.

VI. The Hundred of Bempſtone.

This Hundred bears the Name of *Bempſtone* in our Maps, but in our Records it is called *Brempſtone*, taking its Name from the Town ſo called *Brempſtone*, the chief Place in this Hundred; when *England* was divided into Hundreds, for the more regular Government of it. It is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Wells*, on the South with the Hundred of *Whitleigh*, from which it is parted by the River ..... on the Weſt by the Hundred of *Brent*, and on the North by the Hundred of *Winterſtoke*. The Fee of this Hundred we ſuppoſe to be in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff. We find no Market-Town in this Hundred, and ſhall therefore begin with

Brempton, the chief Village, but famous only for being the Seat and Eſtate in theſe laſt Centuries of the Family of *Sydenhams*, of whom *John Sydenham* Eſq; of this Place, whoſe Arms are Argent, 3 Rams Sable, was High Sheriff of this County in the fifteenth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *George Sydenham* Eſq; the nineteenth, and *Nicholas Sydenham* Eſq; the twenty-ſeventh. Sir *John Sydenham*, a Deſcendant of this Family, and inhabiting this Place, was created Baronet 17 *Car.* I. and being a Perſon of Reputation and Eſtate, had the Honour to marry *Elizabeth*, the eldeſt Daughter of *John* Lord *Pawlet* of *Hinton St. George*; *Humphrey Sydenham*, that elegant Preacher in his Time, who was called ſilver-tongued *Sydenham*, was of this Family, and probably Sir *John*'s Uncle, whoſe Guardian (he being then in his Minority) gave him the Rectory of *Odcombe* in this County in 1644, but he was ſoon outed of it with his other Preferments by the Parliament Commiſſioners. He hath divers Sermons in Print, and among them is one preached at the Interment of Sir *John Sydenham* Knt. the Father of Sir *John* the Baronet, at this Place, *Decemb.* 15, 1625. He died in 1650, and is ſuppoſed to be buried at *Dalberton*,

Dulverton, where he was born, with his Parents.

Brentknoll and *Brentmarsh*, the one a little Town, which the Monks of *Glassenbury* interpreted, a little Hill of Frogs, the other a spacious fenny Tract surrounding it, interpreted by the said Monks, a Country of Frogs. This Village derives some Reputation to it from *Adam de Marisco* or *Adam of the Marsh*, who was most probably born here, tho' there are other Parts of this County marshy, but none so famous as this. It seems that a foggy Air is not always an Hindrance of a refined Wit, this Person even from his Infancy and Youth being so full of Pregnancy. Having passed thro' the Rudiments of Learning, he afterwards went to *Oxford*, where he became a Doctor of Divinity, when he kept up his former Reputation for a proportionable Excellency in all Sorts of Learning, but especially Divinity. *Robert Grosthead*, Bishop of *Lincoln* at that Time, a Person as eminently knowing as pious, singled him out of the *Oxford* Divines to make use of his Skill and Pains in perusing and comparing the Scripture together with himself. He became afterward a *Franciscan* Friar at *Worcester*, and furnished the Library there with many rare Manuscripts; the Monasteries in *England* then beginning to vie with one another, which of them should have Plenty of the best Books. He flourished *Anno Dom.* 1257, and had that Interest, as to be a Competitor with *Hugo de Balsham* for the Bishoprick of *Ely*, but lost it, to the great Advantage of the University of *Cambridge*, for he proved the Founder of *Peter-house* College there. It is probable, *Adam* might have been as beneficent to some Place or other, but then *Oxford* stood fairest for his Favour. His Death is unknown.

Allerton or *Alrington* the Manor and Estate of *John de Burgh* Earl of *Kent*, who died possessed of it, 8 *Edward* I. leaving Issue three Daughters and Heirs, *Hawyse*, *Dervorgild* and *Margery*, a Nun of *Chicksand* in *Bedfordshire*, to which last this Manor seems to have fell in the Division; and 'tis probable none in those Monkish Times would defraud her of it.

Braine or *Breene*, the Estate of *Peter* Lord *Grandison*, who married *Blanch*, one of the Daughters of *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, and died possessed of it 32 *Edward* III. leaving *John de Grandison* Bishop of *Exeter*, his Brother and Heir, Sixty Years of Age. This Bishop having heaped up great Riches before, and at this Time having it encreased by his Paternal Estate, was as bountiful in expensive Benefactions in repairing and adorning his Cathedral, and building a College for Monks at St. *Mary Otery*, which he liberally endowed, insomuch that at the Dissolution it was valued at above 300 *l.* a Year. He died in 1369.

Burnham, the Manor and Estate of *John de Tregoz*, whose Daughter and Coheir, *Sybill*, marrying to *William de Grandison*, brought this Lordship into his Family, but two Parts of it only were enjoyed by *William* Lord *Grandison*, the Father of the fore-mentioned *Peter* Lord *Grandison*, who 'tis probable inherited the other third Part of this Manor, because he died possessed of it 32 *Edward* III. and left it to his Brother and Heir *John de Grandison* Bishop of *Exeter*, as he did *Breene*, &c.

Godney-moor, or as others will have it *Godney-moor*, which they say imports as much as *God's Island*, and was given to *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, when he built *Glassenbury Abbey*.

More, the Lordship of *Simon de Montecute* obtained of King *Edward* I. *Rep.* 18. with Remainders to *William* and *Simon* his Sons, and the Heirs of their Bodies.

Netherwere, the Lordship and Estate of *Anselm de Gurnai*, who having been with King *Edward* III. in his *Scottish* Wars, obtained a Grant of that King, that himself and all his Burghers of this Town should be free from the Payment of any Customs throughout the whole Realm of *England*, and also that they should enjoy all Privileges and Liberties granted to *Maurice de Gaunt* his Ancestor by King *Henry* I. This Manor or

this Privilege *Anſelm de Gournai* left to his Son *John*, who having no Iſſue Male, *Elizabeth* his Daughter was his ſole Heir. She married *John ap Adam*, who being come into Poſſeſſion of it with her other Eſtates obtained 26 *Edward* I. upon the Death of *Oliva* her Mother, a Charter for a weekly Market upon Wedneſday, at this his Manor of *Netherwere*, and a Fair once every Year upon the Eve and Feſtival of the Aſſumption of our Lady, *Auguſt* 15. The Market is not uſed, but we are uncertain as to the Fair, it being common through the Nation to have Fairs in many Places, where there is no Market.

Weadmore, a Village of King *Alfred*'s, which he gave by his Laſt Will to his Son *Edward*, who ſucceeded him, and is in our Hiſtories ſtiled *Edward* the Elder.

VII. The Hundred of Brent.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Bempſtone*, on the South with the ſame Hundred, on the Weſt with the *Briſtol* Channel, and on the North with the Hundred of *Winterſtoke*, from which it is parted by a ſmall Rivulet. The Fee of this Hundred is in the King, and under the Government of the Sheriff. There is a ſmall Part of this Hundred which lies at ſome Diſtance from the main Body of it within the Hundred of *Bedminſter* and *Winterſtoke*, in which is the chief Town of this Hundred, *viz.*

Weinton or *Writon*, as it is in our *Villare*, a Market-Town, whoſe Market is weekly on Tueſday, and Fair

Lapis Calaminaris or *Calamine*, is digged and prepared near this Town. It is found ſometimes in Meadows and ſometimes in arable and paſture Ground, but moſt commonly in barren and rocky Grounds, but always upon or near Hills, for the Groovers (as they are called that ſeek for it and dig it) expect none but in thoſe Grounds, that have a Communication with Hills. The Earth where it lies is yellow or black, and the *Calamine* it ſelf is white, reddiſh, greyiſh or blackiſh; which laſt is counted the beſt. Some Eyes of Lead are always found among the *Calamine*. In old Works ſometimes Damps ariſe, but never in new. How it is prepared for Sale, ſee *Lowth. Phil. Tranſ. V.* 2. 554, 555.

Brent South, one of thoſe ſeveral Manors in this County, which *John* Lord *Howard*, a ſteady Champion for the Houſe of *York*, in the Wars with the *Lancaſtrians*, obtained of King *Richard* III. by Grant entail, to hold by the ſame Services which they had been held before they came to the Crown; which ſuppoſeth, that they were forfeited Eſtates of the *Lancaſtrians*. This Lord was ſlain with King *Richard* in *Boſworth-field*. One *Robert de Brent*, who we ſuppoſe was Lord of this Town, was Knight of this Shire 26 *Edward* I.

VIII. The Hundred of Bruton.

This Hundred borders on the Eaſt upon *Wiltſhire*, on the South upon the Hundred of *Norton-ferris*, on the Weſt upon the Hundred of *Whilſton*, and on the North on the Hundred of *Frome*. The Fee is in the Crown, and it is governed by the Sheriff. The chief Town is

Bruton, which gives Name to the Hundred, and hath its Market weekly on Saturday, and Fair yearly on *April* 23. St. *George*'s Day. It takes its Name from its Situation upon the River *Brew* or *Bruis*, and ſo imports *Brews-town*. It hath a fair Church, a good Free-School, and a ſtately Alms-houſe, and drives a great Trade in Serges and Stockings. The Manor was one of thoſe Lordſhips which *William the Conqueror* beſtowed on Sir *William de Mohun* the Elder, for accompanying him in his famous Adventure into *England* to obtain the Crown. He was an expert Commander in his Army, and carrying with him a Retinue of no leſs than Forty-ſeven ſtout Knights, All of Name and Note, obtained as his Reward, beſides ſome in *Wiltſhire* and *Devon*, Fifty-five Manors in this County. He was buried in the Priory of *Bath*, leaving his Son *William* for his Heir. He had Iſſue another,

William,

William, who ſucceeded upon his Father and Grandfather's Inheritance. He founded a Priory in this Town of *Bruton*, and endowed it with the Manor of it. He was buried in his Monaſtery here, leaving his Eſtate to his Son *William*, ſurnamed *Meſchyn*. He confirmed all his Father's Settlements on this Priory of *Bruton*, who was likewiſe there interred, and left his Son *Reginald* for his Heir, who acquieſced in the former Grant of this Manor.

This Town is further of Note, for being the Seat of Sir *John* and Sir *Charles Berkley*. The former of theſe, Sir *John Berkley* (who was deſcended of the noble and antient Barons *Berkley* of *Berkley-Caſtle*) was Governor to his Royal Highneſs *James* Duke of *York*, whoſe Affairs he managed prudently, approved his Loyalty to King *Charles* I. in a very high Meaſure, 1. By putting himſelf in Arms in the Beginning of the Rebellion. 2. By his hazardous Adventure in bringing Supplies of Arms and Ammunition out of *Holland* for his Majeſty's Service in 1642, with which he landed ſafely in *Holderneſs* in *Yorkſhire*. 3. By his warlike Enterprizes for that King; for being made General of his Majeſty's Forces in *Cornwal*, and joining there with Sir *Ralph Hopton* Knt. (afterwards Lord *Hopton*) he obtained divers Victories againſt the Rebels in thoſe weſtern Counties in the Battels at *Stratton*, *Modbury*, &c. reduced *Exeter* to the King's Obedience, and repulſed the Rebels Fleet under the Command of the Earl of *Warwick* at *Topſham*, taking three of their Ships in that Harbour. In Conſideration of theſe great and good Services, he was by Letters Patents dated at *Bruſſels* in *Brabant*, *May* 19. 1658. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of the Lord *Berkley* of *Stratton*, and was afterward, in 1670, conſtituted Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, which Office he executed three Years.

2. Sir *Charles Berkley*, Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Houſhold, whoſe Son *Charles Berkley* having faithfully ſerved King *Charles* II. throughout the whole Time of his greateſt Diſtreſſes in foreign Parts, both by his perſonal Attendance on him and many other Ways; as alſo his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, in the Wars of *France* and the *Netherlands*, being then Lord *Berkley* of *Rathdown*, and Viſcount *Fitzharding* in *Ireland*, was by Reaſon of ſuch his Services, and his Deſcent in Blood from the antient Lords *Botetort*, by Letters Patent, dated *March* 17. 16 *Charles* II. 1664. advanced to the Degree of a Baron of the Realm, by the Title of Lord *Botetort* of *Langport*, as alſo to the Dignity of an Earl by the Title of Earl of *Falmouth* in *Cornwal*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body. He was ſlain in the Sea-Fight with the *Dutch* in 1665, and buried in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, leaving only a Daughter named *Elizabeth*.

Upon the ſetting up an Organ in this Pariſh-Church (which is a fair One, as is above-mentioned) Mr. *Humphrey Sydenham*, the famous Preacher of thoſe Times, made a Sermon upon *Pſal.* 50. 5. *Praiſe him upon the well-tuned Cymbals*, after the Dedication of it: It is among a Set of Sermons preached by him upon ſolemn Occaſions, and printed at *London* 1637, all wonderfully cried up in thoſe Times. In the Church are ſome noble Tombs for the *Mohuns*.

Almesford, the Manor and Eſtate of *William* Lord *Zouche* and St. *Maur*, of which he died poſſeſſed 8 *Edward* IV. leaving it and other great Eſtates to his Son *John*, then but eight Years old; but being grown up, he took Part with King *Richard* III. and fought for him in *Boſworth-field*, for which, being attainted by Parliament 1 *Henry* VII. his whole Eſtate was forfeited to the Crown. He was afterward reſtored in Blood, and had Livery of his Mother's Inheritance, of which we are not certain, that this Manor was any Part. It is an Hamlet of *Caſtle-Cary*.

Burham or *Bruham*, a Village ſituated upon the ſaid River *Brew*, and taking its Name from it, *Brewham* ſignifying a Village on the *Brew*. This Manor paſſed

ſed all along with *Bruton* after it was given Sir *William Mohun* by the Conqueror; for when *William* the Third had built a Monaſtery at *Bruton*, he ſettled this Manor of *Bruham* with that of *Bruton* on it, and his Son *William* confirmed his Father's Grant of it.

Colle was another Manor belonging to the fore-mention'd *William* Lord *Zouche* and *S. Maur*, of which he died poſſeſſed and left to his Son *John*, of whom we find no more to our Purpoſe, than is already ſaid in *Almesford* above.

Handeſpene or *Hetchpen*, the Manor and Eſtate of the aforeſaid *William* Lord *Zouche* and *S. Maur*, which deſcended, and was forfeited as *Bruton*, as was alſo

Honywyke, and both Hamlets of *Caſtle-Cary*.

Melton, *Meleton*, or *Mylton*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Roger* Lord *Mortimer*, who departed this Life 10 *Edward* I. his Lady *Maud*, the Daughter and Coheir of *William de Braoſe* of *Brecknock* ſurviving him. She had for her Dower this Manor of *Melton*, and upon the Marriage of her younger Son Sir *William Mortimer*, with *Hawyſe* the Heir of *Robert de Muſcegros*, enfeoffed him with two Parts of this Manor. He died without Iſſue, and left *Edmund* Lord *Mortimer* of *Wigmore*, his Brother and Heir. From this Family this Lordſhip paſſed in the Reign of King *Henry* V. into the Family of *John* Lord *Tiptoft*, who died poſſeſſed of it 21 *Henry* VI. and left it to his Son *John* Lord *Tiptoft*, who was advanced by the ſame King, *Reg.* 27. to the Title of Earl of *Worceſter*.

Pidcombe, another of the Manors of *William* Lord *Zouch* and *S. Maur*, which deſcended to his Poſterity, and was forfeited, as *Almesford Colle*, &c.

Redlinch, a ſmall Village, but ſufficiently Famous for being the Birthplace of Sir *John Fitz-James*, who having been bred in the Study of the Common Law in the *Temple*, proved ſo great a Proficient in it, that King *Henry* the Eighth, who never preferred Dunce or Drone, advanced him to be Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench. He ſate Thirteen Years in that Place, and lived and died in the King's Favour. He was one of the Aſſiſtants, when Sir *Thomas More* was arraigned for refuſing the Oath of Supremacy; and being asked by the Lord Chancellor *Audley*, who was the ſupream Judge for that Time, whether the Indictment were ſufficient, or no? The Judge anſwered, my Lords all, by St. *Gillian*, I muſt needs confeſs, That if the Act of Parliament be not unlawful, the Indictment in my Conſcience is not inſufficient. He was a skilful Lawyer and juſt Judge, his Reſolution being neither to deny, defer, nor ſell Law, in which he was ſo ſtrict that he turned away his chief Clerk for taking a Preſent for his Service in a long Cauſe, after it was over, becauſe there appeared ſomething of Corruption in it. He knew his Friends at his Houſe, but not on the Bench, and ſaid, when he gave a Cauſe againſt the King, That he did the King Right in doing Juſtice. The ſame Day Sir *Thomas More* had no Cauſe to try in Chancery, He had but Three in the King's Bench, ſo expeditious was he in diſpatching Cauſes. He died in the Thirtieth Year of King *Henry* VIII. and tho' there be none of his Family now living at *Redlinch*, they flouriſh at *Lewſon* in *Doſeſhire*, being deſcended from *Alured Fitz-James*, Brother of this Judge, and *Richard Fitz-James* Biſhop of *London*.

Selwood, that is, as *Aſſer* interprets it, a great Wood, the *Britains* call it *Coitmaur*. This Wood ſpreads itſelf a long Way both in Length and Breadth, beginning near *Frome Selwood* in *Frome* Hundred, and reaching in Length to *Bruham* in this Hundred, which is about 15 Miles, and extending in Breadth about Six. It is thick-ſet with Trees, and from it (as *Ethelward* tells us) the neighbouring Country is called *Selwoodſhire* (his Words are Sealpapopcyne, *Epiſcopatus Scireburnenſis*, the Biſhoprick of *Shirburn*). The Fee-ſimple of this Foreſt of *Selwood* was, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. in *Reginald* Lord *Cobham* of

Stur-

Stereburgh, from whom it descended to his Posterity, till *John de Cobham* made King *Edward* III. Heir to all his Lands and Estates, by which Means it came to the Crown, and from that Time was made an Office for Noblemen to keep and preserve it. Thus *Edmund* Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley* had the Office of Woodward in the Forest of *Selwood*, and *John Fitz-alan* Earl of *Arundel* held the Bailiwick of the Forest of *Selwood*, and died seized of it with his other Estates, and left it to *John* his Son and Heir; but who has it now we know not.

Wyke, the Manor and Estate of *Robert* Lord *Poinings*, who being in the Wars of *France* with *John* Duke of *Bedford* 2 *Henry* VI. was with him in several Battels, which proved victorious, but was at length slain at the Siege of *Orleans* 25 *Henry* VI. leaving *Eleanor* the Wife of Sir *Henry Piercy* Knt. his Cousin and next Heir, who carried this Manor, with all his Castles, Lordships and Lands into his Family, afterwards Earls of *Northumberland*.

Yarlington, the Lordship of *Margaret* Countess of *Salisbury*, who by a Covenant made with *Edward* Lord *Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, settled it and some other Manors upon *Henry Stafford* his Son, in order to a Marriage with *Ursula Pool*, Daughter of that Countess, by Sir *Richard Pool*, her Husband. It came to the Crown in King *Henry* VIII.'s Reign, who jointured his Queen (and last Wife) in it; but after her Decease it was given to the Marquess of *Northampton*, with some other Reversions.

IX. The Hundred of Bulstone.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Pitney*, which is parted from it by the *Parret* River, on the South with the Hundred of *Abdick*, on the West with the Hundred of *Somerton*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Whitleigh*. The Fee of this Hundred was in the Reign of King *Richard* II. the Estate of *William Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, who dying without Issue in the twentieth Year of that King's Reign, left it with the rest of his Estate and Honour to his Cousin and next Heir Sir *John Montacute* Knt. He came to this Honour just upon the Deposal of King *Richard* II. (to whom he had been most obsequious) yet upon the Settlement of King *Henry* IV. upon the Throne, he had so much Respect from him, that he seemed in no Danger of Life or Trouble; but King *Richard* having been so very kind and favourable, while he was King, to him, he could not patiently bear with his Successor's Establishment, and thereupon confederated with the Earls of *Huntington* and *Kent*, to take away his Life; and for that End went with them to *Windsor-Castle* upon *New-Year's Day*, under the Disguise of *Christmas* Players, with a Design to murder *Henry* and his Sons, and restore King *Richard*: But the Plot being discovered before Execution, they fled to *Cirencester*, where, in a Fight with the Townsmen they were taken and slain. His Estate being thus forfeited, King *Henry* gave this Hundred, with several Lordships, late that Earl's, to *John de Beaufort*, Marquess of *Dorset* and *Somerset*, who died possessed of it, and left it to his Son *Henry*, who also dying in his Minority, left it to his Brother *John*; but whose it is now, we are not informed. This Hundred has no Market-Town in it: The Villages are

Cory-Revel, the Manor and Estate of *Richard Revel*, a Person of great Note in these western Parts, in the Reign of *Richard* I. from whom it took the Name of *Curri-revel*. By his only Daughter and Heir *Sabina* it passed to *Henry D'Orti*, and his Posterity, from whom by the Heirs General it passed to other Families, and at length became the Estate of *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, of which he died possessed 20 *Richard* II. leaving it, as he did the Hundred, to his Cousin and next Heir Sir *John Montacute*, who having forfeited it by his Treason, it was given to the Marquess of *Dorset*.

Crikat,

Criket, the Lordſhip of *Hugh Courtney*, the third Earl of *Devonſhire* of that Name, who dying without Iſſue, 42 *Edward* III. left it to be divided with other great Eſtates between his two Siſters and Heirs, *Margaret*, then a ſingle Woman, and *Muriel*, then married to *John Dynham* Eſq; whoſe Family inherited it; but to which of them this Manor fell upon the Diviſion, it doth not to us appear.

Sir *Amias Preſton* Knt. who was deſcended of an antient Family, whoſe Seat was in that Place, is no ſmall Reputation to it. He was a valiant Soldier and active Seaman, as his Actions in 1588, will fully prove, for he ſeized on the Admiral of the *Spaniſh* Galleons in the terrible *Armada* (as the *Spaniards* thought it) in which *Hugh de Moncada*, the Governor making Reſiſtance was burnt or killed, with moſt of his Men; and Mr. *Preſton* (for he was not then knighted) ſhared in a vaſt Treaſure of Gold taken therein. In the Year 1595, he made a Voyage into the *Weſt-Indies*, and obtained many Victories, for he took by Aſſault the Iſle of *Puerto Santo*, invaded the Iſle of *Cocke*, ſurprized the Fort and Town of *Coro*, ſacked the ſtately City of *St. Jago*, put the Town of *Cumana* to Ranſom, and entred *Jamaica* with little Loſs, ſome Profit and much Honour, and within the Space of ſix Months arrived ſafe in *Milford* Haven in *Wales*. He in a Paſſion ſent a Challenge to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who was then a Privy Counſellor, and Lord Warden of the *Stannaries*, which Sir *Walter*, whoſe Courage was too well known to need ſuch a Proof, wiſely refuſed, ſaying, That it was an ill-got Honour, where the Hangman ſets on the Garland, and waited a While for a Reconciliation, which was at length made. Sir *Amias* died about the Beginning of the Reign of King *James* I.

Drayton, the Manor and Eſtate of *William* Lord *Bonvile* of *Chuton*, who being on the *York* Party, when the Queen (*viz.* of King *Henry* VI.) won the Battel at St. *Albans*, was taken and beheaded there, and his Eſtate was forfeited to the Crown, and this Manor with the reſt; but the Tide turning, and *Edward* Duke of *York* proving victorious in the deciſive Battel of *Barnet-field*, *Elizabeth* his Widow, 1 *Edward* IV. had an Aſſignation of a very large Dowry out of his Eſtate in this and other Counties, of which this Manor of *Draiton* was a Part; and after her Deceaſe the whole Eſtate of the ſaid Lord came to *Cicely* his Great Grandchild, who became the Wife of *Thomas* Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, and after him of *Henry* Earl of *Wiltſhire*, to whoſe Poſterity it is probable it deſcended.

Here is an Eſtate in this Pariſh, out of which the Univerſity of *Oxford* received 30 *l. per Annum*, or more, upon the Account of the Abbey and Monks of *Glaſtenbury*, in order to diſtribute it among Twelve Students of *Hart-Hall*, which were ſent thither from *Glaſtenbury-School*. Upon the Diſſolution of the Abbey of *Glaſtenbury*, this Stipend was ſeized by the Crown, and ſold to *William* Marqueſs of *Winchеſter*, the Lord Treaſurer, in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, who paid the ſame; but no Payments being made for ſome Time after his Death, half of it was begged of that Queen and given to *Emanuel* College, *Cambridge*, and the Reſidue, *viz.* 16 *l. per Annum* is paid to that Hall.

Ilbruers or *Ill-Briewere*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *John* Lord *Mohun*, who died poſſeſſed thereof in *Gaſcoigne* 7 *Edward* I. leaving it with other Lands in this County and elſewhere, to his Son and Heir *John de Mohun*, then but ten Years old.

Pokynton, another Part of the Eſtate of *William* Lord *Bonvile*, which was in all Things diſpoſed of as *Drayton* juſt above-mentioned.

Swainſwick, a Village, whoſe Manor was ſettled on *Oriel* College, *Oxford*, for the Maintenance of Two Fellows and Six Exhibitioners, *Anno* 1529, by Dr. *Richard Dudley*, Chancellor of *Sarum*, and ſome Time before Fellow of the ſaid College.

X. The Hundred of CANNINGTON or CANYTONE.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by North *Petherton*, on the South with the Hundred of *Taunton*, on the West with the Hundred of *Williton*, and on the North with the *Briſtol-Chanel*. The Fee of this Hundred 28 *Edward* III. was the Eſtate of *Robert Fitz-pain* and *Ela* his Wife, who left it to *Iſabel* their only Daughter and Heir, married in their Life-time to Sir *Robert Poynings* Knt. who never enjoyed it, becauſe he died in *Spain* before his Father in Law *Robert Fitz-pain*: *Iſabel* his Wife ſurvived him, and by the Death of her Father came into Poſſeſſion of her Inheritance, 17 *Richard* II. but died the ſame Year, and left this Hundred and divers Manors in this County and elſewhere, to *Robert Poynings* her Son and Heir, then Fourteen Years of Age. He had a farther Addition to his Paternal and Mother's Eſtate by the Death of *Blanch* the Widow of his Uncle Sir *Thomas Poynings* Knt. who died without Iſſue, and being a great Soldier, went with the Duke of *Bedford* and others into *France*, to wage War with the *French* King; and tho' the *Engliſh* were ſucceſsful in many of their Attempts, yet he was unfortunately ſlain at the Siege of *Orleans* 26 *Henry* VI. dying then ſeized of this and many other Eſtates here and elſewhere, and leaving *Eleanor* the Wife of Sir *Henry Piercy* Knt. his Couſin and next Heir. Here is no Market-Town in this Hundred: The Villages of which we have any Thing of Note, are

Cannington, the principal One, as well of old as at preſent, becauſe it gives Name to the Hundred At or about this Town in the Year of Chriſt 1010, we find the *Danes* practiſing their old Cruelties of burning and plundering under their Captains *Turkbil*, *Henning*, and *Anlaffe*. The antient Name was Canningen, to which the preſent very well agrees, as the Situation doth with the Marches of their Army. Nor do the Mærlcer (the Marſhes) which is added to it in the *Saxon* MS. leſs confirm the Opinion; the Country thereabout, eſpecially in Winter, being extream wet and fenny. From the Name ſome of our Antiquaries believe, that the *Cangi* had their Habitation in this Part of the County. Mr. *Cambden* ventured to gueſs at it, and our later Antiquaries think it certain, as appears from their Arguments mentioned above: King *Charles* II. gave this Manor to the Lord *Clifford* of *Chudleigh*, who from a Burgeſs in Parliament for *Totneſs* in *Devonſhire* (where he was a celebrated Speaker at firſt againſt, but afterwards for the Court) got into the Royal Favour, and being knighted, was ſent Envoy extraordinary to *Sweden* and *Denmark*, made Comptroller of the King's Houſhold, ſworn of the Privy Council, advanced to be one of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and preferred to be one of the Secretaries of State, when he was by Letters Patent created Baron *Clifford* of *Chudleigh*. At length he was conſtituted Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, which Office he having held about one Year, he found his Health ſo declining, that he was forced to reſign it; a little Time after which he died in 1673. *Ætat.* 43. and was buried at *Ugbebrooke* in *Devonſhire*, where he had, and his Poſterity have a Seat.

George Rogers Eſq; of this Place was High Sheriff 13 *Eliz.*

Robert de Curcy, who was Sewer to *Maud* the Empreſs, is ſaid to have founded a Nunnery in this Town, of which we ſhall give a fuller Account in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, if any can be found. From the adjoining Coaſt to the *Stert-Point*, the Shoar ſhoots out by little and little, where two of the largeſt Rivers in the whole County meeting together, empty themſelves at one Mouth, called by *Ptolemy*, the *Æſtuary* of *Uzella*, from the River *Ivel*, which yet looſeth that Name before it comes thither.

Canings is another Village, upon which our Antiquaries ground their Opinion, that this was the Country of the *Cangi*, from the Likeneſs of the Name.

Fairfield, a Village near *Stogurſey* lying on the Weſt Side of the River *Perrot*, the Manor of which antiently belonged to the Family of the *Verneys*, from whom by Marriage it paſſed to the Family of *Palmer* in *Suſſex*, in which it hath continued near three Centuries, and has produced great Ornaments to this County.

Roadway, or *Radweye* or *Ruddeway*, an Hamlet of *Kingſton* by *Iuele*, whoſe Manor was the Eſtate of *Robert Fitzpain*, who, with his Wife *Ela*, were jointly enfeoffed with it, and the Advowſon of the Church. They left *Iſabel* their only Daughter and Heir, who being married to Sir *Robert Poinings*, this Manor deſcended to their Son and Heir *Robert Poinings*, in the ſame Manner as this Hundred doth, as is above related.

Stoke-curſy or *Stogurſy*, a Barony ſo named from the Lords of it, the *Curcyes*, a Family which flouriſhed in the Conqueror's Time, for *Richard de Curcy* is a Witneſs to ſeveral of *William* the Conqueror's Charters. It was the Seat of *William de Curcy*, Butler to King *Henry* II. who is ſaid to have founded a Priory, which he amply endowed with Lands and Tithes, and made it a Cell to the Abbey of *Lonley* in *Normandy*. It is true, that the *Monaſticon* Places this Village and Monaſtery in *Devonſhire*; but Mr. *Cambden* and our *Villare's* ſhew it to be a Miſtake. Of this Family was *John Curcy*, Baron of this Place, the firſt *Engliſhman* who invaded and ſubdued *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, a Perſon deſigned by Nature to be great and honourable, endowed with a brave Spirit and Majeſty of Soul. The *Iriſh* Hiſtories give us ſtrange Proofs of his Valour in compaſſing his Deſign, of which ſuch as are curious to know them, muſt conſult the Relation there. He acted as Deputy to King *John*, whom his Father had made Lord of *Ireland*, and his Reward in Part was, That after his firſt Obeiſance made to the King on the Throne, he might put on his Cap or Hat, and be covered in the King's Preſence, a Privilege granted (ſo far as we read) to no *Engliſhman* but Mr. *Francis Brocun* of *Tollitburn* in *Rutlandſhire*.

This *John*, after he had conquered *Ulſter*, continued near Five Years Deputy of *Ireland*, and in that Time founded the Abbey of *Ines* in the Iſland of *Inescurry*, 22 *Henry* II. in the Place where the old Abbey of *Carrick* ſtood, which being made a Fort in his Wars with *Ulſter*, much infeſted him, and ſo he utterly deſtroyed it: He alſo founded the Priory of St. *Andrew*'s in *Ardes* in *Ireland*, *Nedderun* in *Ulſter* and *Tobergiery* in *Down*, and was a conſiderable Benefactor to the Monaſtery of *Dune* in *Ireland*. St. *Andrew*, he made a Cell to *Lonley* in *Normandy*, &c. But as devout as he was, he is thought to have acted irreligiouſly in converting the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in *Down* into the Church of St. *Patrick*. He was created Earl of *Ulſter*, and is ſaid to have tried Fifteen Times to have gone into *Ireland*, and could not for contrary Winds, which was interpreted as a Puniſhment upon him for the Contempt of the *Holy Trinity*. He went afterwards into *France* and there died. Mr. *Richard Meridith* was Vicar of this Place in the late Civil Wars. He was not only ſequeſtred from this Living, but ſo abuſed, that he was forced to fly and abſcond for a Time. He had another Living in this County at *Weſt Bagborough*, at which, tho' he was often moleſted, yet he kept it; and having the Profits of it, was helpful in ſupporting the Loyal Sir *John Stawel*'s Children under their Misfortunes. He lived to the Reſtoration.

Stokeland, a Moiety of which Manor *John Tuchet*, Lord *Audley*, died poſſeſſed of, leaving it to his Son *James*, Lord *Audley*, who was killed in *Blorheath* Fight, by *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Salisbury*, who fought againſt him for King *Edward* IV.

XI. The

XI. The Hundred of Carhampton.

This Hundred lies on the farthest western Part of this County, bordering upon *Devonshire*, having on the North for its Boundary the *Bristol Channel*, on the East the Hundred of *Williton*, and on the South the same Hundred. The Fee we suppose to be in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff. The chief Town in this Hundred is

Dunster, *Dunstor* or *Dunstre*, a maritime Town, standing on a low Ground, inclosed on every Side with Hills, except on that Side that borders on the Sea. It is a Market-Town, having a Market weekly on Friday, and Fair yearly on

The Manor and Castle of *Dunstar* were given by the Conqueror to Sir *William de Mohun* the Elder, a *Norman*, who being a great Commander in his Army, and attending him in his famous Expedition into *England*, with no less than Forty-seven stout Knights in his Retinue, was rewarded, among other Things, with this Castle of *Dunster*, besides Fifty Manors in this County. He built the Town about it, and having founded a Priory here, made it a Cell to *Bath* in this County, giving to it the Church of St. *George* in *Dunster*, with the Tithes of all his Vineyards and arable Lands in *Dunster* and *Carampton*. From this Sir *William de Mohun* descended several of his Posterity, who were famous and powerful, and continued in a flourishing Condition till the Reign of King *Richard* II. Two of this Family (says Mr. *Camden*) were Earls of this County, *viz.* *William* (the Third, *Dugdale* says, Earl of *Dorset*, so made by the Empress *Maud* for his Assistance of her in besieging the Castle of *Winchester*, then held out against her by *Henry de Blois*, King *Stephen*'s Brother) and *Reginald* his Grandson, who was deprived of that Honour in the Barons Wars; but he had Livery of this Manor and Castle in the Sixth Year of the Reign of King *John*: Whether he was deprived of it, with his Honour, we do not discover, but probably conjecture he was not, because

John his Son and Heir, who died in *Gascoigne*, is found seized of it at his Death, leaving it to his Son and Heir *John*, then only a Baron, as his Posterity continued, till the Heirs Male failing, their Estate came to the Heirs General. This *John* Lord *Mohun* left this Manor to his Son *John* (called *John* the Second) and he likewise to *John* the Third, who died possessed of it, leaving it to His Grandson *John*, who having no Issue Male, left it and his other Estates to his Three Daughters and Heirs, *Philippa*, married to *Edward* Duke of *York*; *Elizabeth*, to *William Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*; and *Maud*, to *John* Lord *Strange* of *Knockin*. The Mother of these Ladies, *Joan* the Daughter of *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergherst*, is said to have obtained of her Husband so much ground below this Town for a Common to the Inhabitants, as she could go about barefooted in one Day. Mr. *Camden* tells us, that this Manor and Castle was in later Times sold to the *Butterels*, and Mr. *Leland* in his *Itinerary* found that Family in Possession of it, as they continued in Mr. *Dugdale*'s Time, if they are not at this present. The late Lord *Mohun* was descended of the *Mohuns* of *Becconeck* in *Cornwal*, which was a collateral Branch of the *Mohuns* of *Dunster*-Castle. Near which is

Minhead or *Mynnehevet* another Lordship given by the Conqueror with *Dunster* Castle and the foresaid Fifty-five Lordships to Sir *William de Mohun*, from whose Posterity also it passed to the Family of *Lutterel*. It is a Borough and Port-Town, and being one of the most frequented Passages to *Ireland* in these Parts, occasions an indifferent Trade thither. It is of late improved by the Catching of Herrings, which come up the *Severn* about *Michaelmas* in very numerous Shoals, and being caught and cured, are sent from hence to divers Markets in the *Mediterranean*, where they are sold to good Advantage. In the Twelfth Year of King *William* III.

a Statute was made for the recovering, ſecuring, and keeping in Repair this Harbour, for the Benefit and Support of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom. It elects Parliament-Men, and hath a weekly ſmall Market on Wedneſdays, and a Fair yearly on ..... Among Dr. *Byam*'s Sermons, Rector of *Luckham* hereafter mentioned, is one, entitled, *A Return from* Argier, preached at this Town, *March* 16. 1627. upon the Readmiſſion of a Perſon who had been ſeduced to the *Mahometan* Religion, into the Chriſtian Church. The Text was, *Rev.* 2. 5. *Remember therefore from whence thou art faln, and repent, and do thy firſt Works.* Lond. 1628.

Porlocke in *Saxon* Portlocan, an Harbour upon the *Severn* Sea, where this County borders on the *Danmonii*, *i. e. Devonſhire*. It was the Place where *Harold*, the Son of Earl *Godwin*, landed *anno* 1052, and being oppoſed by the Inhabitants and neighbouring People, ſlew great Numbers of them, and carried off much Booty. The Manor of this Place was given by the Conqueror to *Baldwin de Brionis* or *de Molis*, with ſome others in this County, in which Family we ſuppoſe it continued divers Succeſſions; for we find no more Mention of it, till the Reign of *Richard* II. when *Iſabel*, the Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Nigel Loring*, being poſſeſſed of this Manor by Diviſion of her Father's Eſtate, carried it by Marriage into the Family of *Robert* Lord *Harington*, whoſe Poſterity by her inherited it. Next to this Port

Carampton or *Carenton* ought to be placed, it being the Town, once ſo famous as to give the Name to the Hundred. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, this Village takes its Name from *Carentocus* the *Britain*. This Manor was alſo given by the Conqueror to Sir *William de Mohun*, but was one of the Fifty-five before-mentioned. It continued divers Succeſſions in his Family, till *John* Lord *Mohun* died poſſeſſed of it 7 *Edward* I. and from the *Mohuns* we ſuppoſe it paſſed with *Minhead* and *Dunſter* to the *Lutterels*.

Blakeford, the Manor and Eſtate of Sir *Nicholas de S. Maur*, who died poſſeſſed of it 35 *Edward* III. leaving it to his Son and Heir *Nicholas S. Maur*, who dying before he was of Age, left it to his Brother *Richard de S. Maur*, who died poſſeſſed of it *May* 15. 2 *Henry* IV. His Deſcendants enjoyed it a Succeſſion or Two, and then falling to the female Heir *Alice*, the Daughter of Sir *Richard S. Maur*, ſhe by Marriage transferred it into the Family of the *Zouches*.

Culbone or *Culnetone*, one of thoſe Manors which the Conqueror beſtowed upon Sir *William de Mohun*, beſides the Fifty-five he gave him in this County before-mentioned.

Cutcomb or *Corſecomb*, the Manor and Eſtate of Sir *Nicholas S. Maur*, who died poſſeſſed of it 35 *Edward* III. leaving it to *Nicholas* his Son and Heir, who dying in his Minority, it paſſed to his Brother *Richard* and his Poſterity, as *Blakeford* afore-mentioned.

Exmore or *Exemore*, the Lordſhip of *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, who died ſeized of it 34 *Edward* III. leaving it with his other great Eſtates to his Son *Edmund*, in whoſe Poſterity it continued ſome Succeſſions; for *Edmund Mortimer* Earl of *March* died poſſeſſed of it, *Jan.* 19. 3 *Henry* VI. with other great Eſtates, which at length, for Want of Iſſue Male, paſſed in Marriage with *Anne Mortimer* to *Richard* Duke of *York*, Father of King *Edward* IV. who began the War with the *Lancaſtrians* for the Crown, and loſt his own Life in it, *&c.*

Luckham, a Village famous for nothing but their Miniſter Dr. *Byam*, who was born here, his Father being Rector of it. While he was in the Univerſity, he ſo much improved by his Diligence and Induſtry in all Sorts of Academick Learning, that he ſoon became one of the greateſt Ornaments of it; and after he entred into Orders, he was looked upon as one of the moſt acute and polite Preachers of his Age. Much about the Time that he commenced Bachelor of Divinity, *anno* 1612. he

He was invited to ſucceed his Father in this Rectory, where he ſate down contented without any other Preferments, ſave that he was choſen once a Proctor for the Clergy in Convocation; and in 1636, had a Prebend of *Exeter* beſtowed on him: When the Wars between King and Parliament began, he was the firſt Perſon ſeized on for Diſaffection and impriſoned for ſome Time, but having by ſome Means made an Eſcape, fled to *Oxford* to the King, where he was made a Doctor of Divinity. He had before raiſed both Men and Horſe for his Majeſty, and his Five Sons (Four of whom were Captains) bore Arms in the ſame Cauſe. His Wife and Daughter, which he had left here, were much troubled by the Rebels, whom to avoid, they endeavoured to get into *Wales* by Sea, and were drowned. Being with the King, when the Prince of *Wales* (who was afterwards King *Charles* II.) fled from *England*; this Doctor was ſent with him firſt to the Iſle of *Scilly*, and then to that of *Jerſey*, where the Prince left him as his Chaplain to preach in the Caſtle, and there he ſtayed till the Garriſon was taken by the Parliament-Forces. After this Time, till the Reſtoration, he lived in a very poor Condition, his Living and Eſtate (which was not inconſiderable) being under Sequeſtration. Soon after King *Charles* came to his Throne, he obtained his Rectory, and was made a Prebendary of *Wells* and Canon of *Exeter*: He might have had more, (probably a Biſhoprick) if he would have ſought it, for King *Charles* II. would not have denied him any Thing, but he was too modeſt for his own Intereſt. He hath ſeveral Sermons in Print, moſt of them preached before the Prince in *Jerſey*, who heard him with Admiration of his Learning and Loyalty. He lived to a great Age, and dying *June* 2. 1669. was buried in the Chancel of *Luckham*, and a Monument ſoon after put over his Grave.

Wooton-Courtney, the Eſtate of *Thomas* Lord *Hungerford*, who in the Conteſt between King *Henry* VI. and King *Edward* IV. for the Crown, endeavoured the Reſtoration of King *Henry*; but being apprehended, was tried for his Life, and having received Judgment as a Traitor, was executed accordingly 8 *Edward* IV. His great Eſtate was thereupon ſeized into that King's Hands, and ſo continued in the Reign of King *Richard* III. his Wife, and Daughter, who was his Heir, having no Benefit of it. When King *Henry* VII. came to the Crown, the Attainder of this *Thomas* and *Robert* his Father, who had both ſuffered Death for the *Lancaſtrians*, was reverſed in Parliament, and *Mary* his Daughter and Heir reſtored to her Honours and Eſtates, being then ſtiled Lady *Hungerford*, *Botreux*, *Moules*, *Molins* and *Peverell*. She married to *Edward* Lord *Haſtings*, Son of *William* Lord *Haſtings*, then Lord Chamberlain, and carried this Manor, then valued at 33 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* with her other great Eſtates, into that Family, who are now Earls of *Huntington*, and lineally deſcended from her, and bear the ſame honourable Titles of *Botreux*, &c.

Wotton, the Manor and Eſtate of *John de Courtney*, in Right of his Mother *Mary*, the Daughter and ſole Heir of *William de Rivers*, Earl of *Devon*, who died ſeized of it 1 *Edward* I. 1273. and left it to *Hugh de Courtney* his Son and Heir, who left it to his Poſterity, of whom *Hugh de Courtney* the Second, died poſſeſſed of it 42 *Edward* III. without Iſſue; whereupon his Eſtate was divided between his two Siſters *Margaret* and *Muriel*, and their Heirs, but to which of them, upon the Partition, this Manor paſſed, we can't diſcover, but the Earldom paſſed to a collateral Branch of the *Courtneys*.

XII. The Hundred of Cattesash or Cattesaishe.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundreds of *Norton-Ferris* and *Horethorn*, which laſt incloſeth the ſouthern Part of it, on the Weſt with the Hun-

Hundreds of *Somerton* and *Glaſton*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Whiſton*. The Fee of this Hundred was in *John Holland* Earl of *Huntington*, 16 *Rich.* II. who being in ſpecial Favour with that Prince, among many other Grants of Lands and Eſtates, obtained the Fee of this Hundred of *Cateſhaſhe*, and to the Heirs of his Body, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Daughter of *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*. He was the Twentieth Year made Duke of *Exeter*; but upon the Depoſal of King *Richard*, he not being ſatisfied with the Alteration of Transferring the Crown to another's Head than his Maſter's, conſpired with the Earl of *Kent*, his Brother, to deſtroy King *Henry* IV. and his Children and reſtore King *Richard*; but the Plot being diſappointed, and this Earl with other the Conſpirators taken, he was adjudged by the Parliament, then ſitting, to loſe his Honours, with all his Caſtles, Lands, and other Poſſeſſions. He was beheaded by the common People at *Pleſby* in *Eſſex*, and his Eſtate confiſcated to the King, but his Head was by the King's Order delivered to *Elizabeth* his Wife, to be interred with his Body, and his Earldom of *Huntington* was reſerved for his Poſterity. His Son *Richard* inherited his Honour of Earl of *Huntington*, and died poſſeſſed of this Manor and divers other Eſtates, but unmarried, ſo that his Brother *John* ſucceeded him both in his Honour and Lands, among which was this Hundred, of which he died poſſeſſed, and left it to his Son *Henry*, who was Duke of *Exeter* by his Father's Creation, 21 *Henry*. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, for tho' *Caſtle-carey*, and *Quincamel* are ſet down in our Maps with a larger Letter, as the other Market-Towns of this County are, and *Caſtle-carey* in our Liſt of Market-Towns hath a Place, yet we can't find, what Day in the Week the Market is kept; and therefore tho' we give them a Preference among the Villages, yet we eſteem them no better than ſuch.

Caſtle-carey, the Manor and Eſtate of the Family of *S. Maur*, of whom Sir *Nicholas S. Maur*, who had been ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons from 25 *Edward* III. to the 34th of the ſame King, died poſſeſſed of this and ſeveral other Manors 35 *Edward* III. His Heir was *Nicholas S. Maur* his eldeſt Son, then nine Years old, who dying before he came to full Age, his Brother *Richard* ſucceeded him 10 *Richard* II. in his Honour and Eſtate, and died poſſeſſed of this Manor of *Caſtle-Carey*. His Heir was a Daughter, *Alice*, who was in her Minority at his Death; but being come to full Age, married Sir *William le Zouche*, and carried this Manor with divers other Eſtates in this and other Counties into his Family. By him ſhe had Sir *William le Zouche*, who bore the Title of Lord *Zouche* and *S. Maur*, who died 8 *Edward* IV. ſeized of this Manor of *Caſtle-carey* and the Hamlets thereunto belonging, *Handeſpene*, *Honywike* and *Almeſford*, leaving them to *John* his Son, who being attainted in Parliament 1 *Henry* VII. for taking Part with King *Richard*, his Eſtate was ſeized into the King's Hand, but his Son *John* being reſtored in Blood, recovered this Manor, being of his Grandmother's Inheritance.

Quincamel or *Camel-Queens*, ſo called, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe from the Dependency it had upon the Queens of *England*, tho' which of them we are not able to determine; all that we can diſcover of it is, that it was the Poſſeſſion of the Crown, and had a Park belonging to the Manor-houſe, which, with the Manor, was given to *William de Montacute*, for his great Service in apprehending *Roger de Mortimer*, Earl of *March* in the Night-time, in the Queen's Lodgings at *Nottingham*, the King himſelf being preſent, and ſending him to *London* Priſoner, where he received the Sentence of Death, and Execution thereupon ſoon after; but we muſt own this only a probable Conjecture, not having met with any other Name of any Town in this County in our antient Hiſtories,

stories, but *Camel*, without any Distinction, tho' in our *Villare's*, and Maps, *Queens-Camel* and *West-Camel* adjoin to each other.

Alford, a small Village situate upon the Banks of the River *Bruis*, which touches upon the North End of this Hundred. In this Place there ariseth a a mineral Water of a purging Nature, no Way inferior to those of *Epsom*, or those any where else of the purging Kind, which is of great Benefit to those western Parts of *England*, in being carried from hence to places very remote.

Almesford, an Hamlet belonging to *Castle-carey*, as is above-mentioned

Barrow or *Barrow*, North and South, two Villages joined together, the Manors and Estates of the Family of *S. Maur*, Sir *Nicholas S. Maur* Knt. dying seized of them 35 *Edward* III. and leaving them to his Son and Heir *Nicholas S. Maur*, who dying in his Minority, they passed with his other Estates to his Brother *Richard*, who being succeeded by another *Richard*, who had no Heir Male, his Daughter *Alice* became his Heir, and marrying to Sir *William le Zouche*, carried these Manors and divers others into his Family. She had by him a Son named *William*, who by this Marriage became Lord *Zouch* and *S. Maur*. He died possessed of these Manors, and left them to his Son *John*, who forfeited them by his Opposition to King *Henry* VII. who had him attainted in Parliament, but his Son *John* was restored in Blood, and recovered his Grandmother's Estate, of which these two Manors were a Part. His Son *Edward* married the Daughter of Sir *John Zouche* of *Codnore*, by which Means the two Families of *Zouches* were united.

Cadbury South and North, the former of which (Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion) may probably enough be thought, that *Cathbregion*, where King *Arthur* (as *Ninnius* writes) routed the *Saxons* in a memorable Battel. Both these Villages and Manors being given by *William* the Conqueror to *Bernard de Neumarch* or *de Novo mercatu*, in whose Family they continued divers Successions, till Issue Male failing, his Estate was divided between the female Heirs *Isabel* and *Hawyse*, the Daughters of *James de Novo Mercatu*, or *Newmarch*. These Manors upon the Partition fell to *Hawyse*, who married *Nicholas de Molis* or *Moels*, and carried them into his Family. His Posterity lived a long Time in great Splendour, till *John de Moels* in the Reign of King *Edward* III. left only two Daughters and Heirs at his Death, *viz.* *Muriel*, married to Sir *Thomas Courtney* Knt. and *Isabel*, who took to her for a Husband *William de Botreaux*; but because she had no Licence to marry him, her Part of her Father's Lands were seized, and bestowed on *Thomas de Ferrers* and *Theobald de Mountney*, *Margaret* their Mother was yet living, and had the Manor of *North-Cadbury* in Dower, and after her Death the Division being made of the whole Estate, *Muriel* had for Part of her Share *South-Cadbury*; and *Isabel* having got a Pardon for her Marrying without License, had *North-Cadbury* for her Purparty.

South-Cadbury being in the Family of the *Courtneys*, by the Marriage of *Muriel*, descended to their Son Sir *Hugh Courtney*; but he Dying without Issue and under Age, this Manor, with his other Estate, passed to his Sisters and Coheirs, *Margaret* and *Muriel*, whose Heir was *John Dynham*, and to him we suppose this Manor descended.

North-Cadbury remained longer in the Family of *Botreaux*; for after the first Descent of it to their Son and Heir *William*, he entailed it upon himself and *Elizabeth* (Daughter of Sir *Ralph D'Aubeny* Knt.) with Remainder to *William* his Son, and the Heirs Male of his Body, and for Want of such, to *Thomas*, *Ralph* and *John* his younger Sons, and their Heirs successively. He died 15 *Richard* II. leaving this Manor and many other Estates to his Son *William* aforesaid.

Elizabeth, the Wife of the first *William*, survived him, and in 4 *Henry* V. founded

founded a Chantry in the Parish-Church of *North-Cadbury* (which had been by her a little before rebuilt) for Five Priests, of whom one was to be the Rector, and to have the Cure of Souls there; and other Four were appointed to pray for the good Estate of King *Henry* V. during his Life, of herself and Sir *William Botreaux* the younger Knt. during their Lives, and after their Deaths, for the Health of all their Souls. She died 11 *Henry* VI. leaving this Manor and other Estates, which she held in Dower to the said Sir *William Botreaux* the Younger. This Sir *William* was a Man of a warlike Disposition, and was several Years in the Wars of *France* with King *Henry* V. but yet very piously inclined, as appears by many Gifts to Religious Houses, and particularly in the Parish-Church of *North Cadbury*, in which by his Will he ordered himself to be buried; he appointed that Three Priests should celebrate Divine Service for his Soul, and the Souls of his Ancestors in the said Church, until a certain College shall be there founded, according to his Direction by a Writing indented, and that they should each of them have Ten Marks yearly. He died possessed of this Manor, leaving it to his only Daughter and Heir, *Margaret*, married to Sir *Robert Hungerford* Knt.

Margaret surviving her Husband Sir *Robert Hungerford*, lived to a very great Age, being stiled Lady *Hungerford* and *Botreaux*, abounding in Acts of Piety and Charity. Her Son Sir *Robert Hungerford*, who upon the Rising of the *Lancastrians* at *Hexham*, was taken Prisoner and beheaded, left *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who having no Issue Male, the great Estate of this Family came to his Daughter and Heir *Mary*, who was afterwards married to *Edward* Lord *Hastings*, and was the Mother of the Earls of *Huntington*. She used the Title of Lady *Hungerford*, *Homet*, *Botreaux*, *Moules*, *Molins* and *Peverall*, and was perhaps one of the greatest Heiresses that ever was in *England*, for she carried these Manors into his Family, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
In *Buckinghamshire*, Three Manors, *per Annum.*	48	18	11
In *Oxfordshire*, Six Manors, *per Annum.*	76	3	2
In *Wiltshire*, Twenty Manors, *per Annum.*	167	12	10
In *Devonshire*, Eight Manors, *per Annum.*	11	19	10
In *Cornwal*, Fourteen Manors, *per Annum.*	67	13	5
In *Buckinghamshire*, more, Ten, *per Annum.*	136	8	1
In *Oxfordshire*, more, One, *per Annum.*	5	10	0
In *Wiltshire*, more, Three Manors, *per Annum.*	95	7	5
In *Somersetshire*, South and North *Cadbury*, *per Annum.*	89	12	6
And Twelve more, *per Annum.*	191	12	7
In *Cornwal*, more.	192	6	2½
In *Warwick* and *Somerset*.	80	1	6

A very large Inheritance for those Times, and yet *Richard* Duke of *Glocester* (afterward King *Richard* III.) obtained a considerable Part of the *Hungerford*'s Estate, as did a collateral Branch of the Family of the *Hungerfords*, *viz.* *Walter* Lord *Hungerford*, and his Posterity, by Virtue of an Intail. These Manors of *South* and *North Cadbury*, continued in the *Hastings* Family to the Reign of King *James* I. when Sir *Francis Hastings*, a younger Son of *Francis* Earl of *Huntington*, being possessed of them, alienated them.

Burton, the Manor and Estate of *John Beaufort* Duke of *Somerset*, who died possessed of it 22 *Henry* VI. leaving his only Daughter and Heir, *Margaret*, then but Three Years old; she at a proper Age married *Edmund*, surnamed of *Hadham* in *Hertfordshire*, Earl of *Richmond*, created by King *Henry* VI. his half Brother, by whom she had *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, (who was afterward *King of England*,

England, by the Title of King *Henry* VII.) Of the perſonal Actions of the ſaid *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond*, we have nothing memorable; but of his Lady, *Margaret*, (who after his Death married to *Henry*, a younger Son of *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*, and laſtly to *Thomas Stanley* Earl of *Derby*, but had no Iſſue by them) we have ſo much ſaid in our Hiſtory, that no Woman is more famous: For, 1. She eſtabliſhed two perpetual Readers in Divinity, at each Univerſity of *Oxford* and *Cambridge* One. 2. She founded a perpetual Chantry in the Pariſh-Church of *Winburne* in *Dorſetſhire*, for one Prieſt, to teach Grammar freely to all Comers, to the World's End, allotting to each of the Readers Twenty Pounds *per Annum*, and the Prieſt Ten in Lands and Tenements. 3. She appointed a perpetual Preacher of the Word of God in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and gave him a Salary of Ten Pounds a Year in the like Lands. 4. She alſo founded in the Place, where had before ſtood a ſmall Houſe for Four Scholars, called, *God's Houſe*, a College, called, *Chriſt's College*, conſiſting of a Maſter, Twelve Scholars Fellows, and Forty-ſeven Scholars Diſciples, there to be perpetually maintained. 5. She alſo appointed by her Laſt Will and Teſtament, that the Hoſpital of St. *John*'s in *Cambridge*, ſhould be diſſolved, and a College of Secular Perſons founded, *viz.* One Maſter and Fifty Scholars, with divers Servants, and that the ſaid College being new built, ſhould be ſufficiently endowed with Lands, which her Executors fulfilled. She died *Anno* 1509, and was buried on the South-ſide of King *Henry* VII.'s Chapel.

John Gennings Eſq; an Inhabitant of this Place was High Sheriff of this County, in the Fortieth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

Lydeford, *Lidford* or *Ludeford* Weſt, the Lordſhip of *Nicholas Martin*, who was deſcended of the *Norman*, *Martin de Tours*. He having aſſiſted the Earl of *Glocester*, and the other Barons *Marchers* againſt the *Welſh*, 29 *Henry* III. obtained a Licence for a Market every Week, in the Reign of King *Edward* I. upon Tueſday, at this Town, and for a Fair yearly upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow of St. *Peter ad Vincula*, *Aug.* 1. He left this Manor to his Grandſon *William*, the Son of his Son *Nicholas*, who died in his Life-time. This *William*, 22 *Edward* I. procured a Grant for free Warren in this his Lordſhip, and ſome others in this County, and left them all to his Son *William*, who having no Iſſue Male, left his whole Eſtate to his two Siſters and their Heirs, *viz.* *Eleanor*, married to *William de Columbers*, and *Joan*, who was married to *Nicholas de Audley*, by whom ſhe left a Son *James de Audley*, to inherit her Part, but to which of them this Manor went, doth not appear.

Maperton, the Manor and Eſtate of *Nicholas de Moels*, or *de Molis*, being the capital Lordſhip of his half Barony, which he held *in Capite*, and of one Knight's Fee in *Magerſton*. He died poſſeſſed of it 11 *Edward* III. but leaving no Iſſue Male, his whole Eſtate, of which this Manor was a conſiderable Part, deſcended to his two Daughters, *Muriel*, who was married to Sir *Thomas Courtney* Knt. and *Iſabel*, who took to her Husband *William de Botreaux*. This Manor, with all its Members, was aſſigned to *Muriel* for her Purparty, and ſo became the Eſtate of the *Courtneys*, Sir *Hugh* the Son of Sir *Thomas*, and *Muriel* inheriting it; but he having no Iſſue, his Siſters *Margaret* and *Muriel* inherited it, but to which of them it paſſed upon the Diviſion, we find not; but it appears, that it was Part of the Eſtate of the Lords *Hungerford*, and paſſed all along after this with the Manors of *South* and *North Cadbury*, of which before.

Spargrave, a Village famous for being the Seat of a gentile Family of the *Biſſe's* for ſeveral Deſcents, of which *Philip Biſſe* was a Perſon of Note. He was bred in *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, where he was Fellow, and commenced Doctor of Divinity. He was afterwards

preferred to the Archdeaconry of *Taunton*. He was a learned Man, and being a great Lover of Books, had a great Library of all Kinds, which at his Death he bequeathed to *Wadham* College in *Oxford*, then newly founded. It conſiſted of ſo many *Folio's* as were valued at One thouſand Pounds. He died about the Year 1614.

Sparkford, the Manor and Eſtate of *Philip* Lord *Burnell*, which came to him as Nephew and Heir to *Robert Burnell*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who died that Year: *Philip* died the next Year, 22 *Edward* I. and left this Manor with many other Eſtates, to *Maud* his Siſter and Heir, married to *John de Handlo*, on her Account called Lord *Burnell*. This *John* died ſeized, as Tenant by Curteſy of *England*, in Right of *Maud* his Wife, of this Manor of *Sparkford*, with the Advowſon of the Church; but after his Deceaſe they deſcended to *John* Lord *Lovell*, Son and Heir of the *John* Lord *Lovell*, by the ſaid *Maud*, her firſt Huſband; and in his Family it remained divers Succeſſions.

XIII. The Hundred of Chew.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt by the Hundred of *Caneſham*, on the South by the Hundred of *Chewton*, on the Weſt by the Hundred of *Harcliff* and *Bedminſter*, and on the North by the County of *Gloceſter* and City of *Briſtol*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff: The chief Town is

Penſford, a Market-Town, whoſe Market is on Tueſday weekly, and Fair yearly upon It was one of thoſe Manors (which with *Publow*, near adjoining to it, was valued yearly at 43 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* 7 *Edward* IV.) which was Part of that great Eſtate, of which *Mary*, the Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Hungerford* and *Molyns* was Heir, and which ſhe by Marrying *Edward* Lord *Haſtings*) enriched that Family with: From her are deſcended the Earls of *Huntington*, who ſtill enjoy the Titles of *Botreaux*, *Moult* and *Molins*, which were brought into that Family by her, who was Lady of *Homet*, *Botreaux*, &c.

Ave, the Lordſhip of *Ralph de Pomerai*, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey. His Barony was fixed at *Beri* (from him call'd in After-ages *Bery-Pomerai*) in *Devonſhire*, where he had Fifty-eight Lordſhips, or the greateſt Part of them.

Biſhops-chew or *Chew magna*, a ſmall Village, where is dug up a red *Bolus*, called by the Country People, *Raddle*, which is diſtributed from thence all over *England*, for the Marking of Sheep, and ſome other Uſes. It is ſometimes uſed by the Apothecaries for the *Armenian* Bolus, being of the ſame aſtringent Nature.

Mr. *Robert Croſſe*, a native of this Shire, but the Place is not known, a Perſon ſo famous in the Univerſity of *Oxford* for his Learning and artful Diſputations, that he was choſen in 1648, Profeſſor of Divinity in the Room of Dr. *Sanderſon*, then diſplaced by the Viſitor, but he refuſed to accept it; was choſen ſoon after Miniſter of this Town. He conformed at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. and kept this rich Vicarage. He had a long and ſharp Conteſt with Mr. *Joſ. Glanvill* about the *Ariſtotelian* Philoſophy, which this Gentleman defended againſt Mr. *Glanvill*, who had written ſomething againſt *Ariſtotle*, and the Academical Way of Education, and much in Commendation of the *Royal Society* (of which he was a Member) and experimental Philoſophy; and falling at Length to making of Ballads upon him, turned their Diſpute into Raillery and Quarrel. He lived to a full Age, and dying *Decemb.* 12. 1683. was buried in the Church of this Town, leaving behind him, among grave and ſober Perſons, the Character of an able Divine and Philoſopher.

Chew, the principal Village of this County, when *England* was divided into Hundreds, becauſe it gives Name to it. The Manor in the Reign of King *Edward* II. belonged to the Biſhop of *Bath*

Bath and *Wells*; but by Licence from the King he was authorized to paſs it over to the Protector and his Heirs for ever, with the Manors of *Banwell*, *Wells*, *Blackford*, *Wellington*, *Cranmere*, *Ecer-Church*, with the Borough of *Wellington* and Hundreds of *Wells*, *Winterſtock* and *Chew*; and the Parks of *Wells*, *Banwell* and *Exerchurch*, and their Appertinances. It is now famous only for the Nativity of Sir *John Champneys*, Son of *Robert Champneis*, who inhabited here. He was bred a Skinner in *London*, and proſpered ſo in his Trade, that he was made Lord Mayor of that City in the Year 1535. He was the firſt that built a Turret to his Houſe near *Cloth-workers* Hall, whereas before there were no Turrets to any Buildings but Churches and publick Structures. Some Perſons, to whom this Sort of Building was diſpleaſing, gave it out, that he did it to overlook his Neighbours; and becauſe he happened to be blind afterwards, they imputed it as a Judgment of God upon him; but we dare not join in ſuch Sentiments, becauſe neither the one nor other may be true.

Midſummer Norton, whoſe Parſonage was Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Priory of *Merton* in *Surrey*, but upon the Suppreſſion of the Abbies, was given to *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*.

Norton-Bonewood, the Manor and Eſtate of *Edmund Ferrers* of *Chartley*, who died poſſeſſed of it 14 *Henry* VI. leaving it to *William Ferrers* his Son and Heir, who died poſſeſſed of it 28 *Henry* VI. leaving Iſſue his only Daughter and Heir, *Anne*, then married to *Walter Devereux* Eſq; tho' but Eleven Years and eight Months old, who in her Right was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons, as Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*. From this Lord *Devereux* are deſcended the late Earls of *Eſſex*, and the preſent Viſcounts *Hereford*.

Stowey, the Lordſhip of *Ralph de Pomeray* in the Conqueror's Reign, when the general Survey was made, but how long it continued in his Family, we can't diſcover, but find it in the Family of the *Columbers*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. for then *Philip de Columbers* obtained a Licence of that Prince, *Reg.* 32. to make a Park at his Manor-houſe of *Stowey*, as alſo to have free Warren there, and ſome other of his Lordſhips in this County. He left it to his Son *Philip*, being then the Head of this Barony. He enjoyed it not above Three Years, and then left it to his Son *John*, who obtained of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 32. a Charter for a Market every Week upon Tueſday, upon this his Manor of *Stowey*, as alſo a Fair upon the Eve, Day and Nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin, with free Warren in all his Demeſne Lands here. From this Family it paſſed to the *Audleys*, for *James* Lord *Audithley* or *Audley* died poſſeſſed of this Manor, among other Eſtates, and left them to his Son and Heir *Nicholas*, 9 *Richard* II. He died without Iſſue, and left *John Tuchet*, Son of his Siſter *Joan*, and *Margaret*, the Wife of Sir *Roger Hillary* Knt. his next Heirs. This Manor, upon the Dividend, became the Eſtate of the ſaid *John Tuchet*, who left it his Heirs, but the Market hath been long diſuſed.

At this Town, upon the Side of a Hill above the Church, riſes a large Spring, that is never dry. It runs thro' the Town, and covers every Thing it meets in its Courſe with a ſtony Cruſt. It works no ſuch Effect within Twenty Yards where it riſes, but ſoon after begins; and at about Forty Yards from its Riſe, at a Fall above a Man's Height, it works moſt, and there covers the Bank with ſtony Caſes, as hard as a Rock; and every Stick that falls into it, with a Cruſt.

F. Robert Parſons, the famous Jeſuit, who wrote the Chriſtian Directory, ſo much eſteemed even among Proteſtants themſelves, was born in this Town; his Parents were mean, but Enemies to the Popiſh Faith, till at length prevailed upon to turn Papiſts, by one *Alexander Bryant*. This *Robert* was taught *Latin*, and educated in the Popiſh Faith by *John Hayward*, a virtuous Popiſh Prieſt, then Vicar of the Town, who procured

his Admiſſion into *Baliol* College, where he became Chaplain-Fellow. In 1574, he left *England*, travelled a-while, and at length put himſelf into the *Engliſh* College at *Rome*. Here he paſſed thro' all the Claſſes of Divinity; and in 1580, was ſent upon the Miſſion into *England* to advance the *Romiſh* Affairs. He went up and down a-while in Diſguiſe to Gentlemens Houſes, and others, and was very buſy with the other Miſſionaries and *Romaniſts*, to depoſe Queen *Elizabeth*; but being diſcovered, and his Fellow-Jeſuit *Campian* taken, he fled to *Rome*, and there made Profeſſion of Four Vows, and ſo became Rector of the *Engliſh* College. He aimed at being a Cardinal, having indeed deſerved, by his Activity and Writing, the Hat, but he miſſed of it, and for Grief of the Diſappointment, died. He wrote many Books, both in *Engliſh* and *Latin*, and by them did no ſmall Miſchief to the *Engliſh* Church. He died at *Rome*, *April* 15. 1610. and was buried in the Chapel of his College, and a Tomb with a large Inſcription ſet over him. *Thomas Owen*, a *Welſhman*, ſucceeded him in his Rectorſhip.

Welton, or as we find it in antient Records, *Welweton* or *Wellaton*, the Manor and Eſtate of *John de Beauchamp* of *Hacche*, who died ſeized of it 12 *Edward* I. being the Inheritance of *Cicely* his Wife, who ſurviving him, held it during her Life, and at her Death left it to their Son and Heir, *John de Beauchamp*, 14 *Edward* II. He died 10 *Edward* III. and left it to his Son *John*, who died 17 *Edward* III. and left it to his Son *John*, then but Twelve Years old, and ſo put in Wardſhip to *Robert de Ferrers* and *Reginald de Cobham*. He being of Age married *Alice*, the Daughter of *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, by whom he had a Daughter, who was his Heir, named *Cicely*, and married to .... *Turbervill*, &c.

XIV. The Hundred of Chewton.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundreds of *Wellow* and *Kilmerſden*, which laſt alſo encompaſſeth the South; on the Weſt with the Hundred of *Wells*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Chew*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and under the Government of the High Sheriff. There is no Market-Town in it: The Villages of Note are,

Chewton, from which the Hundred took its Name, we ſuppoſe, becauſe it was the chief Town in it, when the County was divided into Hundreds. Mr. *Egleſfield* of *Queen's* College in *Oxford*, a learned and ingenious Man, was Vicar of this Place. He was a Miniſter's Son of the County, and the Author of a Poem, entitled, *An Heavenly Hymn to the King of Heaven*. After his Death there was a Sermon upon *Mark* 7. 37. printed *London* 1640. under his Name. He commenced Maſter of Arts in 1625.

Chewton-mendip, ſo called for Diſtinction from the former Village, becauſe it ſtands among the *Mendip* Hills. It was the Seat of *William* Lord *Bonvile* of *Chuton*, by which Title he was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons, and made Knight of the Garter by King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 32. who alſo enriched his Son *William Bonvile* with the Marriage of *Elizabeth*, the only Daughter and rich Heireſs of *William* Lord *Harrington*, who was in her Right called Lord *Harrington*. When the Duke of *York*, *Richard Plantagenet*, fought to depoſe King *Henry* VI. he was zealous and ſucceſsful in his Maſter's Quarrel, and vanquiſhed the Earl of *Devonſhire* near *Exeter*; but afterwards by what Inducement is not known, he revolted from King *Henry*, and ungratefully ſided with the Duke of *York* in the following Civil Wars. He was preſent at the Battel of *Northampton*, when the *Yorkiſts* being victorious, King *Henry* was taken Priſoner, and committed to his Cuſtody;

dy; but Fortune ſoon after frowning on the *Yorkiſts*, as if ſome Fury had haunted him for Revenge, he became unproſperous: For he was ſoon after Witneſs of the untimely Death of his only Son, and of his Grandſon by him, the Lord *Harrington*, both of them ſlain at the Battle of *Wakefield*. Nor did he himſelf long ſurvive him; for tho' the *Yorkiſts* were ſucceſsful in the ſecond Battle of St. *Albans*, yet he was taken with King *Henry* by the *Lancaſtrians*, the King promiſing him that he ſhould not be hurt, if he would ſtay with him, when the reſt fled: But ſuch was the Indignation of the Queen and Duke of *Exeter* againſt him, that ſhe would not be quiet, till he was beheaded. His Grand-daughter *Cecilia*, then very young, was the only Heir of his Family. She married afterward to *Thomas Grey*, Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, and brought a large Eſtate into his Family. When King *Edward* the Fourth came to the Crown, his Honour was in ſome meaſure reſtored to him by an Act of Parliament, by which he was declared innocent.

Mr. *Richard Long* had this Vicarage, when the Wars between King and Parliament broke out; and refuſing to take the Covenant, he was ſeized at his Vicarage-houſe, and carried a Priſoner to *Briſtol*, being then much indiſpos'd: His Surplice and Hood were tied to his Middle, and hung down backward at his Horſe-tail. When Prince *Rupert* came to *Briſtol*, he was ſet at liberty, but was afterwards taken again and ſent to *Axbridge*, where he died in Priſon. His Wife, and three Children in the mean time liv'd in a Corner of the Vicarage-houſe, and were maintained by Charity: But after his Death Col. *Popham* took care of them.

Farrington-Gurnay, ſo called becauſe it was antiently the Eſtate of the Family of *Gurnays*, but paſſed afterwards to the *Tiptofts*; for *John* Lord *Tiptoft* died poſſeſſed of it, 21 *Hen.* VI. leaving it to his Son and Heir *John* Lord *Tiptoft*, who at length became Earl of *Worceſter*, but died without Heirs Male, 3 *Rich.* III.

Filwood Foreſt, a Royal Demeſne, but the Conſtablewick of it was given by King *Henry* VI. *Reg.* 30. to *Humphrey Stafford* of *Hooke*, from whom it came to the *Staffords* of *Southwik*.

Hampton, *Hameton*, or *Hanton*, the Manor and Eſtate of *William de Awo* (or *Ewe*) at the general Survey, and afterwards of the Family of *Rivers*.

Norton Midſummer, the Manor of Sir *John Tiptoft*, who died poſſeſſed of it 21 *Hen.* 6. leaving it to his Son and Heir *John*, who was 27 *Hen.* 6. advanced to the Honour of Earl of *Worceſter*. By him we ſuppoſe it was alienated to the Family of the Lord *de la Ware*; for *Richard* Lord *de la Ware* died poſſeſſed of this Manor, and other Eſtates in this County 16 *Edw.* 4.

Stony-Eaſton, a Village, on the South-Eaſt of which, at a Place bordering on the *Mendip-Hills*, begins a Running of Coal, conſiſting of ſeveral Veins, which extends itſelf towards the Eaſt about four Miles. There is much Working in this Running, tho' Fire-damps continually happen, ſo that many of the Miners have been killed by them, others maimed, and a Multitude burnt. The Middle and Eaſterly Parts of this Running are ſo ſubject to theſe Damps, that there is ſcarce a Pit without them. Yet the Colliers purſue the Works; but to prevent Miſchief, they work with Candles of 60 or 70 in the Pound, and have an Ointment for Burnings ready at hand, which they uſe, having firſt waſh'd the Scorchings with Cows hot Milk.

XV. The Hundred of Coker.

This Hundred lies in the moſt Southern Parts of the County, having on the Eaſt and South the County of *Dorſet* for its Boundary, on the Weſt the Hundred of *Houndsborough*, and on the North the Hundred of *Stone*. The Fee of this Hundred 7 *Hen.* 5. was the Eſtate of *Edward Courtney*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, who died poſſeſſed of it that Year, and left it to his Son and Heir *Hugh Courtney*; but how long it continued in that Family, and

and whoſe it is now, we cannot ſay. The Villages of Note (for Market-Town it has none) are

Coker, Eaſt and Weſt, from which the Hundred took its Name. Both theſe Manors were the Eſtate of *Hugh*, the third Earl of *Devon*, who dying poſſeſſed of them, the Lordſhip of *Eaſt-Coker* was aſſigned to his Widow for her Dower, which ſhe held for Term of Life; and *Weſt-Coker* deſcended to his Heir *Hugh* ſurnamed *Hugh de Courtney* Junior, to whom alſo *Eaſt-Coker* came after his Mother's Death, and ſo both paſſed to *Edward* his Grandſon; his Sons *Hugh*, *Thomas*, and *Edward* (whoſe Son *Edward* was his Heir) dying before him. we find nothing more of theſe or the other Villages of this Hundred.

Sutton, a Village, whoſe Manor with all the Appertinances, Rents, Farms and Bailywick belonging to it, was the Eſtate and Poſſeſſion of the Monaſtery of *Athelney* in this County; but falling into King *Henry* the Eight's Hands by the Diſſolution, were given by him to the Earl of *Southampton*.

XVI. The Hundred of Crukern.

This Hundred is alſo ſituate on the Southern Borders of the County, and is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Houndsborough*, on the South with *Dorſetſhire*, from which it is divided by a nameleſs Rivulet; on the Weſt by the Hundreds of *Kingsbury* and *South Petherton*, which with the Hundred of *Tintinhill* is the Northern Border. The Fee of this Hundred was in *Edward Courtney*, Earl of *Devon* 7 *Hen.* 5. who then died poſſeſſed of it, and left it to his Son and Heir *Hugh*, and his Poſterity. The chief Town in it is

Crukern, or *Crookhorn*, called Cnuccenne by the *Saxons*, perhaps from the Words *Cruſe*, or *Crux*, and *Herne*, *Caſa*; a Town three Furlongs in Length. It is ſeated on the River *Parret* near the Confines of *Dorſetſhire*, and hath a conſiderable Market for Corn, Sheep, and other Neceſſaries of Life, weekly on *Saturday*, and a Fair yearly on . . . . . The Manor was the Eſtate of *Hugh* Earl of *Devon*, but held for Life by *Margaret* his Mother, who outliving him and his two Brothers *Thomas* and *Edward*, was after her Death inherited by *Edward* her Grandſon by her Son *Edward* and his Poſterity. 'Tis probable, that in the Wars between the Houſes of *Lancaſter* and *York* for the Crown, this Manor was forfeited into King *Edward* IV. Hands, by the Earl of *Devon's* Siding with the *Lancaſtrians*; for we find that *George* Duke of *Clarence*, King *Edward's* Brother (who had many forfeited Eſtates given him at his Brother *Edward's* Acceſſion to the Crown) died poſſeſſed of it 17 *Ed.* leaving an Heir *Edward* Earl of *Warwick*, but it doth not appear that he enjoy'd his Father's Eſtate. The Parſonage of this Town, which had been annexed to the See of *Winchester*, was exchanged with K. *Edward* VI. for other Lands and Eſtates 1 *Edw.* 6.

Eaſt-Ham, the Lordſhip of *Edmund*, the eldeſt Son of *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*, Earl of *Kent*, who died poſſeſſed of it 26 *Edw.* III. leaving it to *Joan* his Siſter, the Wife of Sir *Thomas Holland*, who was found to be his next Heir. A little below this Town is

Hinton St. George, ſituated on a Plain raiſed higher than the rich feeding Country that adjoins to it, yet much lower than the neighbouring Hills; from which Plain in a clear Day, there is a vaſt Proſpect, extending ſo far as to ſee both Seas. This Excellency of Situation hath been lately much improv'd by modelling the Park, and adorning it with Plantations and ſpaceous and beautiful Gardens, made by *John* Earl *Powlet*, who hath his Seat here. This Family of *Powlet* being of the antient Gentry of this Country, and ſeveral of them of great Figure in it; as Sir *Amias Powlet*, who being a Juſtice of the Peace in King *Henry* VIII. Days, put Cardinal *Wolſey*, then but a Schoolmaſter, in the Stocks; Sir *Hugh Powlet*, who was High Sheriff of this Shire and *Dorſet* 28 *Hen.* 8. and 24.

of

of the ſame Reign, and the firſt of K. *Edward* VI. and Sir *Amias Powlet*, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, was Chancellor of the Garter, Governour of the Iſles of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, and Privy Councellor, a Perſon in ſo great Eſteem for his Fidelity to his Miſtreſs, that ſhe committed the Keeping of the Queen of *Scots* to him, and he faithfully diſcharged his Truſt both to his Miſtreſs and the Priſoner; for as he kept the one carefully, ſo he would not ſuffer his Servant to take a Bribe to betray her. The *Romaniſts* rail on him for being over ſtrict in his Charge, but in doing as he was ordered, he cannot be juſtly blamed. He died in 15.. and was buried in St. *Martin's in the Field*.

From this Sir *Amias* was deſcended Sir *John Powlet*, Son of Sir *Anthony Powlet*, who by Letters Patent, bearing Date *June* 23. 3 *Car.* I. was made Noble under the Title of Baron *Powlet* of *Hinton St. George*; which Honour Queen *Anne* further augmented with the Titles of Viſcount, and Earl *Powlet* of *Hinton St. George* in the Perſon of *John* his Grandſon. *John* Lord *Powlet* ſhewed a great Senſe of his Majeſty's Favour, in acting ſo vigorouſly, as well as loyally for him in the late Rebellion; for he raiſed a Regiment of Fifteen hundred Foot for his Majeſty's Service. He was a very well accompliſh'd Gentleman, of quick and clear Parts, and a bountiful Houſekeeper, inſomuch that the ſame King conſigned Monſieur *Soubize* the *French* Embaſſador to be entertained by him, which he did for ſome Months in the moſt liberal manner. This Lordſhip came to the Family by the Marriage of Sir *William Powlet* with *Elizabeth* the Daughter and Heir of *John Denniband* of this Place, Eſquire, whoſe Son the above mentioned *Amias Powlet* was. The preſent Earl *Powlet* is *John*.

Meriet, the Lordſhip and Inheritance of *William* Lord *Bonvile*, who was Heir to it not by his Father *William* Lord *Bonvile*, but as Couſin and neareſt akin to *John Bonvile* Eſq; who departed this Life 4 *Hen.* 6. without Iſſue. He was made Governour of *Exeter* Caſtle 31 *Hen.* 6.

Miſterton, the Eſtate and Demeſne of *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, as was found by an Inquiſition taken of his Lands after his Death. He left an Heir, *Edward* Duke of *Clarence*, but he neither enjoy'd his Liberty, nor his Father's Eſtate, for he was impriſon'd by his Uncle King *Richard* the Third in the Caſtle of *Sheriff-Hotton* in *Yorkſhire*; and being removed from thence by King *Henry* 7. was put to death by that King to clear his Son's Title to the Crown.

XVII. The Hundred of FROOM.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt by *Wiltſhire*, from which it is parted about half way by the River *Frome*; on the South and the Weſt by the Hundred of *Kilmerſden*, and on the North by the Hundred of *Wellow*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff. The chief Town in this Hundred is

Frome-Selwood, a Market-town, where a Market is weekly on *Wedneſday*, and the Fair yearly on . . . The Inhabitants are chiefly ſupported by the Woollen Manufacture. It takes its Name from the River *Frome* which runs by it, and the Wood, called *Selwood*, by which it ſtands. From the Wood (as *Ethelward* tells us) the neighbouring Country was called *Selwoodſhire* (his Words are, *Sealwudſcire*, *Epiſcopatus Scireburgenſis*, the Biſhoprick of *Shirburn*). The Wood ſpreads itſelf a long way both in Length, and Breadth, and is thick ſet with Trees. Scarce two Miles from this Town to the Weſt is a ſmall, but pretty neat Caſtle, built by the *De la Mares*, and from thence called *Nonney de la Mare*, from whom by Inheritance it deſcended to the *Powletts*.

The Vicarage of this Pariſh is, or was lately in the Patronage of the Family of *Thynn*; and Sir *James Thynne*, upon the Renunciation of Mr. *John Humphrey* in 1662, becauſe he would not ſubmit to the Act of Uniformity, preſented to it.

Mr.

Mr. *Joſeph Glanvile*, who being an Admirer of the new way of philoſophizing, wrote a Book called *The Vanity of Dogmatizing*; by which he gained himſelf ſuch a Name among the *Virtuoſi*, as they were called, that he was admitted a Member of the Royal Society. In 1666 he was inducted Rector of the Church in *Bath* dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*; and in 1672. exchanged this Vicarage for the Rectory of *Street cum Walton Capella* with Mr. *Jenkins*. While Mr. *Jenkins* was Vicar here, *Richard Allein* the famous Non-conformiſt who had lived ſeveral Years in this Pariſh, in the Houſe of one *Robert Smith*, where he held his Conventicle, died in 1681. and was buried in the Church there: Mr. *Jenkins* preached his Funeral Sermon, and gave him many Encomiums. He alſo married *Tho. Thynne* of *Longleat*, Eſq; to Lady *Elizabeth Ogle*, Heir to the noble Family of *Percy's*, who for many Succeſſions were Earls of *Northumberland*. She ſince Mr. *Thynne's* Death married to *Charles* the preſent Duke of *Somerſet*. The Villages of this Hundred are

Barkley, famous only for a Perſon of Eminency, taking his Name from it, *viz.* *Alexander de Barkley*, who being educated in *Oriel* College, found *Thomas Corniſh* Biſhop of *Tyne*, and Suffragan of *Wells*, then Provoſt, a great Favourer of his Perſon, and Encourager of his Studies. He travelled beyond Sea a while, and after his Return was by the Intereſt of the ſaid Biſhop made one of the Prieſts of the College of St. *Mary* at *Otery* in *Devonſhire*, founded by *John Grandiſon* Biſhop of *Exeter*. But his Patron dying, he became a *Benedictine* Monk, and after the Diſſolution of the Abbies, being then a Doctor of Divinity, he became Vicar of *Much Badew* in *Eſſex*, and at length 1546 Vicar of the Church of St. *Matthew* the Apoſtle at *Wokey* in this County, in which Station he remained to his Death. In his younger Days he was eſteemed a good Poet and Orator; but in his later Age he ſpent his Time in pious Matters. He has ſeveral Compoſitions and Tranſlations in Print, and ſeems much delighted in reading and tranſlating the Lives of the Saints, as St. *Margaret*, St. *Catharine*, &c. He died at *Croyden*, a Market-town in *Surrey*, and was buried in the Church there, leaving behind him the Character of a learned Man with ſome that knew him.

Beckington, a Village of Note for being the Birth-place of *Thomas Beckington*, Doctor of Laws, bred in *New College*, *Oxford*. He was firſt made Dean of the Arches, and afterwards by King *Henry* VI. was advanced to the Biſhoprick of *Bath* and *Wells*, where we ſhall ſpeak more of him as a Biſhop; and therefore ſhall ſay no more here of him than that while he was Dean of the *Arches*, he wrote a Book to prove the Title of the Kings of *England* to the Crown of *France*, notwithſtanding their pretended *Salic* Law. In the Conteſt for the Crown of *England* between King *Henry* VI. and *Edward* Duke of *York* (afterwards King *Edward* IV.) he ſtood firm to King *Henry*, and did not forſake him in his loweſt Condition; which tho' King *Edward* was ſenſible of, he did not remove him, becauſe he could obey the reigning King, tho' he pitied the unfortunate one. He gave a Legacy to the Poor of this his native Place, and plentifully provided for his Kindred, by letting Leaſes of the Farms belonging to his See without any Prejudice to the Revenue of the Biſhoprick. He died *Jan.* 14. 1464.

Alexander Huiſh, Prebendary of *Wedmore Secunda* in the Church of *Wells*, and Rector of this Pariſh, was a great Sufferer for the Royal and Epiſcopal Cauſe. He was taken into Cuſtody, as a Delinquent, in 1640; but tho' he was much moleſted in the Enjoyment of his Preferments, he was formally diſpoſſeſſed of this Living till 1650, after which he was impriſon'd at *Chadfield* near *Bradford* in *Wiltſhire*, and there ſhut up in a Dungeon three Days without Proviſion, but at length obtained his Liberty by an Exchange of Priſoners. He lived to the Reſtoration, and was reſtored to his Preferments,

ferments, which he enjoy'd to his Death in 1668. He was a learned Man, a good Divine, and Linguiſt, and aſſiſted in putting out the Polyglot.

Elme, the Manor and Eſtate of *Humphrey Stafford* Earl of *Devon*, of the Family of the *Staffords* of *Southwike*, and Heir of the *Staffords* of *Hooke*, who died poſſeſſed of it 9 *Hen.* IV. and was buried in *Glaſtonbury* Abbey Church in an Arch of the South Croſs.

Laverton, the Demeſne of Sir *John Tiptoft*, who died poſſeſſed of it 21 *Hen.* VI. leaving it with divers great Eſtates to *John* his Son and Heir, who was by the ſame King *Reg.* 27. advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Worceſter*, and made Lord Deputy of *Ireland*.

Mr. *John Farwell* was Rector of this Pariſh, when the Troubles began, and was ſequeſtred from it for refuſing to take the Covenant; as was alſo his temporal Eſtate in the Pariſh. He was impriſon'd, and laid 16 Weeks (except two Nights) in Straw. He lived to be reſtored. He was a learned, quiet Man.

Lullington, or *Lolingtone*, one of the Manors which *Harold* the Son of *Godwine*, Earl of *Kent*, poſſeſſed in King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Reign, as appears by Domeſday-Book. He was afterwards made King, and being overcome by *William* the *Norman*, loſt not only his Life and Kingdom, but his vaſt Eſtate, which came into the Conqueror's Hands, and was by him given to and among his great Captains and Commanders, who attended him in this adventurous Expedition.

The Parſonage of this Place in *Edward* VI's Reign was the Eſtate of Sir *Thomas Hineage*, who exchanged it with the King for other Eſtates, *Reg.* 2.

Merſhton, or *Merſton Bigot*, or *Great*, and *Parva*; the former was 17 *Edw.* III. the Demeſne of *John* Lord *Beauchamp* of *Hacche*, in whoſe Family it continued ſome Succeſſions; but in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. it was found that *Humphrey Stafford* Earl of *Devon* died poſſeſſed of it. *Merſton Parva* 1 *Edw.* I. was the Eſtate of *George de Cantilupe*, who dying without Iſſue, his Eſtate was divided between his two Siſters, *Melicent* the Wife of *Iwo le Zouch*, and *Joan* the Wife of *Henry Haſtings*, to whom, upon the Partition, this Manor came, and *John Haſtings* her Son inherited it with divers other Eſtates. But 1 *Hen.* V. both theſe Manors were united in the Eſtate of *William* Lord *Stourton*, who died poſſeſſed of them that Year, and left them to his Son *John*, in whoſe Poſterity they continued ſome Succeſſions.

Philips Norton, a famous Market-town, which takes its Name from the Dedication of the Church to St. *Philip*, and is ſo called, to diſtinguiſh it from divers other Towns named *Norton* in this County, and ſome in this Hundred. It hath one long Street four Furlongs long. The Market is on *Friday* weekly, and two Fairs yearly, one on St. *Philip* and *James*'s Day, *May* 1. And the other on ..... One of theſe Fairs for a Whole-Sale Trade is reputed as great a Fair as any is in *England*, for one Day.

Rode, *Roade*, or *Rood*, the Lordſhip and Demeſne of *Lawrence de S. Maur*, or *Seymour*, who 11 *Edw.* I. obtained a Grant for a Market upon *Thurſday* every Week at this his Manor of *Rode*, and a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day and Morrow of St. *Margaret* the Virgin, *July* 20. He died poſſeſſed of it 24 *Edw.* I. and left it to *Nicholas* his Son and Heir, in whoſe Poſterity it continued till 10 *Hen.* IV. when Male Iſſue failing in *Richard S. Maur*, it was after his Death allotted to his Relict *Mary*, for her Dowry during Life; and after her Deceaſe it fell to *Alice*, their ſole Daughter and Heir, who became the Wife of Sir *William le Zouch* Kt. and carried it into his Family. By him ſhe had a Son, named alſo *William*, who inherited this Manor, and her other Eſtate, which he left to another *William*, who bore the Title of Lord *Zouche* and *S. Maur* from his Grandmother. In his Poſterity this Manor continued, till the Heirs general *Elizabeth* and *Mary* married into other Families.

Whatley, *Watsley*, or *Watledge*, the Manor and Eſtate of *William* Earl of *Ewe*, as appears from Domeſday-Book, where-

in this Earl's great Riches and Poſſeſſions are recorded. This Manor continued in his Family till the Reign of King *Henry* III. when it was the Poſſeſſion of *Robert Waleran*, a great Favourite in that Reign. This *Robert* 52 *Hen.* III. gave this Manor and ſome others in other Counties to *Alan Plugenet* his Nephew, (*viz.* the Son of his Siſter *Alice*) to hold to him the ſaid *Alan*, and the Heirs of his Body, paying yearly to him the ſaid *Robert* and his Heirs an Hundred and twenty Pounds at the four uſual Terms of the Year; but at the ſame time they were all regranted to him the ſaid *Robert* by the ſaid *Alan*, and to the Heirs of his Body; and for Default of ſuch Iſſue, to return to the ſaid *Alan* and his Heirs, which happen'd accordingly; and ſo this Manor and the Reſt of his Eſtates came into the Family of *Plukenets*, or *Plugenets*. *Alan Plugenet* enjoy'd this Manor during his Life, and left it to his Son *Alan*; but his Grandſon *Alan* having no Iſſue, this Manor and ſeveral other Eſtates deſcended to *Joan de Bohun* his Siſter and Heir, who dying without Iſſue alſo 1 *Edw.* III. all the Lands of her Inheritance paſſed to Sir *Richard de la Bere*, Kt. Son of *Richard de la Bere*, Brother of the whole Blood to *Alan Plugenet* her Father.

XVIII. The Hundred of GLASTON.

This Hundred much reſembles a Triangle, being bounded on the *Eaſt* Side with the Hundred of *Whiſton*, which meets with the other Side in an Angle which touches upon the Hundred of *Somerton*; on the Weſt Side with the Hundred of *Whitleigh*, and on the North Side, which is the Baſis, with the Hundred of *Wells*. The Fee of this Hundred, it is not to be doubted, was in the Abbot of *Glaſtonbury*, without whoſe Leave, by a Grant of King *Canute*, none might enter into the Iſle; and ſo continued till the Diſſolution of the Abbey, when *Richard Whiting*, the laſt Abbot, denying to ſubſcribe the Reſignation of his Abbey, and having before written againſt the King's Divorce, was condemned for High Treaſon at *Wells*, and hanged in his Monks Attire upon an Hill adjoining to his Abbey, by which means the Lands and Revennes of the Abbey, and with them the Fee of this Hundred was forfeited to the King, and is now in the Crown, govern'd by the Sheriff as other Hundreds in this and other Counties are. The Chief Town is *Glaſſenbury*, or *Glaſtenbury*, which is chiefly famous for its Monaſtery, which was not only very large, like a ſmall Town, but very antient; the firſt in *England*, ſaid to be built in the Apoſtles Times by *Joſeph* of *Arimathea*, who was ſent by them thither to convert the *Britains*; but in this reſpect it is not proper to ſpeak of it in this Place, becauſe we give an Account of Monaſteries in our Church Hiſtory. We ſhall therefore treat of the Town of *Glaſtenbury* in this Place. The *Britains* called it *Inisgwytrin*, which afterwards the *Saxons* interpreted into *Glaſtenbury*, *i. e.* the Glaſſy Iſland, in Latin *Glaſconia*. It is alſo called the *Iſland of Avalonia*, from the *Britiſh* Name *Avalla*, which ſignifies *Apples*, becauſe the Soil there is naturally fertile of that Fruit, which was found plentifully there when it was firſt cleared from Wood and Buſhes, and made habitable. It is encompaſſed almoſt round with Rivers, which make it an Iſland; and being by Nature a Place of Solitude, was thought a fit Place for a Monaſtery. The Town at preſent is large and well built, containing two Pariſh Churches, with a good Market weekly on *Tueſdays*, and two Fairs yearly, *viz.* on the *Nativity of the Virgin Mary*, *Sept.* 8. and on *Michaelmas-day*. The chief Goods then ſold are Horſes and fat Cattle, but in leſſer Quantity almoſt all Neceſſaries of Life.

The Lordſhip of this Town was in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. the Eſtate of *William* Lord *Bonvile*, who being beheaded at St. *Albans* for rebelling againſt that King, in aſſiſting *Edward* Duke of *York*, then contending for the Crown, left it to his Grand-daughter *Cicely*, the Daugh-

Daughter of *William* Lord *Harrington* his Son, who was ſlain ſome Months before in *Wakefield* Battle; but *Elizabeth* her Grandmother had it aſſigned to her with ſeveral other Manors for her Dowry, and enjoy'd it for Life.

The greateſt Rarities of this Place are 1. The two Pyramids, which ſtand at a little Diſtance from the old Church, and facing the Monks Church-yard. The talleſt, which ſtands neareſt the Church, is divided into five Stages, or Stories, and is in Height twenty-ſix Feet. This which is ready to fall with Age, hath yet ſome Monuments of Antiquity plainly legible, but not ſo eaſy to be underſtood: For in the uppermoſt Story there is an Image in a Biſhop's Veſtiments; on the next is a Figure repreſenting a King in Robes with theſe Letters * HER. SEXL and (*a*) BLYSIER. On the third are theſe Names (*b*) WEMEREST. BANTOMP and (*c*) PINEPEYN. On the fourth is written (*d*) HATS PVLFRED and EANFLED. On the fifth which is the loweſt there is an Image with this Inſcription by it (*e*) LOGPOR PESLICAS and BREGDEN (*f*) SPELPES (*g*) KYIN and BERN. The other Pyramid is eighteen Foot high, and hath four Stories, on which are read theſe Words HEDDE EPISCOPVS BREGORED and (*h*) BEORNARD. What theſe Inſcriptions mean, our learned Men do not pretend poſitively to determine, but only venture to deliver this as probable, that the Bones of thoſe Men, whoſe Names are written on the Outſide, are incloſed in hollow Stones within. As for *Logpor*, or *Logwor*, he is thought to be the Perſon that gave Name to *Logporesbeork*, now called *Montacute*; as *Bregden* did to *Brentamoſte*, now *Brentmeres*, and *Beornwald* was Abbot after *Hemgiſel*, as will be ſeen among the Abbats in the Church Hiſtory.

2. The famous Haw-thorn, which was obſerved to bud on *Chriſtmaſs-day* yearly, as if it were in *May*. The old one was cut down by the Soldiers in the Times of the late Civil Wars; but there are ſome Trees of it ſtill in the Country, which are ſaid to be rais'd from ſome Branches of it, as particularly one in the Garden of Mr. *W. Strode*, who is the Owner of the Ground, where the old one ſtood; and another in a Garden now belonging to an Inn in the Town: And becauſe they are valued by the Curious in Gardening, there is a Perſon about this Town, who has rais'd a Nurſery of them, which he ſells for a Crown a-piece, or as much as he can get. Mr. *Ray*, the great Botaniſt, is of Opinion that this Haw-thorn ſo much admired, differs but accidentally from the *Frutex* commonly ſo called, and hath aſcribed the ſingular Effect of its Budding at *Chriſtmas* either to Chance, or Art, which laſt ſeems aſſerted without Ground.

3. The Walnut-tree here, which never buds before the Feaſt of St. *Barnabas*; and on that very Feaſt-day ſhoots out Leaves in Abundance. Mr. *Ray* before-mentioned thinks that this Tree is, what is commonly called by Botaniſts *Nux Sancti Johannis*, which ſhoots out about Midſummer, or the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*, which is 12 Days after the Feaſt of St. *Barnabas*: But *quere*, Whether the different Time of Leaving, and the Plenty of Leaves then ſhot out may not be an Argument that it is a diſtinct Plant.

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* N. B. *Theſe are the Words of the Inſcriptions, as Dr.* Gale, Hiſt. Brit. Vol. 1. p. 306. *repreſents them as now read; but they differ from* W. *of* Malmsbury's *Account much, for he read them thus:* (*a*) BLISWERH. (*b*) WEMCHESTE. (*c*) WINEWEGN. (*d*) HATE WVLFRED. (*e*) LOGWOR WESLIELAS. (*f*) SWELWES. (*g*) HWINGEIVDES. (*h*) BEORWALDE.

Men of Note born in, or inhabiting this Town, are

Dunſtan, who was afterward the Abbot of this Monaſtery, Biſhop of *London* and *Worceſter*, and at Length Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He being a great Promoter of the Monaſtick Life, hath gain'd thereby the Name of a Saint among the Monkiſh Writers, and that deſervedly from them, becauſe he built them a noble Abbey here, and became the firſt Abbat of it. He lived in divers Kings Reigns, and underwent almoſt as many Changes of his Fortune, being ſometimes in Favour with the King, and ſometimes in Baniſhment, which are particularly related in *Fuller*'s Church Hiſtory. He died *Anno* 988. His Skill in the Smith's Art was ſo great, that the Goldſmiths in *London* are incorporated by the Name of the Company of St. *Dunſtan*'s.

David Brooke, Knt. Son of *John Brooke*, Serjeant at Law to King *Henry* VIII. He was bred up in the Study of our Municipal Law, and was made by Queen *Mary*, *Reg.* 1. Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Whether he died in his Office, or quitted it when Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Throne, we cannot diſcover. He married *Katharine* the Daughter of *John* Lord *Shandos*, but left no Iſſue.

Mere, or *Mear*, the Demeſne of *John* Lord *Stourton*, who by his Teſtament, bearing Date *Aug.* 8. 1484. 2 *Rich.* III. bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Chapel of his Chantry of the Bleſſed Virgin in the Pariſh-Church of *Mere*, appointing that the whole Revenue of all his Lands, which he had purchaſed of *Edith Claymord* in this Pariſh, ſhould be employed for the Maintenance of a Prieſt to pray for his Soul every Day, and for the Souls of his Anceſtors; as alſo to celebrate his Obit yearly with the Obit of *Katharine* his Wife and all his Anceſtors.

Wotton, the Lordſhip of *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devon*, of which he died poſſeſſed 42 *Edw.* III. without Iſſue, leaving his Eſtate to his two Siſters, *Margaret*, and *Muriel*, the Wife of *John Diriham*; but to which of them upon the Partition this Manor paſſed, we do not know. There are many other Villages in this Hundred, of which we have no Diſcoveries.

XIX. The Hundred of HORETHORN, or HOREHORN.

This Hundred lies on the Southern Border of the County, and is bounded on the Eaſt and South by *Dorſetſhire*, on the Weſt with the River *Evel*, which parts it from *Stone* Hundred, and the Hundred of *Barwick*; and on the North with the Hundreds of *Catteſhaſh* and *Norton-Ferris*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff. The chief Town of it is

Milbourn-Port, a Borough-Town, ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament, but no Market-Town, nor Corporation. The Manor of this Town being in the Hands of King *Henry* III. tho' belonging to *Guy de la Val*, he gave it to *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, to hold till ſuch Time as the King ſhould think fit to make Reſtitution of it to the Heirs of *Guy*; and within a few Days after, in Conſideration of his eminent Services done to his Father King *John* and himſelf, by the Advice of his Privy Council, he had a Grant of the great Office of Juſtice of *England* for Life, &c. We ſuppoſe that upon the Death of *Hubert* this Manor returned to the Crown, and was given by King *Edward* III. to *Thomas de Woodſtock*, then Earl of *Kent*, in whoſe Poſterity it continued ſome Succeſſions, and was ſettled in Dowry upon *Elizabeth*, 27 *Ed.* III. the Relict of *John* Earl of *Kent*, Grandſon of *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*.

Charlton-Camvile, the Lordſhip of *Gerhard de Camvile* 5 *Steph.* who gave two Parts of the Tithes of this his Manor to the Monks of *Bermondſey* in *Surrey*. In this Family it continued till the Death of *Richard de Camvile*, 17 *John*, who left it with his other Eſtate to his only Daughter and Heir *Idonea*, who married *William de Longeſpe*, the Son of *William de Lon-*

Longeſpe, Earl of *Salisbury*, in which Title it continued, we ſuppoſe, by the Marriage of the Heir General of the *Longeſpe's* into the Family of *Montacute*, *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, dying poſſeſſed of it 20 *Rich.* II. leaving his Honour and Eſtate to Sir *John Montacute* his Couſin and next Heir; but *Elizabeth* his Widow ſurviving, had for her Dowry an Aſſignation of this and ſeveral Manors more. From this Family this Manor paſſed in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, who died poſſeſſed of it in that King's Reign, *Anno* 12. leaving the King his Heir.

Corton, a ſmall Village, where, as four labouring Men were digging in the common Field *Jan.* 17. 1722-3 two Miles from *Sherburn*, in order to make an Incloſure, one of them ſtruck his Spade upon a *Roman* Urn, in which were nothing elſe but *Roman* Coins, near two Quarts. They were Coins chiefly of *Valerian* and *Gallienus*, who ruled from *A. C.* 258 to 271. *Aurelian*, who ruled from 273 to 278. *Tacitus*, who reigned *A. C.* 278. *Florianus* and *Probus*, who ruled from 279 to 286. None later, and ſome before. Moſt of them are fair and plain. They are in the Hands of the Rector of the Pariſh, who knows the Value of them.

Gothill, *Gathulle*, or *Cathulle*, the Eſtate of *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who dying without Iſſue, left his Honour and large Eſtate to Sir *John Montacute*, Knt. his Couſin and next Heir; but *Elizabeth* his Lady ſurviving him, ſhe had for her Dowry an Aſſignation of this and divers other Manors, and held them to her Death.

Henſtridge, *Henſtrig*, or *Henſtrugge*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, 5 *Edw.* II. of *Henry* Earl of *Lancaſter*, by his Marriage with *Alice Lacy*, 15 *Edw.* II. of *John* Earl of *Warren*, 19 *Edw.* III. of *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, 20 *Rich.* II. whoſe Relict *Elizabeth* had it for her Dowry, with *Gothill* and other Manors; and laſtly of *John* Duke of *Bedford*, who died poſſeſſed of it 12 *Henry* VI. and left the King, whoſe Uncle he was, his Heir.

Kymeton, or *Kilmeton*, the Demeſne of *John* Lord *Mohun*, who died poſſeſſed of it 7 *Edw.* I. and left it to his Son and Heir *John*, in whoſe Poſterity it continued, till by the Heirs General this Manor and their other Eſtates paſſed to other Families.

Kingsbury, the Lordſhip of *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, ſecond Son to King *Edward* I. who being born at *Woodſtock*, was commonly called *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*. King *Edward* II. after the Wars with *Scotland*, in which this *Edmund* had been *Reg.* 13. made him a Grant in Tail general of divers Manors, Lords and Rents of the yearly Value of Two thouſand Marks, which not being aſſigned preſently, the King, *Reg.* 15. having created him Earl of *Kent*, in further Supplement of the Two thouſand Marks above granted, added this Manor of *Kingsbury*. He was executed for High Treaſon; but his Son *Edmund* being a Minor, was reſtor'd in Parliament, and ſo inherited the greateſt Part of his Eſtate, as well as his Honour, among which was this Manor. He lived but a little Time after, and the whole Eſtate paſſed to his Brother *John*, who dying without Iſſue, his Siſter *Joan* was Heir to his Eſtate; but this Manor was aſſigned to *Elizabeth* his Relict, as Part of her Dowry. *Joan* was then the Wife of Sir *John Holland* Kt.

Marſton, a ſmall Village, but render'd worthy of our Notice, becauſe it gives the Title of Baron to *Charles Boyle*, Earl of *Orrery*, and Baron *Boyle* of *Broghill* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, who was created Baron of *Marſton* in *England*, *Sept.* 5. 1711.

Stowell, the Demeſne of *John* Lord *Tiptoft*, who died poſſeſſed of it 21 *Hen.* VI. leaving it to his Son *John*, who was advanced by the ſame King *Reg.* 27. to the Title of Earl of *Worceſter*. His Poſterity enjoy'd this and his other Eſtates, till Iſſue Male failing, they came to be divided between his Heirs General, *Philippa*, *Joan* and *Joyce*, by whom they paſſed into divers other Families. This Place is

ren-

Men of Note born in, or inhabiting this Town, are

Dunſtan, who was afterward the Abbot of this Monaſtery, Biſhop of *London* and *Worceſter*, and at Length Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He being a great Promoter of the Monaſtick Life, hath gain'd there by the Name of a Saint among the M[illegible] kiſh Writers, and that deſervedly them, becauſe he built them Abbey here, and became the f[illegible] of it. He lived in divers Ki[illegible] and underwent almoſt as [illegible] of his Fortune, being for[illegible] vour with the King, Baniſhment, which [illegible] lated in *Fuller's* Ch[illegible] *Anno* 988. His Sa[illegible] was ſo great, [illegible] *London* are in [illegible]ere of the Com[illegible]urrender he *David F*[illegible] Years, till King Serjean[illegible]ut to return to his Do- was b[illegible]e was releaſed, and met his cipa[illegible] at *Charing-Croſs*, *May* 29. 1660. *His Majeſty* with a Band of Loyal Gentlemen and *old Officers* of the King's Army, which was eſteemed one of the fineſt Sights of that glorious Day: He died *Febr.* 21. 1661-2. being of great Age. Several of this Family of this Place were High Sheriffs of the County, *viz.* 16 *Eliz.* Sir *John Stowell*, 38 ditto, Sir *John Stowell*; 4 *Car.* I. another Sir *John Stowell*, probably the Loyal Gentleman above deſcribed. *Thomas* Lord *Weſt* died poſſeſſed of a third Part of the Manor of this Town. 20 *Ric.* II.

In the Church of this Place was a Chantry, to the Prieſts of which *John Franke*, Maſter of the Rolls, in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. gave an Annual Penſion of twelve Marks out of the Manor of *Wadley*, when he ſettled the ſaid Manor, and the Patronage of the Chantry upon *Oriel* College, *Oxford*.

XX. The Hundred of HUNDSBOROUGH, or HOUNDSBOROUH.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt by the Hundred of *Coker*, on the South

Eſtate to his t[illegible] *Muriel*, the [illegible] to which [illegible] Manor [illegible] are [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible]e Weſt by [illegible] and on the [illegible]outh-Petherton. [illegible]s in the Crown, [illegible]e High Sheriff. [illegible]we have any No- [illegible]Market-Town in it)

[illegible]ho' but a very ſmall [illegible] firſt Place, becauſe it [illegible]arony, and gave the Ti- [illegible]*de Briewer* (as his Father [illegible]cauſe he was born in *Eri*- [illegible]ath). He having great In- [illegible]rt in the Reign of King [illegible]t being a particular Favou- [illegible]ng *Richard* I. (for when King [illegible]ent into the Holy Land, he was [illegible] with the Biſhops of *Durham* and *Ely*, to govern the Realm, &c.) was reſpected and careſſed by all, and got a very large Eſtate by that means, with which, by the Marriage of his five Daughters, (for he left but two Sons, and both of them died without Iſſue) he made a great Acceſſion to the Eſtates of the *Braoſes*, *Mohuns*, *la Ferts*, and *Percyes*. But to which of them upon the Partition this Lordſhip came, we have not diſcovered; yet ſuppoſe that it fell to the *Braoſes*, becauſe we find that *Roger de Mortimer* married *Maud*, the Daughter and Coheir of *William de Braoſe*, and had this Manor of *Odcomb* in his Poſſeſſion, which at his Death being in the Diſpoſal of *Maud*, ſhe ſettled two Parts of this Manor of *Odcomb* upon one of her younger Sons, Sir *William Mortimer* Knt. But we ſuppoſe it was only for her Life, becauſe her Eldeſt Son *Edmund* died ſeized of it 32 *Edw.* I. And *Margaret* his Widow had this Manor for Part of her Dowry. This Manor continued after this divers Succeſſions in this Family of *Mortimer*; for *Edmund* the laſt Earl of this Family died poſſeſſed of it 3 *Hen.* VI. He left no Iſſue; whereupon *Richard Plantagenet*, Duke of *York*, as Couſin and Heir to *Edmund*, being the Son of *Anne Mortimer* his Siſter, was by Inquiſition found to be entitled to his great Inheritance, which laid the Foundation of the Civil Wars between

...en the Houſes of *Lancaſter* and *York* ... Crown.

...*eorge Coryat*, B. D. was Rector of ...ch. He was a Prebendary in ...h of *York* in the Prebend of ...d had ſome other Dignities. ...commended in his Time ...acy in *Latin* Poetry, and ... which he hath written; ...ns, and the Deſcription ... and *Ireland*, dedicated ..., are come to our ... at *Odcomb*, *Mar.* 16. ...ied in the Chancel ... 14. 1607. by his ... His Widow lived ... *Odcomb*, or near ... by him *Apr.* 3.

...ne (for of Eaſt ... the Hundred of S. ... have no Account) were the ...nips of *Humphrey Stafford* Earl of *Devon*, who died ſeized of them 9 *Edw.* IV. and leaving no Iſſue, his whole Eſtate fell to his Couſins and Heirs, the Daughters of his Uncle *William Stafford*, and ſo paſſed into other Families by their Marriage.

Thomas Gaulter was Rector of one, if not both theſe Pariſhes in the Time of the Civil Wars. He was turned out about the Year 1646. for refuſing the Covenant, and becauſe he unwillingly left the Parſonage-houſe. He was diſpoſſeſſed by a Troop of Horſe. All his Goods were ſeized, and his Temporal Eſtate, worth 120 Pounds *per Ann.* put under Sequeſtration, and ſo he held it of them at a certain Rent. He was once taken up by a Serjeant at Arms, and kept Priſoner two or three Months, at 20 *s.* a Day Expence, beſides other Charges. He had a Wife and ſeven Children; and when he demanded his Fifths to maintain them, the Incumbent ſet him out two Spinning-Wheels, and bad him ſet his Daughters to ſpin for their Living. He lived to be reſtored to all, and died in great Repute.

Haſelbear, the Lordſhip of *Alan Plugenet*, who died poſſeſſed of it 27 *Edw.* I. leaving it to *Alan* his Son and Heir, who leaving no Iſſue, *Joan de Bohun* his Siſter became his Heir: But ſhe alſo dying childleſs, her Inheritance fell to Sir *Richard de la Bere* Knt. Son of *Richard de la Bere*, Brother of the whole Blood to *Alan Plugenet* her Father, 1 *Edw.* III. But this Manor was alienated in the ſame Reign; for *Ingelram de Ghiſnes* Lord *Couci*, and afterwards Earl of *Bedford*, obtained a Grant of this Manor of the ſaid King (whoſe Daughter *Iſabel* he had married) to him, and the Heirs of his Body by the ſaid *Iſabel*; ſhe left two Daughters, *Mary* and *Philippa*, by one of whom we ſuppoſe this Manor was carried by Marriage into the Family of the *Hollands*, Earls of *Huntington*; becauſe in 4 *Hen.* 5. *Richard* the Son of *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington* died poſſeſſed of this Manor among many other great Eſtates, without Iſſue, leaving *John* his Brother his Heir, who died poſſeſſed of it, and left it to his Son *Henry*, who having no Iſſue, his Eſtate paſſed to the Heirs General, and ſo into other Families.

Parret-North, ſo called from the River *Parret*, near the Riſe of which it ſtands; and by the Name of *North*, from its Situation Northward to South *Parret* in *Dorſetſhire*. This Manor was the Eſtate of *Reginald Weſt*, Lord *de la Ware*, who died ſeized of it 29 *Hen.* VI. leaving it to his Son and Heir *Richard* and his Poſterity, who have enjoy'd it many Succeſſions, down to our Days; *Henry Weſt* being at preſent Lord *de la Ware*, who hath a Son *John*.

XXI. The Hundred of KEYNSHAM.

This Hundred is ſituate in the North Part of the County, and is bounded on that Side by *Glouceſterſhire*, from which it is divided by the River *Avon*; on the Eaſt by the Hundreds of *Wellow* and *Bathforum*, on the South by the [illegible] of *Chew*, which is [illegible] Boundary [illegible] Weſt. The Fee of this Hundred [illegible] Crown, and ſo under the Gover[illegible] Sheriff. The Chief T[illegible] Name to the Hundred, [illegible]

Cer[illegible],

Caneſham, or *Keynſham*, a Market-Town, whoſe Market is weekly on *Thurſday*, and Fair yearly.... It ſeems to be a foggy, ſmoky Place, becauſe it is proverbially called *Smoky-Caneſham*. Here is a fine Stone-Bridge over the *Avon* in the Road into *Gloceſterſhire*. The Trade of the Town is Malting chiefly. The Kings of *England* had antiently, if they have not at preſent, a Chaſe for the Ranging of Deer; for King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 8. having made *Ralph de Wilington* Governour of *Briſtol* Caſtle, gave him alſo the Wardenſhip of the Chaſe at *Kainſham*. Some of our Antiquaries will have this Town, becauſe in vulgar Speech it hath the Name of *Cangton*, to be an Evidence that the *Cangi* were ſeated in this Part of the County; but others will have it ſo called from *Caina*, a devout *Britiſh* Virgin (from whom the *Keines* of this County have thought themſelves deſcended, and) whom many, in the Times of Popery reigning in this Nation, thro' their over credulous Temper, believed to have changed Serpents into Stones, becauſe there are found in the Quarries thereabouts ſome ſuch ſporting Miracles of Nature *i. e.* Stones in the Faſhion of Serpents. The Author of the Additions to *Cambden* tells us, that he had ſeen a Stone brought from thence like a Serpent in a Round, the Head whereof, tho' but imperfect, jetted out (as it ſeemed) in the Circumference, and the End of the Tail was in the Center, but moſt of them want the Head. Theſe Sort of Stones the Naturaliſts generally agree to be formed in Nautili-Shells, and that there are no Heads belonging to them. Indeed many of them have rough and broken Pieces of Stone iſſuing from them beyond the moulded Wreath at the broad End, which may lead one to imagine that thoſe Pieces were imperfect Heads; but really they were not ſo. Such kind of Snake-ſtones of all Sizes, from about a Foot to an Inch or two Diameter, are found frequently in their Quarries.

Briſtleton, which is written in antient Records *Briſlington*, and *Bruſtlington*, a ſmall Village ſituate upon the *Avon*, was the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Roger* Lord *la Warre*, by his Marriage of *Iſabel*, Siſter and Coheir of *William*, Earl of *Gloceſter*, 44 *Edw.* III. when he died ſeized of it, leaving it to his Son and Heir Sir *John la Warre* Knt. This Sir *John* becoming Lord *la Warre*, was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons the ſame Year; but through Age, or other Infirmities obtained a ſpecial Diſpenſation, to be exempt from coming to Parliaments, or to attend the King in his Wars, or otherwiſe, againſt his own Will. He died ſeized of this Manor 22 *Rich.* II. and leaving no Iſſue of his Body, *Thomas la Warre* his Brother was his Heir. He was called *Magiſter Thomas de la Warre*, and was about that Time Rector of the Church of *Mancheſter*, which by Licence obtain'd of K. *Henry* V. *Reg.* 9. he turned from a Pariſh Church into a Collegiate, making it to conſiſt of a Warden, and a certain Number of Prieſts to celebrate Divine Service continually, for the good Eſtate of King *Henry* V. and of him the ſaid *Thomas*, during his Life, and afterwards for the Health of their Souls. He was ſummoned to Parliament from 23 *Rich.* II. but he procured a Special Diſpenſation from attending it, and died 4 *Hen.* VI. leaving his Eſtate to Sir *Reginald Weſt* Knt. upon whom all his Lands had been before entailed; whereupon he and his Poſterity became Lords *de la Warre*. The Country about this Place abounds in the ſame Sort of Coal, which is brought from *New Caſtle*, which is alſo found in ſeveral Places from thence as far as *Stratton* and *Mendippe* Hills, which afford a ſtrong and cheap Firing for all thoſe Parts. Theſe Veins are covered with a Kind of Shell of a black, hard, and ſtony Subſtance, which the Inhabitants call *Wark*, which will ſplit like Slate, but is much more brittle, and not ſo hard. Upon dividing this Wark there is often found upon one of theſe ſeparated Surfaces the perfect Shape of a Fern-Leaf, as if it had been engraven by a skilful Hand, and on the other Surface a protuberant Figure of the like Leaf, anſwering as a Mould, or Caſe to it.

Charlton

Charlton, the Lordſhip of *John* Earl of *Warren*, who was at his Death found ſeized of it with divers other Manors in this and other Counties by an Inquition then taken. He for want of Heirs did by a Special Grant give the Inheritance of all his Lands to the King after his Deceaſe, upon Condition, that the ſaid King (*Edward* II.) ſhould beſtow them upon one of his Sons whom he ſhould think fit; yet with an Obligation that in the Perſon of the ſaid Son and his Heirs the Name, Honour and Arms of *Warren* ſhould be for ever maintained and kept up. He died 21 *Edw.* III. and after his Death we find this Manor to be the Poſſeſſion of *Henry de Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, and *Maurice* Lord *Berkley*, who obtained a Charter of Free Warren for this his Lordſhip. 2 *Hen.* IV. Certain Tithes of Hay and Corn in this Pariſh belonging to the Monaſtery of *Keinſham*, being come to the King's Hands by the Diſſolution of that Priory, were given by K. *Henry* VIII. to Sir *William Herbert* Knt.

Chelworth, the Demeſne and Eſtate of *John* Lord *de la Warre*, who had it for his Purparty upon the Death of *Clarice* his Mother 29 *Edw.* I. who was the Eldeſt of the two Daughters and Coheirs of *John de Tregoz*, an eminent Baron in *Herefordſhire*. In his Family it continued ſome Succeſſions, and at length deſcended, as *Briſleton* did, to Sir *Reginald Weſt*, Knt. upon whom it was entailed, as is there ſaid.

Publow, of which we have given all the Account we find, with *Penſford* in *Chew* Hundred.

Stanton-Bury, a large Camp upon the Top of an Hill between *Bath* and *Caneſham*: The Works whereof are large and double, being eſtimated to contain the Space of thirty Acres.

Stanton-Drew, a ſmall Town, ſtanding upon a Rivulet, which runs into the *Avon* between *Bath* and *Briſtol*. The later Part of the Name might ſeem to point out ſome Relation to the antient *Druids* (but that there is an antient Family in thoſe Weſtern Parts, named *Drew*), and the Monument there called the *Wedding* would ſtrengthen ſuch a Conjecture, if it were neceſſary to contend. The Occaſion of the Name *Wedding* is a Tradition which paſſeth among the common People, *viz.* That as a Bride was going to be married, ſhe and the reſt of the Company were changed into theſe Stones. They ſtand in the Form of a Circle, and are about five or ſix Foot high: The whole Monument being bigger than *Stonehenge*, the Diameter thereof being ninety Paces, tho' there be no Appearance of a Ditch. It doth not appear that any of the Family of *Drew* were Lords of this Manor; but *William Martin* died poſſeſſed of it 18 *Edward* II. and that *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*, had a Special Grant of it and other Eſtates from King *Richard* II. *Reg.* 12. in whoſe Poſterity it remained.

XXII. The Hundred of KILMERSDEN.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Froom*, on the South with the Hundred of *Bruton*, on the Weſt with the Hundred of *Cheowton* and *Wells*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Wellow*. This Hundred was the Fee of *William* Lord *Botreaux*, who leaving it with other great Eſtates to *Margaret* his Daughter and Heir, the Wife of Sir *Robert Hungerford*, it became at length a Part of the vaſt Eſtate of *Mary* the Daughter and Heir of *Tomas* Lord *Hungerford*, whoſe Guardianſhip being granted to *William* Lord *Haſtings*, Lord Chamberlain to King *Edward* IV. ſhe was married to his Son and Heir *Edward Haſtings*, and ſo carried her Eſtate into that Family. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, and therefore we muſt give the firſt Place among the Villages to

Kilmerſden, from which the Hundred took its Name, it being then probably the moſt eminent Place in the Hundred. This Manor remaining long in the Family of the Lords *Botreux*, *Reginald* Lord *Botreaux* 13 *Edw.* I. procured a Charter of Free Warren for all his Demeſne Lands in this his Lordſhip. He died 30 *Edw.* I. and left this Manor and other

Eſtates to his eldeſt Son and Heir *William*, who having married *Elizabeth* the Daughter of Sir *Ralph d'Aubeny*, ſettled and entail'd the third Part of this Manor upon himſelf and *Elizabeth* his Wife, with Remainder to his Son *William* and the Heirs of his Body; and for Want of ſuch, to his younger Sons. He died poſſeſſed of it; as did alſo *William* his Son, in whoſe Heirs it continued, till Iſſue Male failing in his Poſterity, *Margaret* the Daughter and ſole Heir of the laſt Lord *Botreaux* carried it to Sir *Robert Hungerford* by Marriage, from which Family it paſſed by *Mary* the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Hungerford*, to the Family of the Lord *Haſtings*, being then valued with *Walton* at 41 *l.* 12 *s.* 1½.

Buckland, the Lordſhip of *Jeffrey de Dinon*, which he held of King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 24. *in Capite*, as a Member of his Barony of *Hertland* in the County of *Devon*. He obtain'd of that King a Charter for a Market on *Tueſday* every Week at this his Manor of *Buckland*, and alſo for a Fair yearly for three Days, *viz.* On the Eve, Day and Morrow of St. *Michael*. He died 43 *Henry* III. and left this Manor with his other Eſtates to his Son *Oliver*. He procured the King's Charter for Free Warren in all his Demeſn Lands here and elſewhere, and left it to his Son *Joſce* 27 *Edward* I. in whoſe Poſterity it continued ſo long that it was called *Bocland Dynham*; but at length Iſſue Male failing, this Manor with many other Eſtates fell to his three Siſters and Heirs *Elizabeth*, *Joan*, and *Katharine*; but to which of them it fell upon the Partition, we know not, and ſo can't tell into what Family it paſſed by the Marriage.

Babington, the Lordſhip of the Lords *Botreaux*, in which Family it paſſed all along with *Kilmerſden*, and ſo needs no more to be ſaid of it.

Charterhouſe-Heydon, the Seat of *John May* Eſq; who was High Sheriff of this County in the forty-fourth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

Denzate, the Manor and Eſtate of Sir *William Montacute*, at length Earl of *Salisbury*, who had an Houſe here, which becauſe he embattelled a Part of without Licence, he was forced to obtain the King's Pardon for it, 3 *Edw.* III. He died ſeized of it 20 *Rich.* II. leaving his Eſtate and Honour to Sir *John Montacute* his next Heir and Couſin; but *Elizabeth* his Wife ſurviving him, had for her Dowry an Aſſignation of this and divers other Manors in this County, ſhe reſided in the Manor-houſe here, and making her Will there, ordered her Body to be buried in the Conventual Church of *Buſleſham Montague* after the ceremonial way of thoſe Times.

Hinton, the Lorſhip of *Edward Courtney*, Earl of *Devon*, who died poſſeſſed of it 7 *Hen.* V. leaving it with his other Eſtates and Honour to *Hugh Courtney*, his Son and Heir.

Mells, the Seat of *John Horner* Eſquire, who was High Sheriff in the fourteenth Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*: His Poſterity, for ſome Years were Men of ſome Figure after him; for *Thomas Horner*, we ſuppoſe his Son; was alſo High Sheriff of this County in the Reign of King *James* I. *An.* 3. and Sir *John Horner* Knt. bore the ſame Office the twelfth Year of the ſame Reign. Their Arms were Sable, three Talbots Paſſant Arg.

Stokeland-Lovel, we ſuppoſe, ſo called, becauſe it was antiently the Eſtate of the Lords *Lovel*, tho' we find no Lord of it older than *John Tuchet*, whoſe Father having married *Johanna*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Nicholas* Lord *Audley of Heleigh*, derived from his Mother the Title of Lord *Audley*, and inherited this Manor in her Right, whoſe Anceſtors had for ſome Succeſſions been ſeized of it; for *James* Lord *Audley*, or *Aldithley* died poſſeſſed of it 9 *Rich.* II. and left it to the ſaid *Nicholas*, &c.

Stratton, one of thoſe Manors which *John Howard*, who for his firm Adherence to the Houſe of *York* was made Duke of *Norfolk*, obtained of King *Richard* III. in Special Tail to hold of the Crown. He was ſlain in *Boſworth Field*, fighting for that King, and ſo loſt all his Honours and Eſtates: But his Son *Thomas*, tho' he was

on the ſame Side, and as heartily fought for it, yet he recovered the Favour of King *Henry* VII. who created him Earl of *Surrey*, and made him one of his Privy Council, being a Man of great Wiſdom and Gravity.

At a little Diſtance from this Village ariſeth the River *Frome*, ſpringing out of the Mineral Mountains hard by, and from thence haſtens Eaſtwards by thoſe Pits of Coal that are made uſe of by Smiths, as moſt proper to ſoften their Iron; and before it hath run a great Way, becomes the Boundary between this County and *Glocesterſhire*.

This Place being eminent for one of thoſe Victories, which Sir *John Berkley* of *Bruton* of this County, being made General of King *Charles* the Firſt's Forces in *Cornwall*, obtained over the Parliament Army in theſe Weſtern Parts; his Majeſty King *Charles* II. in Conſideration of his great and eminent Services created him *Reg.* 10. by his Letters Patent a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Berkley* of *Stratton*, as we have obſerved in *Bruton* above.

Wytham, the Seat of the Family of *Hoptons*, which produced many famous Men in their Times, *viz.* Sir *Owen Hopton* Knt. Lieutenant of the *Tower* of *London*, whoſe Son *Arthur Hopton* was Knight of the *Bath*. His fifth Son *Arthur Hopton*, who was educated in *Lincoln* College *Oxford*, falling under the Tuition of a noted and careful Tutor, became the Miracle of his Age for Learning. He left the Univerſity ſoon after he was Bachelor of Arts, and ſettled in one of the *Temples* in *London*, where he was much admired by *Selden*, and all the noted Men of thoſe Times, who reſpected him much, not only for his gentile Extraction, but Mathematical Genius, which led him to do ſuch Things at little more than 20 Years old, that others could not do at Forty; as his Works in Print may prove, *viz.* His *Geodetical Staff*, Lond. 1610. His *Typographical Glaſs*, Lond. 1611. His *Concordancy of Years*, printed after his Death, *Lon.* 1616. He died in 1614. in the Pariſh of St. *Clement's Danes*, *London*, and was buried in the Church there. Sir *Arthur Hopton* was High Sheriff of the County, 25th Year of Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

Robert Hopton Eſq; the eldeſt Son of Sir *Arthur* ſucceeded him in his Eſtate here, and was High Sheriff of this County in the Fifteenth Year of King *James* I. He was the Father of the famous *Ralph* Lord *Hopton* of *Stratton*, who was ſo active and brave for his Maſter King *Charles* I. againſt his Rebel-Parliament: He was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of that King; and being a Burgeſs of Parliament for the City of *Wells* in 1642. diſcerned from the Invaſion of the *Scots*, favoured by a prevailing Faction in the Parliament-Houſe, that his Majeſty was in great Danger of loſing his Crown, and the Nation of Ruin, and thereupon took up Arms readily in that King's Defence; and joining with Sir *John Berkley*, vanquiſh'd the Rebel-Armies at *Sherbourn* Caſtle, in *Dorſetſhire*, *Lanceſton*, *Saltaſh*, *Braden*, and *Stratton* in theſe Weſtern Parts: In Conſideration whereof the King by Letters Patent, bearing Date at *Oxford*, *Sept.* 4. *Reg.* 19. advanced him to the Honour of a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Hopton* of *Stratton*, with a Limitation to his Uncle Sir *Arthur Hopton*, if he left no Iſſue Male, but both dying without Children, his Eſtate devolved to his four Siſters, and his Honour became extinct. He died at *Bruges* in *Flanders*, *Anno* 1652. *æt.* 54. and being kept at *Sluce* till King *Charles* II's Reſtoration was brought over into *England* in 1660. and interred among his Anceſtors in this Place.

XXIII. The Hundred of KINGSBURY.

This Hundred is very ſmall, and lies at the utmoſt Border of the County Southward. It is bounded on the Eaſt by the Hundred of *Crukern*, on the South by the County of *Devon*, and *North-Curry*, which bounds the Weſt, and on the North by the Hundred of *South Petherton*. The Fee of it, we ſuppoſe, is in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff. The Chief Town is

Chard, a Market and Poſt Town: The Market is weekly on Monday, and Fair *March* 25. In the Times of the Rebellion Colonel *Penruddock*, with Col. *Grove*, Sir *Joſeph Wagſtaffe*, &c. riſing in Hopes of a General Revolt of the People, every where diſcontented at the Diſſolution of the Parliament, proclaimed the King in this Town in Perſon; but being overpower'd by the Parliament Forces under Capt. *Unton Crooke*, were all taken, impriſon'd at *Exeter*, and put to Death there; tho' upon their Submiſſion they had Promiſes of Life from *Crooke*.

This Town may deſerve ſome Reſpect, on the Account of theſe famous Men born in it, *viz. John Sandford*, Son of *Richard Sandford*, Gentleman. He was bred in *Baliol* College *Oxford*, where continuing till he was Bachelor of Arts, he was made one of the Chaplains of *Magdalene* College. Here he contracted a Friendſhip with *John Digby*, a Commoner of that Houſe, and travelled with him into *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*. Mr. *Digby* was afterwards Knighted, and under that Character ſent into *Spain* to treat of a Marriage between the Infanta, Siſter of the King of *Spain*, and Prince *Charles* of *England*, whom Mr. *Sanford* attended as his Chaplain. Upon his Return, Dr. *Abbot*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* made him his Domeſtick Chaplain, and at length preferred him to the Rectory of *Ivychurch* in *Kent*, and a Prebend of *Canterbury*. He was a Perſon of great Learning and Experience, and a ſolid Divine. He hath a Sermon on *Pſ.* xxxviii. 2. and ſome other Things in Print. He died in 1629. and was buried in the North Iſle of the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*. He was very charitable to the Poor in general, but more eſpecially to Widows and Orphans.

Kingsbury, the Manor of which was in the Crown 4 *Ed.* III. But Sir *William Montacute* being that Year retained by that King for his whole Life, as well in Peace as War, had a Grant of ſeveral Manors, and among others, of this of *Kingsbury*, for Services already done, and to be done for Term of Life. After Sir *William*'s Deceaſe, before which he was created Earl of *Salisbury*, this Manor returned to the Crown, and was given to *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*, Earl of *Kent*, in whoſe Deſcendants we find it 26 *Ed.* III. For then *John*, Earl of *Kent*, Son of the ſaid *Edmund* dying, was in Poſſeſſion of this Manor. His Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the Marqueſs of *Juliers* ſurvived him, and had for her Dowry an Aſſignation of this Manor of *Kingsbury*, and ſeveral others in this and other Counties. *Joan*, the Siſter of the ſaid *John*, then the Wife of Sir *Thomas Holland*, Knt. was his next Heir for Want of Iſſue; but whether this Manor returned to the Crown, or paſſed by Deſcent into the *Holland* Family, we can't diſcover.

Thorney, or *Thornay*, the Demeſne of *William* Lord *Botvile*, who in the Conteſts between the Houſes of *Lancaſter* and *York* for the Crown, was taken by the *Lancaſtrians* (againſt whom he had ſtrenuouſly engaged, tho' greatly preferred before by King *Henry* VI.) at the Battle of *St. Albans*, and there beheaded, leaving *Elizabeth*, his Widow ſurviving, and *Cicely* his Grand daughter his Heir. The Fortune of the *Lancaſtrians* was not long proſperous; for the next Year the Houſe of *York* carried all before them, and *Edward* Duke of *York* being ſoon afterwards King, *Elizabeth* had a large Dowry aſſigned her out of her Husband's Eſtate, which this Manor was a Part of; and having enjoy'd it for Life, the whole Inheritance returned to *Cicely* the right Heir, who became the Wife of *Thomas*, Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, and after his Death of *Henry*, Earl of *Wiltſhire*.

XXIV. The Hundred of MARTOCKE and TINTINHULL.

Theſe Hundreds are bounded on the Eaſt by the Hundreds of *Stone* and *Somerton*, on the South with the Hundred of South *Petherton*, on the Weſt with the Hundred of *Pitney*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Somerton*. The Fee we ſuppoſe to be in the Crown, and under the Government of the High Sheriff. The chief Town is

Ilche-

Ilchester, or *Ivelchester*, so called, because it is situate upon the River *Ivel*, or *Eoil*. *Antoninus* names it *Ischalis*; and *Nennius* in his Catalogue *Pontavel-Coit*, for *Pont-Ivel-Coit*, *i. e.* a Bridge over the *Ivel* in a Wood; and by *Florence* of *Worcester*, *Givelcester*. It is a Market-Town, and hath its Market weekly on *Wednesday*, and Fair . . . . . The Lordship was in the Reign of King *Edward* I. the Estate of *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*; but he dying without Issue, his whole Estate escheated to the Crown: But the King the next Year, through the Mediation of the Peers in Parliament assembled at *Lincoln*, was pleased to allow unto *Margaret* his Widow Five hundred Pounds *per Ann.* for her Support; and to that End assigned twenty Pounds, fifteen Shillings, and Six-pence yearly Rent should be paid her out of the Ferm and Borough of this Town; but the Manor remained in the Crown, and was by K. *Edward* II. settled upon his second Son *John* surnamed *of Eltham*, in *Kent*, where he was born Earl of *Cornwall*; who died possessed of it 10 *Ed.* III. without Wife or Issue. In the the Reign of *Edward* IV. this Manor was the Estate of the *Brooks*; and it seems to have been some Years preceding in that Family; for *Edward Brook* Lord *Cobham*, who died that Year, was found possessed of this Manor under the Name of *Brooke* of *Ilchester*.

This Town is at present famous for nothing, but that it sends Burgesses to Parliament, and that it bears many Marks of its great Antiquity; as 1. There are every now and then Coins of the *Roman* Emperors of Gold and Silver, as well as Brass, dug up here. 2. That it was also formerly very large, and encompassed with a double Wall, is evident from the Ruins of them not long since visible. *Leland* tells us, that it is one of the most antient Towns in all these Quarters, and that it once had four Parish-Churches. The Ruins of two of them were standing in his Time, a third was quite demolish'd, and one only was in constant Use. About the Coming in of the *Normans* it was a populous Place, having in it One hundred and seven Burghers. It was at that Time also a Place of Strength, and well fortified: For in the Year 1088, when the Nobility of *England* had formed a wicked Conspiracy, to depose King *William Rufus*, in order to advance his Brother *Robert* Duke of *Normandy* to the Throne, *Robert Moubray*, a great Warrior, after he had burnt *Bath*, vigorously assaulted this Place, but without Success. However, Time hath done what he could not do, having, as it were, stormed and taken it.

John Hoskins, an ingenious Poet, good Linguist, and Divine, may be a Grace to this Town; because when he was put most to his Shifts, he found Entertainment here, by being taken in to be their Schoolmaster for a Year, or more. His Education was first at *Westminster*, and then at *Wickham* School, from whence going to *New College*, *Oxford*, he was elected Probationer-Fellow, and two Years after *Verus Socius*. After he had commenced Master of Arts, he was made *Terræ Filius* at the next Commencement, at which he was so bitterly satyrical, that he was not only denied the Completion of his Degree, but expelled the University; and then it was he retired hither. Here he married a rich Widow, and admitting himself a Student of the *Temple*, was after some Years, and the Performance of the usual Exercise, called to the Bar. In 1614 he was a Burgess in Parliament; and having in a Speech made a desperate Allusion to the *Sicilian* Vespers, was imprison'd for it, and so kept a whole Year. After his Release he became grave, and was had in great Reputation both in the House of Commons, and *Temple*; for he was soon after elected Lent-Reader in this last, and a Judge of *Wales*, and one of the Counsel for the Marches. *Owen* the Epigrammatist much celebrates his Praises: He polish'd *Ben Johnson*'s Poems; reviewed Sir *Walter Raleighs* History of the World, and was much respected and beloved by *Cambden*, *Selden*, Dr. *Donne*, Sir *Henry Wotton*, &c. He hath some Things in Print, more in MS. in the keeping

keeping of his Grandſon Sir *John Hoſkins*, Knight and Baronet. He died *Aug.* 27. 1638. and was buried in *Dowr* Abbey, *Herefordſhire*.

Henton, *Hanington*, or *Honington*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Hugh de Courtney*, who was ſlain in the Battle of *Striveling* in *Scotland*, leaving *Eleanor* his Widow ſurviving, and *Hugh* his Son and Heir. *Eleanor* had for her Aſſignation of her Dowry this Manor, which at her Deceaſe paſſed to her Heir *Hugh de Courtney*, in whoſe Family it was, after they were created Earls of *Devon*; for Earl *Edward* died poſſeſſed of it 7 *Ed.* V.

Longland a ſmall Village, from which it is probable *John de Longeland*, who was Knight of the Shire 37 *Edw.* took his Name, being then Lord of the Manor.

Luſton, or *Lutton*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Edward* Lord *Brooke* of *Cobham*, who died ſeized of it 4 *Edw.* IV. and left it to his Son and Heir *John* Lord *Brooke*.

Martock, a Market-Town (in Mr. *Camden's* Time 1607. as he tells us) but is not ſo at preſent. It was certainly the principal Village in the Hundred, when the County was ſo divided, as it may be now reputed. *William* of *Bologne*, Son of King *Stephen* gave it antiently to *Faranueſius* of *Bologne*, whoſe Daughter and Heir *Sibill* was married to *Ingelram de Fienes*: From whom are deſcended the *Fienes*, Barons of *Dacres*, and Lords of *Say* and *Sele*. In Times ſucceeding this Manor was the Eſtate of *William de Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, *viz.* 20 *Rich.* II. and in the next Reign, *viz.* 3 *Hen.* IV. it it was the Demeſne of *John de Beauford*, Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, and his Son *Henry*, who died young 6 *Hen.* V.

Montacute, in Domeſday *Montagud*, ſo named by the Earl of *Moriton* and *Cornwall*, Brother by Mother's Side to *William* the Firſt, or Conqueror, (who, as *Leland* had it from common Tradition, built a Caſtle on the Top of the Hill, and a Religious Houſe at the Bottom of it) becauſe the Hill there riſes by Degrees to a ſharp Point, whereas it was called before *Logarisburgh* (or *Lagareſburch*, and *Biſchopeſton*). The Caſtle hath been quite deſtroyed and gone this many Years, and the Stones carried away to build the Religious Houſe, and ſome other Things: But afterwards on the very Top of the Hill was a Chapel erected and dedicated to St. *Michael*, the Arch and Roof being curiouſly framed with hard Stone, and the Aſcent to it round the Mount made with Stone-ſtairs for near half a Mile. Now the Monaſtery and Chapel are quite demoliſh'd, and the only Ornament that it has, is a beautiful Houſe, which Sir *Edward Phelips*, Serjeant at Law, built at the Foot of the Mountain. This is one of the moſt remarkable Buildings in all the Weſt of *England*, being erected all with Freeſtone ſquared, very large, and with a ſtately and magnificent Front. His Poſterity did enjoy it for ſome few Succeſſions; but his Grandſon Sir *Edward Phelips*, who died ſome few Years ſince, and leaving no Iſſue Male, it has now changed its Maſter.

From this Place the honourable Family of the *Montacutes* derived their Name, being deſcended from *Drogo*, or *Dru* the younger. Of this Family there were four Earls of *Salisbury*, of which the laſt left Iſſue only one Daughter, who by *Richard Nevil* had the famous *Richard* Earl of *Warwick* (that Whirlwind of *England*), and *John* Marqueſs of *Montacute*, both killed in the Battle of *Barnet*, in the Year 1472. But the Title of Baron *Montacute* was ſtill continued, being conferred upon *Henry Pool* (Son of *Margaret*, Daughter of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, by a Daughter of the ſaid *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*), in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. who preſently after beheaded him. Queen *Mary* afterwards beſtowed the Title of Viſcount *Montacute* upon Sir *Anthony Brown*, whoſe Grandmother was one of *John Nevil*, Marqueſs of *Montacute*'s Daughters, from whom the preſent Viſcount *Montacute Anthony Brown* is deſcended.

Sock, a ſmall Village in *Tintinhull* Hundred about three Miles from *Yevil*, or *Evell*, famous for a large Pool in certain Paſtures belonging to Mr. *Philips* of *Montacute*,

cacute, to which Pigeons frequently reſort to drink; but Cattle will not drink of it, no not in extream Want of Water: To the Taſte it is not only brackiſh, but is otherwiſe very loathſome. In a *Venice* Glaſs it looks greeniſh and clear, like ſome Cyder, when it is firſt clarified: Being boiled, it yielded a thick Froth of a vitriolick Taſte. *Phil. Tranſ.*

Stoke under Hamden, the Seat and Manor of the *Gournays*, who had their Caſtle, and built a College here. This Family, ſurnamed *de Gornaico*, and commonly called *Gournay*, was very antient and illuſtrious, being deſcended from the ſame Stock with the *Warrens*, Earls of *Surrey*, and the *Mortimers*, Earls of *March*; but about three Centuries ago it was extinct, and Part of their Eſtate paſſed by the *Hamptons*, to the Knightly Family of the *Newtons*, who value themſelves upon a *Welch* Extraction, aſſerting that not long ago they were called *Caradocks*. While the Family of the *Gournays* lived here, *Matthew Gourney*, a ſtout Soldier in the Time of King *Edward* III. who died in the 96th Year of Age, was buried here *Sept.* 26. 1406. as the Inſcription on his Tomb in the *French* Tongue witneſſeth; which alſo adds, That he had been at the Siege of *D'Algizar* againſt the *Saracens*; and at the Battles of *Benamazin* againſt the ſame; *Sluſe*, *Creſſy*, *Ingenos*, *Poictiers*, againſt the *French*; and *Nazara* in *Spain*: But this Manor was ſomeways alienated by the *Gournays*, or their Heirs and Succeſſors: For *John de Beauchampe* of *Hacche* died ſeized of this Manor 17 *Ed.* III. and Sir *John Tiptoſt*, the Father of *John Tiptoſt*, Earl of *Worceſter*, 21 *Hen.* VI.

XXV. The Hundred of Milverton.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Taunton*, on the South with the County of *Devon*, on the Weſt with the Hundred of *Williton*, and on the North with the Hundred of *North-Curry*. The Fee of this Hundred was 3 *Hen.* VI. the Eſtate of *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, who died poſſeſſed of it then, and left it to his Siſter *Anne*, and her Heirs by the Duke of *York*, Father of King *Edward* IV. with whom 'tis probable it came to the Crown; yet we find that *Thomas* Lord *Berkley* was in Poſſeſſion of a ſixth Part of this Hundred 5 *Hen.* V. The Chief Town of this Hundred is

Wellington, a Market-Town, whoſe Market is weekly on *Thurſday*, and Fairs yearly on St. *John Bapt.* Nativity, *June* 24, and *Nov.* 10. In the Reign of King *Edward* the Elder, this Place was the Ground of ſix Manſion-houſes; at which Time he gave it together with *Lediard*, which had twelve Manſion-houſes, to the Biſhop of *Shirbourn*. In the 12 *Edw.* I. *John* Lord *Beauchampe* of *Hacche* died poſſeſſed of it, and left it to his Poſterity, after *Cicely* his Lady had enjoy'd it for her Dowry, till 14 *Edw.* II. It hath in theſe later Ages received its greateſt Glory from an honourable Inhabitant (for Perſons eminent for Virtue and good Services to their Country ought never to be forgotten) Sir *John Popham*, who is not only memorable for the Antiquity of his Noble Deſcent, but for his ſtrict Juſtice and unwearied Diligence. This Perſon being Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench (*Dugdale* by Miſtake ſays, of the Common Pleas) adminiſtred Juſtice with ſo much Eveneſs, and yet with ſuch ſevere Impartiality, that *England*, all the Time he held that Office, was moſtly indebted to him for its domeſtick Safety and Security. One Example of his Love of the common Tranquillity muſt not be omitted here. The Land in his Days did ſwarm with Thieves and Robbers; ſome of whom when he had condemned them to die, gained their Pardon from King *James* I. (for Queen *Elizabeth* was much againſt it); which when this worthy Judge found to be very prejudicial to Juſtice itſelf, and the Miniſters of it, he complained of it to the King, and ſo ſtopped the Current of thoſe deſtructive Favours, inſomuch that the King very ſeldom granted any afterwards.

This

This Judge built in this Place a large, ſtrong, and beautiful Houſe, which in the Time of the late Rebellion was turned into a Garriſon, and was held out againſt the King; but not by any of the Judge's Name or Family (as hath been without any juſt Reaſon, and contrary to Fact, affirmed by ſome Hiſtorians) but by one *Bovet* of *Taunton*, who having got Poſſeſſion of the Houſe by a Stratagem, did (together with his Accomplices and Confederates) defend it for ſome Time againſt Sir *Richard Greenvill*, by which means it was turned into Ruins. This Judge hath ſome Reports, and adjudged Caſes of greateſt Note, and Uſe, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, extant. He died in the Year 1607. *æt.* 76. and was buried in the Church of this Town; which as he had graced it with his Reſidence for ſeveral Years before, ſo at his Death he proved a great Benefactor to it; for by his laſt Will and Teſtament, Dat. *Sept.* 21. 1604. he makes a Proviſion for an Hoſpital to be built in this Town for ſix poor Men, and as many Women; and for other Works of Charity. Over his Grave ſome Time after was erected a noble Monument, with a ſhort Inſcription, in which it is ſaid, That he had been Privy Counſellor to Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* I.

John Salkeld, Vicar of this Place is alſo very well worth our Remembrance here. He was not of either Univerſity of this Nation, but being ſent by his Father, when he was young, into *Spain*, was educated among the Jeſuits in the Univerſity of *Conimbria*; and continuing ſome Time at *Corduba*, and *Complutum* in the Condition of a Jeſuit, was Aſſiſtant in their Studies to the famous Jeſuits *Francis Suarius*, and *Michael Vaſquez*. Being at length ſent upon the *Engliſh* Miſſion, he was taken and carried before King *James* I. who had before ſeveral times heard of his great Learning. The King was pleaſed to enter into ſeveral Diſputes with him about his Popiſh Tenets, and was ſo ſucceſsful as to convince and convert him; which having done, he preſented him to this Vicarage in 1613. where he often was heard to call himſelf *The Royal Convert*: In 1635 he was made Miniſter of *Church-Taunton* in *Devonſhire* (one *Walter Travers* coming into his Place here), where he had not been long, when the Civil Wars broke out, when he was ſequeſtred from his Living worth about 200 *l. per Ann.* being eſteemed by the Presbyterians a Papiſt in Heart, or at leaſt Popiſhly affected. He was a Perſon profoundly learned in Divinity and human Authors. King *James* calls him *The learned Salkeld*. He hath ſome Books in Print, and died at *Uffculme* in *Devonſhire*, *Febr.* 1659. *Æt.* 84. or more, having then been ſequeſtred from his Living fourteen Years.

Milverton, of no Note but for the famous Man *John* of *Milverton*, who took his Name from it. He was a *Carmelite* Friar at *Briſtol*, from whence he went to *Oxford*, *Paris*, and at laſt ſettled himſelf in *London*. He was Provincial General of his Order throughout *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and ſo had a greater Juriſdiction than King *Edward* IV. in whoſe Time he flouriſhed. He was a great Opponent of *Wickliff*, and his Doctrine, and was ſuch a Champion for his own Order both by Preaching and Writing, that he endeavour'd to make all believe that Chriſt himſelf was a *Carmelite* (*i. e.* a Profeſſor of wilful Poverty) and by his high Commendations of the Poverty of Friars tacitly condemned the Pomp of Prelates. This his Dioceſan the Biſhop of *London*, *Thomas Kemp*, being offended at, caſt him into Goal: He appealed to the Pope *Paul* II. but only changed Priſons, being kept three Years with *Platina*, the Writer of the Popes Lives, who lay there for ſpeaking too much Truth, in the Priſon of St. *Angelo*. At length he obtained, that his Cauſe ſhould be heard by ſeven Cardinals, who ordered his Enlargement. Having his Liberty, he forthwith returned to *London*, and lived ſome Years there in great Repute. *Bale* and *Pits* tell us, that he was nominated Biſhop of St. *David*'s, but we don't find him inſtalled. He died in *London* 1480.

Samford,

Samford, a ſmall Village, hath the Honour to give the Name to two famous Men, whoſe Anceſtors lived here, *viz. Fulk de Samford*, who was firſt preferred Treaſurer of St. *Pauls* in *London*, and then by a Papal Bull declared Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, *Anno* 1256. He died at his Manor of *Finglas* in 1271. and was buried in St. *Mary's* Chapel (probably erected by him) in the Church of St. *Patrick*. 2. *John de Samford*, his Brother, who was Dean of St. *Patrick's* in *Dublin*, (probably made by his Brother) for a Time Eſcheator of all *Ireland* (a Place of great Truſt) and at length canonically choſen, and confirmed by King *Edward* I. Archbiſhop of *Dublin* (after *John de Derlington*, who ſucceeded his Brother) in 1284. While he was in the See of *Dublin*, he was made Chief Juſtice of *Ireland*, and was ſent from thence (with *Anthony* Biſhop of *Durham*) Embaſſador to the Emperor; from whom being returned to *London* to give an Account of his Embaſſy, he died there, and was carried into *Ireland*, to be buried with his Brother in the Church of St. *Patrick*.

XXVI. The Hundred of North-Curry.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt by the Hundreds of *Abdick* and *Somerton*; on the South and Weſt by the Hundred of *Taunton*; and on the North by the Hundred of *Andersfield*. Part of this Hundred, in which two of the moſt conſiderable Towns, *viz. Wivelſcomb* and *Biſhop's Lidiard* are, lies intermixed with the Hundreds of *Taunton*, *Milverton*, and *Williton*, being at a Diſtance from the Hundred itſelf the Breadth of the Hundred of *Taunton*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and under the Government of the High Sheriff. The chief Town is

Wivelſcomb, a Market-Town, whoſe Market is weekly on *Tueſday*, and Fairs yearly on . Here was found, not long ſince, an Urn full of *Roman* Coins. The Villages, which afford us any thing memorable in this Hundred, are

Biſhop's Lidiard, of which we find no more, than what is mentioned in *Wellington* above.

Curry, the Manor and Eſtate of *Walter d'Eſſelegh*, of *Eſſelegh* in the County of *Wilts*, who having no Heirs of his Body, it paſſed to his Siſter *Sabina*, who having married *Henry de Ortray*, *Orti*, or *Urtiao* 6 *Hen.* III. brought it into his Family. He in the ſame Reign, *Anno* 21. obtained a Licenſe to impark his Woods here, ſo that they might be free from any Regard of the King's Foreſts. *Sabina* outliving her Husband, left this Manor and her other Lands to *Henry* their Son, who obtained a Confirmation of this Manor, to hold by the Service of two Knights Fees. He departed this Life 15 *Edw.* II. and left it to his Son *John*, by whoſe Heirs General it paſſed into other Families.

Kelſton, the Manor and Eſtate of Sir *John Harrington*, Knt. who may be reputed eminent for his Extraction from ſuch Parents, as for Love to, and Sufferings for the Proteſtant Religion in dangerous Times, may deſerve the Title of Confeſſors. His Father, for carrying a Letter to the Lady (afterward Queen) *Elizabeth* was by Biſhop *Gardiner's* means ſent to, and kept a Priſoner twelve Months in the *Tower*, which coſt him a Thouſand Pounds before he could procure his Liberty, and free himſelf of that Trouble. His Mother, who was a Servant to the ſaid Lady *Elizabeth*, was by *Gardiner's* Command ſequeſtred from her, as an Heretick, and her Husband enjoined not to keep Company with her. Queen *Elizabeth* was Godmother to this Sir *John*, who being educated at *Cambridge* under the Tuition of Dr. *Still*, Fellow of *Chriſt's* College, he proved the moſt ingenious Poet of the *Engliſh* Nation, that had as yet appeared; as his Tranſlation of *Orlando Furioſo*, out of the *Italian*, &c. may ſufficiently prove. He wrote an Addition to Biſhop *Godwin's* Catalogue of the Biſhops; in which he hath many tart Reflections upon married Biſhops, which had been better

pared. He was a true Poet in all Things but Poverty; for he died wealthy in the Middle of King *James* I. Reign, and left a fair Eſtate to his Son.

Trull, a Village of no Note, but for the Birth of Sir *George Bond*, the Son of *Robert Bond* of this Place; who being an Haberdaſher in *London*, traded ſo proſperouſly, that he was choſen, and was Lord Mayor of that City in the Year 1588. From his Daughter is deſcended the Great General of this Age, *John* Duke of *Marlborough*.

XXVII. The Hundred of North-Petherton.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Whitleigh* and *Somerton*; on the South with the Hundred of *North-Curry*; on the Weſt with the Hundreds of *Cauington* and *Andersfield*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Bempſtone*, and the *Briſtol* Channel. This Hundred is the King's Fee, govern'd by the Sheriff. The chief Towns are

Bridgwater, a large, and populous Town, commonly thought to take its Name from the Bridge and Water, becauſe it ſtands upon the River *Parret*, which thereabouts is pretty wide, and hath a good Bridge over it; but the antient Charters, as well as Hiſtories and Records render that Opinion falſe: For the Charters always call it expreſly *Burgh-Walters*; and our *Engliſh* Records, as high as King *Edward* I. conſtantly name it *Brugg-Walter*, taking the Name, as it is highly probable, from *Walter de Dowey*, who was a Soldier under *William* the Conqueror, and had many Lands beſtowed on him in this County. Nor is it otherwiſe called in that Charter, by which *Fulk Paganel*, or *Paynel* gave Poſſeſſion of this Town to *William Brewiere*, 26 *Hen.* II. to ingratiate himſelf with that Gentleman, who was a particular Favourite with King *Richard* I. *Fulk* for ſome Crime was forced to fly, and King *Richard* dying, his Brother *John* came to the Crown, with whom *William* had the ſame, if not greater Intereſt; for he confirmed to him the Inheritance of this Manor of *Brugg-Walter* (with ſeveral others) which he had obtained from *Fulke de Painell*, with the Advowſon of the Church and Knights Fees; and gave him a Licenſe alſo to incloſe his Woods at *Burgh-Walter*, with a free Liberty to hunt the Hare, Fox, Cat, Wolf, *&c. Reg.* 1. He alſo granted him an ample Charter for his Lordſhip of *Bridgwater*, *viz.* That it ſhould be from thenceforth a Free Borough, and have a free Market therein every Week, with a Fair once a Year, with the Benefit of Toll and Paſſage; giving him a Licence alſo for building here upon any of his own Lands, whereſoever he ſhall think fit. He alſo built an Hoſpital, dedicated to St. *John* in this Town, for the Health of the Souls of King *Henry* II. King *Richard* I and King *John*, for 13 poor People, beſides Religious and Strangers. He alſo made the Haven here, and began the Structure of the fair Stone Bridge, conſiſting of three great Arches; but not living to finiſh it, one *Triveth*, a Gentleman of *Devonſhire*, compleated it at a great Charge.

William, his Son, called *William de Brewiere* Junior in his Father's Life-time, ſucceeded to his Eſtate; but having no Iſſue, it was divided among his four Siſters, *Gracia*, *Margaret*, *Iſabel*, and *Alice*; and this Manor upon the Partition fell to *Margaret*, who was then married to *William de la Ferte*, by whoſe Daughter *Gundred* it paſſed in Marriage to *Pain de Cadurcis*, or *Chaworth*, and his Family; and from them it paſſed by Inheritance to *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, who married *Mary*, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Patrick Chaworth*. But this Manor was ſoon alienated; for it appears that *William de Cantelupe* dying without Iſſue Male, this Manor, of which he was then ſeized, deſcended to his Daughter and Coheir *Melicent*, married to *Ivo la Zouche*, in whoſe Family it continued divers Succeſſions, till 8 *Ed.* IV. when *William* Lord *Zouche*, and *S. Mauv* died poſſeſſed of it.

This

This Borough at preſent is a well-frequented Town for Merchants and Traders. The River *Parret* is ſo large and deep about the Bridge, that Ships of an Hundred Tun may, and often do ride there; there being Forty Sail belonging to the Town, beſides Foreigners. 'Tis governed by a Mayor, Recorder, two Aldermen, two Bailiffs, Twenty-four Common Council-Men, and other inferior Officers. It ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament. It hath two Markets every Week, the one on *Thurſday*, and the other on *Saturday*; and three Fairs yearly, *viz.* On the *Thurſday* Seven-night in *Lent*, on *Midſummer-day*, and St. *Matthew*'s Day, *Sept.* 21. The Church which is dedicated to St. *Mary*, is a very fair one, and the Town hath ſeveral great Inns.

But the greateſt Honour that this Town can boaſt of, is, that it gives the Title of Earl to the Family of *Egerton*, *John Egerton*, Lord *Brackley*, being created Earl of *Bridgwater* by King *James* I. *Reg.* 15. 1617. He was the Son of that Great and Eminent Statesman in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Thomas Egerton*, whom from her Solicitor General ſhe raiſed to be Keeper of the Great Seal; in which Place he continued to her Death. King *James* I. created him a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Elleſmere*, *Reg.* 1. and having ſoon after advanced him to be Lord High Chancellor of *England*, at length conferred on him the Dignity of Viſcount *Brackley*; which Title deſcending by Inheritance to his Son *John*, was augmented with the Title of Earl, as above. His Son *John* ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate, which he left to his Son *John*, who was a Knight of the *Bath*, and firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, and twice one of the Lords Juſtices in King *William* IIId's Reign. He had three Sons, *viz. Charles*, Viſcount *Brackley*, *Thomas*, and *Scroop*. The two eldeſt were unluckely burnt in their Beds at *Bridgwater-Houſe* in the *Barbican*; ſo that

Scroop Egerton is now Earl of *Bridgwater*, who hath married *Elizabeth*, the third Daughter, and one of the Coheirs of *John* late Duke of *Marlborough*, by whom he hath Iſſue one Son *John* Lord Viſcount *Brackley*, and Lady *Anne*.

This Town may aſſume ſome Credit to itſelf alſo from theſe Natives.

1. *Robert Blake*, the moſt valiant and fortunate Commander of the rebellious Times; for being made Governor of *Taunton*, and afterwards of *Lyme*, he defended them with great Valour (for he made a Conſcience of ſerving them faithfully, who entruſted him) againſt ſeveral famous and forcible Sieges of the King's Army, under the Command of Prince *Maurice*, and *George* Lord *Goring*. When the War was at an End at Land, he was made one of the Commiſſioners of the Navy, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and in 1649 ſent to Sea in Quality of an Admiral, where he performed almoſt incredible Exploits; for (1.) He hunted Prince *Rupert* from Sea to Sea, ſo that the Prince was forc'd to yield up to him all the Ships that had revolted from the Parliament. (2.) He reduced *Scilly* to the Parliament's Service; whereupon he was choſen one of the Council of State, being much in *Oliver*'s Favour. (3.) He ſorely beat the *French* Fleet; and there happening a Quarrel between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Republicks, *Van Trumpe* was too hard for him in *the Downs*; but ſoon after he found him about the *Iſle of Wight*, and beat the *Dutch* Fleet in a woful manner. (4.) Laſtly, he was victorious over the *Spaniards* in ſeveral Rencounters, and particularly at *Santta Cruz* gave them ſuch an Overthrow, that his Name became as terrible to them as *Drake*'s had been. He was in many other brave and daring Actions, as at *Tunis*, and elſewhere; and dying at *Plimouth* in 1657. was buried in great State in King *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel; but in 1661. his Body was removed from thence by King *Charles* IId's Order, and buried with divers others in one Pit in St. *Margaret*'s Church *Weſtminſter*, near the Back-door of one of the Prebendaries.

Buckland, called *Buckland Sororum*, for Diſtinction from other Villages of the ſame Name, becauſe here was antiently a Nunnery, which is long ſince demoliſh'd. It hath of late Years been the Seat of the Lords *Hawley* of *Dunmore* in *Ireland*.

Chedſey, the Manor of *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who died poſſeſſed of it 20 *Richard* II. leaving it to his Poſterity, from whom it paſſed to *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, whoſe Heir *Margaret* married to *Richard Pole* Lord *Montague*, who obtained it of King *Henry* VII. after her Brother *Edward*, Earl of *Warwick*'s Death, with the Stile and Title of Counteſs of *Salisbury*. She marrying her Daughter *Urſula Pool* to *Henry* Lord *Staffford* 10 *Hen.* VIII. ſettled this and divers other Manors upon the ſaid *Henry* and *Urſula*, and their Heirs after her Deceaſe. *Reginald Pool*, commonly called *Cardinal Pool* was her youngeſt Son. She was executed for Treaſon; but her Eſtate went according to her Settlements.

Chidley-Mount, the Lordſhip antiently of *William de Brewiere*, given him by King *John*, but afterwards of *William Montacute*, the Son of *Dru de Montacute*. Some *Roman* Coins have been found in this Town; which is an Argument not only of its Antiquity, but of the Truth of the common Opinion, that it was once a large Town, and that out of the Ruins of it ſprang the Town of *Bridgwater*, which ſtands oppoſite to it on the other Side of the *Parret*.

Heygrave, or *Haygrove*, one of the Manors which *George de Cantilupe* died poſſeſſed of; and having no Iſſue, left it to his Siſter *Melicent*, who was firſt married to *John de Montalt*, and then to *Eudo*, or *Ivo la Zouche*, to whom it came by her Marriage, and deſcended to his Poſterity; for *William la Zouch* died poſſeſſed of it 8 *Ed.* IV. But it paſſed with their other Eſtate to Female Heirs, who carried it into other Families 13 *Jac.* I.

Hunſpill, or *Hinſpill*, ſituate upon the *Parret*, near its Influx into the *Severn*; a good Country Town, tho' not dignified with any conſiderable Character.

Pawlet, a Village, from whence the antient and noble Family of *Pawlets* took their Name, being then Lords of it. *Hinton S. George* above-mentioned carried away the Dignity, by giving them their noble Title, being in their Patent called *Barons Pawlet of Hinton St. George*

Periton, or *Puriton*, the Manor and Eſtate of *James* Lord *Audithly*, or *Audley*, who died poſſeſſed of it 9 *Rich.* II. leaving it to his Son *Nicholas*; but he dying without Iſſue, his Eſtate deſcended to *John Tuchet*, the Son of *Joan* his eldeſt Siſter, and *Margaret* the Wife of Sir *Roger Hillary*, Knt. his next Heirs. This Manor upon the Diviſion became the Eſtate of *John Tuchet*, who was thereupon ſummoned to Parliament under the Title of Lord *Audley*, 5 *Hen.* IV. in which Family we ſuppoſe it ſtill continues.

Thurlbury, the Demeſne of *Simon Montacute*, which he obtained by Grant with divers other Lands, Woods and Manors of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 10. *William* his Son inherited this Manor with his other Eſtates, and dying poſſeſſed of it 13 *Ed.* II. *Elizabeth* his Widow obtained it for Part of her Dowry, after whom it paſſed to *William* her Son. This Family were afterwards Earls of *Salisbury*.

XXVIII. The Hundred of Norton-Ferris, or Ferrers.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with *Wiltſhire*, on the South with the Hundred of *Horeborn*, on the Weſt with the Hundreds of *Catteſaſh*, and *Bruton*; which laſt encompaſſeth the Northern Part. The Fee of this Hundred was 28 *Hen.* VI. in *William* Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, who leaving only one Daughter and Heir, *Anne*, who was married to *Walter Devereux*, Eſq; this Hundred paſſed into his Family, and he was ſummoned to Parliament 2 *Edw.* IV. under the Title of Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*. His Family became afterwards Earls of *Eſſex*. The principal Town in this Hundred is

Wincaunton, or *Wincanton*, a Market-Town, whoſe Market is on *Wedneſday* week-

weekly, and Fair on yearly. This Town is one of those Places, on which some Antiquaries build their Conjecture, that in this Part of this County the *Cangi* inhabited, because it hath a Part of their Name included in it. The Manor was 7 *Edw.* IV. the Demesne of *William* Lord *Zouche*, and *S. Maur*, when he died possessed of it, and left it to his Son *John* and his Heirs. It came to this Family by the Marriage of *Alice S. Maur*, Daughter and Heir of *Nicholas* Lord *S. Maur*, to Sir *William la Zouche*, Knt. in the Reign of King *Henry* V. In all these antient Records it is written *Wine Caulton*, or *Wincaulton*. The Villages are

Charlton-Musgrave, so called (to distinguish it from several other *Charltons* in this County) from a Family of the *Musgraves*, in whose Possession it was for many Years, as their Inheritance; for *John de Musgrave* of this Place was upon the Account of the Estate he had in *Wiltshire* (upon the Borders of which County he then lived) High Sheriff of that County, in the second Year of King *Richard* III. From whose second Son *John* (his eldest Son dying without Issue Male, and so the Estate going by Daughters into other Families) are all descended of this Surname of *Musgrave* in this *County* and *Devonshire*; the Chief of whom at present is *Musgrave* of *Nettlecomb* in this County.

Cokelington, or *Cocklington*, the Estate of *John* Lord *Molins* in King *Edward* IIId's Reign, in whose Favour he was so much, that he was made Treasurer *of the Chamber* to that King, and obtained many Grants of Lands and Privileges; but King *Edward* being at the Siege of *Tournay* in *France*, and being disappointed of such Money as he expected from his Treasurer, to carry on the Siege, came back so enraged that he imprison'd this *John* with several of the Judges, and others, and made Seizure of their Lands, as guilty of Rebellion, *Reg.* 14. Some Years this Manor therefore remained in the King's Hands; but at length this *John* being reconciled to the King, obtained the Restitution of his Lands, among which was this Manor of *Cocklington*, which he soon after got a Confirmation of, with the Advowson of the Church to himself, with Remainder to his Son *William* in general Entail, and then to his Son *John* in special Entail, and to his Heirs for ever; but it did not continue long in his Family, for 3 *Rich.* II. *John Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, who being sent with certain Forces to the Aid of the Duke of *Britanny*, perish'd by Shipwrack in his Return home, with many of his Attendants, died possessed of it, and 4 *Hen.* IV. *Reginald* Lord *Cobham* of *Stereborough* died possessed of it with other Manors in this County, and left them to *Reginald* his Son and Heir, who 6 *Hen.* IV. had Livery of it with other Parts of his Inheritance.

But before this Manor came into the Possession of the Lord *Molins* abovementioned, we upon further Search find, that it was the Estate of *Henry d'Orti*, or *Ortray*, who 25 *Ed.* I. was summoned to Parliament among the Barons of this Realm, and obtained in the 31st Year of the same King a Licence for a Market every Week upon *Tuesday* at this his Manor of *Cokelington*, with a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day and Morrow after the Feast of *All Saints*, and seven Days ensuing.

Kilmington, or *Kilmeton*, the Manor of *John* Lord *Mohun*, who died possessed of it 4 *Ed.* III. leaving it to *John* his Grandson (the Son of *John* his eldest Son, who died in his Life-time) his next Heir: This Manor was divers Successions in this Family of the *Mohuns*; but in the Records it is written sometimes *Culneton*, in Domesday-Book, *Kilneton*. 7 *Edw.* I.

Mere, a small Village, adjoining to *Pen* (of which we shall speak presently) where are some signal Remains of the Engagements between the *Britains* and *Saxons*, and afterwards of the *Saxons* and *Danes* hereabouts, *viz.* Four Camps; one of which particularly having a double Ditch, appears to have been a *Danish* Work by the Figure of it.

Norton,

Norton, once the chief Village of this Hundred, tho' now inconsiderable, as we suppose. The Hundred took its Name from it: It was 19 *Edw.* IV. the Lordship of *Fulke Bourchier* Lord *Fitz-Warine*, who then died seized of, leaving it to *John*, his Son and Heir, and his Successors.

Norton-Beauwood, the Lordship of *Edmund* Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, who died possessed of it 14 *Hen.* VI. and left it to his Son and Heir *William*, who likewise died seized of it 28 *Hen.* VI. leaving it with his other Estates to his only Daughter and Heir *Anne*, at that Time married to *Walter Devereux*, Esq; who thereupon became Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*. From him the *Devereux's* Viscounts *Hereford*, and Earls of *Essex*, which are now extinct, were descended.

Norton-Mifforners, the Demesne of *Thomas West* Lord *de la Ware*, who died possessed of it 3 *Hen.* V. leaving it to *Reginald* his Son and Heir, whose Posterity inherited it.

Pen, an inconsiderable Village, where the God of War (as our Author expresseth himself) seems to have conspired the Extirpation of the *British* Name, and the utter Ruin of the *Danes*; for here it was that *Kenwalch*, the *West-Saxon* King (whom *Bede* calls *Sexwalch*) gave the *Britains* such an entire Defeat, (*Matth. Westminster* calls it *Penum*) that they were never able afterwards to make Head against the *Saxons*. Many Ages after this, *Edmund Ironside* encountred the *Danes* in the same Place, and gained a memorable Victory over them, while he was in the Pursuit of *Canute* the *Dane*, who had possessed himself of the Kingdom, which he had almost effected by an Encounter, which they had with King *Ethelred* in this Place, in which they were too hard for the *Saxons*. This Victory was obtained by the *Danes* in 1001.

Stoke-Trister, the Manor and Estate of *John* Lord *Mollins* in the Reign of King *Edward* III. which passing all along with *Cocklington* above-mentioned, we need say no more of it.

Shipton-Montacute, the Lordship of *Simon de Montacute*, granted unto him by King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 18. with the Woods thereunto belonging, in the Forest of *Selwood*, with the Remainder to *William* and *Simon* his Sons, and the Heirs of their Bodies. *William* his eldest Son inherited this Manor with other his Father's Estates. His Posterity enjoyed this Manor several Successions; and *William*, Earl of *Salisbury*, his Descendant dying possessed of it 20 *Rich.* II. *Elizabeth* his Widow surviving had for her Dowry this Manor, and some others in this County, which upon her Death descended to Sir *John de Montacute*, his Nephew and next Heir; but how much longer it continued in this Family, it doth not appear.

XXIX. The Hundred of Pitney.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Hundreds of *Somerton* and *Martock*, on the South by *South-Petherton*, on the West by the Hundred of *Bulstone*, and on the North by the Hundred of *Somerton*. The Fee is in the Crown, and the Government under the High Sheriff. The chief Town is

Langport, a Market-Town pretty well frequented. The Market is on *Saturday* every Week, and Fair yearly on

The Lordship of this Borough was the Estate of *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury* 20 *Rich.* 2. and after of *Henry Beaufort*, Marquess of *Dorset* 6 *Hen.* V. when he died possessed of it, and left it with his Honour and Estates to *John* his Brother and Heir, who was then a Prisoner in *France*, being taken in passing a Marsh near the Castle of *Beaufort* there, 9 *Hen.* V. In which Adventure *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence* lost his Life.

The greatest Honour of this Town is that it gave the Title of a Baron to *Charles* Lord *Berkley* of *Rathdown*, and Viscount *Fitz-Harding* in *Ireland*. This Lord having faithfully served King *Charles* II. in his greatest Distress in foreign

reign Parts both by his personal Attendance and several other Ways, as also the Duke of *York*, in the Wars both in *France* and the *Netherlands*, was, by reason of his Descent from the antient Lords *Botetort* (*Maurice Berkeley* having married *Katharine*, one of the Coheirs of *John* the last Lord *Botetort*) by Letters Patent advanced to the Dignity and Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Botetort* of *Langport*; and also to the Honour of an Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Falmouth*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body. He was slain in the bloody Sea-fight with the *Dutch* in 1665, and leaving one only Daughter, *Mary* for his Heir, his Honour became extinct. He was buried in *Westminster* Abbey.

In the late Civil Wars General *Goring* lay in this County about this Town, to support and encourage the King's Friends: Gen. *Fairfax* in *July* 1645 entred this County, and two Days together fell into *Goring*'s Quarters, killing many, and at length routing his whole Army, but did not pursue them, because he was intent upon getting *Bridgwater*. *Langport* might have saved the King's Party from this Destruction; but *Goring* being discontented, did not care it should. Sir *John Digby*, a worthy Gentleman of this Shire, who having been long bred a Soldier in the *Spanish* Netherlands, was entrusted with a third Part of the King's Army, and had put the Commission of Array in Execution in this County for his Majesty's Service, received his Death's Wound in the Skirmishes here, of which he died.

In this Town, and other Villages upon the *Parret* towards *Bridgwater*, Eels are so cheap in the frosty Time of Winter, that they are sold for little or nothing. Their Abundance proceeds from hence, That as the People walk in the frosty Morning, on the Side of the River they discern towards the Edges of the Banks some Parts not hoary as the rest are, but of a green Colour, where upon searching the Holes in the Banks, they find Heaps of Eels. *Lowth. Phil. Trans. v.* 2. 837.

Knolle, the Lordship and Estate of *Simon* Lord *Montacute*, granted to him by King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 18. with the Remainder to his Sons *William* and *Simon*, and the Heirs of their Bodies. His Son *William* inherited it, and 11 *Edw.* II. procured a Charter for Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands throughout this his Lordship. He died seized of it 13 *Ed.* II. and left it to his Son and Heir *William*, who was created Earl of *Salisbury* 10 *Ed.* III. He died 17 *Edw.* III. and *Katharine* his Wife surviving him, had for her Dowry an Assignation of this Manor, which after her Death returned to her Son and Heir *William* Earl of *Salisbury*, 20 *Edw.* III.

Knoll-Hill, near which a chequer'd Pavement of white, blew, and red was found about 40 Years ago, is near this Village.

Muchelney-Isle, a River-Island, formed by the Confluence of the Rivers *Eve* and *Pedred*, or *Parret*. The Name *Muchelney* signifies a large Island. In it are seen the Remains of an old Monastery's Walls, which Historians tell us was built by King *Athelstan*.

Pitney, a Village of no Note, save that it gave Name to the Hundred. It was the Demesne of *Alan Plugenet* 27 *Edw.* I. who then died possessed of it, and gave it to *Alan* his Son.

XXX. The Hundred of PORTBURY.

This Hundred hath some Resemblance of a Triangle almost equilateral, the Eastern Side being inclosed with the River *Avon*, which divides it from *Glocestershire*, the Basis being bounded with the Hundred of *Bedminster* and *Harcliffe*; and the Western Side lying upon the *Bristol* Channel, and both Sides meet in the Angle on the North. The Fee of this Hundred was the Estate of *Thomas* Lord *Berkley* 5 *Hen.* V. who then died possessed of it. After his Death the Great Earl of *Warwick* got Possession of it and other Parts.

Parts of the Lord *Berkley*'s Eſtate, and kept *James* Lord *Berkley* the right Heir ſome Years out of it. King *Henry* upon the Remonſtrance of the Lord had a little before his Death commanded the Earl to give him Poſſeſſion of them; but upon the King's Death, the Earl repoſſeſſed himſelf of them, till the Lord *Berkley* applying himſelf to *Humphrey* Duke of *York*, the King's Brother; and promiſing him a Thouſand Marks to be paid within one Year and an half after he had obtained the Livery of them, obtained them; and having paid his Relief, had Summons to Parliament, as a Baron. This Hundred hath no Market-Town in it: The chief Village is

Portbury, which gave Name to the Hundred, and went along with the Hundred in the Family of the Lords *Berkley*, as well before as after the Conteſt with the Earl of *Warwick*.

Clopton, the Lordſhip of *Robert* Lord *Hungerford*, who died poſſeſſed of it 3 *Edw.* IV. being beheaded at *Newcaſtle* for his ſtrict Adherence to the *Lancaſtrians*. His Son and Heir *Thomas* ſuffered the like Fate, and their great Eſtate was ſeized on, and given by King *Edward* to his Brother *Richard*, Duke of *Gloceſter* (afterwards King *Richard* III.). But the *Lancaſtrians* after ſome Years getting the Crown in King *Henry* VII. who ſlew King *Richard* III. in *Boſworth Field*, the Attainders of theſe Lords were reverſed by Parliament, and their Lands and Inheritance reſtored to their right Heir *Mary*, the ſole Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Hungerford*; ſhe being then a Minor, her Wardſhip was granted to *William* Lord *Haſtings*, Lord Chamberlain, who married her to his Son *Edward*, and ſo brought her vaſt Eſtate into his Family. From her the preſent Earl of *Huntington* is deſcended. This Manor with *Mapton* and *Hatherley* is valued in the Schedule of her Eſtate at 29*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* a Year.

Eſton in Gardon, one of thoſe many Lordſhips, which *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March* died poſſeſſed of 3 *Hen.* VI. without Iſſue; whereupon *Richard Plantagenet*, Duke of *York*, Son of *Anne* his Siſter, was found his Couſin and next Heir; and by him they came to the Crown, *Edward* his Son, Duke of *York*, obtaining that which he loſt his Life in ſeeking, by the Name of K. *Edward* IV.

Fyland, an Hamlet in the Pariſh of *Wroxall*, where the antient Family of the *Meads* have a Seat, called *Mead's Place*. *Maurice*, Lord *Berkley*, married *Iſabel* the Daughter of *Philip Mead*, Eſq; of this Family, who had for her Portion beſides other Eſtates a Leaſe of *Mead's Place* aforeſaid for One and twenty Years. She was a Benefactor to the Friars *Auguſtines* in *London*, who obliged themſelves for it to pray for the Soul of this Lord *Maurice*, and his Lady *Iſabel* for ever.

Portſhead, or *Porſhut*, the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Maurice* Lord *Berkley*, who died poſſeſſed of it, and left it to his Son and Heir *Thomas*, then Lord *Berkley*. He obtained 2 *Hen.* IV. a Charter for Free Warren in this and ſome other of his Lordſhips in this County. He died poſſeſſed only of the third Part of the Manor of *Portſhead*, and in the Conteſt between *James* Lord *Berkley* and the Earl of *Warwick* no more is mentioned, as of his Inheritance, but a third Part of the Manor of *Portſheved* (as it is there written). How the other two Parts were alienated, we cannot diſcover.

Ticknam, or *Tichebam*, a Part of the large Poſſeſſions of *William de Auco*, or *Ewe* the Second, the Son of *William*, Earl of *Ewe* in *Normandy*, who was one of the Chief Counſellors of *William*, Duke of *Normandy*, in attempting the Conqueſt of *England*, as we find it in Domeſday-Book. But this Earl, and his Poſterity down, as far as the Reign of King *Henry* III. being often rebellious againſt the reigning King, *viz.* this *William*, and his Son *Henry*, againſt *William Rufus*, and King *Henry* I. and another *William* adhering to the King of *France* againſt King *Henry* III. that King ſeized upon their Eſtate, and gave it, or the greateſt

greateſt Part of it to his Son Prince *Edward* (afterwards King *Edw.* I.) whereby this Manor became inveſted in the Crown.

Walton, the Manor and Eſtate alſo of *Thomas* Lord *Berkley*, for which he obtained a Charter for Free Warren, with the Lordſhip of *Portſhead* above mentioned. It afterwards became the Eſtate of the Lords *Hungerford*, and was inherited by their ſole Daughter and Heir *Mary*, who married to *Edward* Lord *Haſtings*, and was then valued with *Kilmerſdon* at 41 *l.* 12 *s.* 1 *d. Ob.* Earl *Pawlet* hath a Seat here.

Weſton, another of thoſe Manors in this County, for which *Thomas* Lord *Berkley* procured a Charter of Free Warren 2 *Hen.* IV. and which he left at his Death to his Couſin and next Heir *James de Berkley*, who having obtained it, by means of the Duke of *Gloceſter*, out of the Earl of *Warwick*'s Hands, ſettled them upon the Heirs Male of his Body, 4 *Hen.* VI. But leaving none, his Eſtates were divided among his three Daughters, *Margaret*, *Eleanor*, and *Elizabeth*, who all married to powerful Men; but who had this Manor, we know not.

Wroxall, or *Wraxall*, but in ſome antient Writings *Wrokeſhale*, the Manor and Eſtate, for a long Time, of the Family of *Gorges*, who had their Seat here. *Ralph de Gorges* had Summons to Parliament among the Barons of this Realm from 2 *Edw.* II. to the 16th of the ſame King; and his Father *Ralph*. 4 *Hen.* III. was made Governour of *Shirburn* Caſtle, and a little after, of the Caſtle of *Exeter*. *Theobald de Gorges*, the Son of the former *Ralph* was High Sheriff of the County of *Dorſet* and this Shire, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. He alſo obtained of the ſame King *Reg.* 36. a Licence for a Market every Week upon *Thurſday* at this his Manor of *Wrokeſhale*; and for a Fair yearly upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of the Feaſt of *All Saints*, and five Days next following. None of the Deſcendants of this Family were ſummoned to Parliament after *Ralph* Lord *Gorges*; but they have lived in this Place for many Succeſſions, and but of late are reduced to a female Heir, which will bring this Seat into another Family, or be extinct.

St. *Vincent*'s *Rock*, though it may be thought more properly to belong to our Natural Hiſtory, yet ought to be mentioned here, becauſe it is ſituate in this Hundred by the River *Avon*, which ſeems to divide it into two Parts, both of them producing Plenty of tranſparent Stones like Diamonds in Pellucidneſs, but differing in Hardneſs; of which more in the Natural Hiſtory.

XXXI. The Hundred of SOMERTON.

This Hundred being much longer than broad, is incloſed with more Hundreds than any other, by reaſon of its Bigneſs. On the Eaſt it is bounded with the Hundred of *Catteſaſh*; on the South with the Hundreds of *Barwick*, *Martock*, *Pitney*, *Bulſtone*, and *Abdick*; on the Weſt with the Hundred of *Anderfield*, and on the North with the Hundreds of *Whitleigh*, *Glaſton*, and *Catteſaſh* aforeſaid. The Fee of this Hundred was 13 *Edw.* in *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*, that King's Uncle, and ſo continued in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Edward* III. when being guilty of a Conſpiracy of reſtoring his Brother King *Edward* II. to his Throne, being by ſome Perſons perſuaded that he was then alive, he was beheaded. He was a Perſon ſo well beloved, that tho' Queen *Iſabel*, and the Lord *Mortimer* were eager to have him executed, they could not for a good While find an Executioner, till upon Promiſe of Pardon, a Rogue condemned to die, came out of the *Marſhalſea*, and did it. By his Treaſon (as it was called) all his Eſtate was forfeited, and this Hundred with ſome other of his Eſtates given to *William de Montacute*, afterwards created Earl of *Saliſbury* for Life. *Edmund* left two Sons, *Edmund*, who died the ſame Year with his Father in his Minority, and *John*, who being reſtored in Blood by the Parliament, obtained his Father's Eſtate, and died poſſeſſed of this Hundred, and left it with his other Eſtates, for Want of Iſſue, to *Joan* his Siſter, then the Wife of Sir *Thomas Holland*,

land, Knt. But his Wife *Elizabeth* ſurvived him, and had this Hundred, and divers others of his Lordſhips and Eſtates, for her Dowry. She ſoon after her Huſband's Death vowed Chaſtity, and was ſolemnly veiled a Nun; but afterwards marrying clandeſtinely without the Archbiſhop's Licenſe, was put to a ſevere Penance, *viz.* not only to ſay the Penitential Pſalms, many Pater-Noſters and Ave's; but once a Year to go on foot to *Thomas Becket*'s Shrine at *Canterbury*; and once a Week take nothing but Bread, and drink a Meſs of Pottage, wearing no Smock. The Chief Town of this County is

Somerton, in *Saxon* Sumapton, from whence the County takes its Name, as we have above ſhewed in the Beginning of this County. It is ſituate upon a Branch of the River *Parret*, and was antiently a Town of good Note. 'Tis now large, but poor, yet hath a well-ſtored Market on *Mondays* once a Fortnight, eſpecially for lean Cattle: But that which is a much greater Support to this Town, is a great Beaſts Fair, kept here from *Palm-Sunday* to the Middle of *June*, to which all ſuch as make Grazing their Employment (as moſt of the Land-holders in theſe Parts do) reſort for Cattle. We alſo find that *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*, Earl of *Kent*, and ſecond Son of King *Edward* I. obtained a Licenſe 14 *Edw.* II. for a Fair at this Town, upon the Eve and Day of St. *Andrew* the Apoſtle, and ſeven Days after. The Manor and Town were ſo cloſely annexed to the Hundred, under its ſeveral Lords, that we have nothing to add, but who were the Proprietors after *Edward* III's Reign; *viz.* That in the 13 *Hen.* VII. it was the Eſtate of *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, who being beheaded for Treaſon, his Eſtate became forfeited to the Crown, and was probably given to *Richard Pole*, Knt. a valiant Man, who had ſerved King *Henry* VII. in his Wars with *Scotland*; for we find his Wife *Margaret*, as Heir to *Edward*, Earl of *Warwick*, her Brother, and Daughter of *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, in Poſſeſſion of this Manor of *Somerton*, then valued at 72 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d. Ob. per Ann.* and other great Eſtates, and ſtiled the Counteſs of *Salisbury*.

This Town had antiently a Caſtle belonging to the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings, which *Ethelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, poſſeſſed himſelf of by Storm. The Keeping of this Caſtle in antient Times was a Place of great Truſt, and Priſoners of the greateſt Quality were under the Cuſtody of the Conſtables of it: For *John*, King of *France*, who had been a Priſoner for a Time in *Hertford* Caſtle, was removed to this Caſtle for greater Security. But Time hath now demoliſh'd it, ſo that now nothing of it appears.

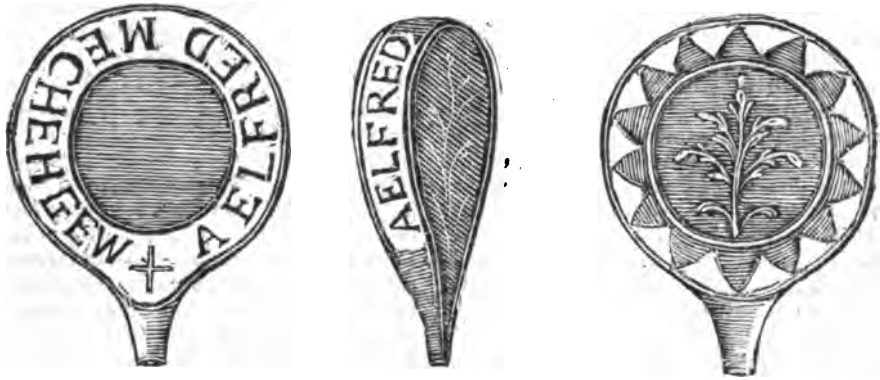
This Town hath the Honour of giving the Title of a Baron to the Family of *Stawell*; *Ralph Stawell* being created Lord *Stawell* of *Somerton* by K. *Charles* II. in 1682. The eldeſt Branch of this Family have flouriſh'd in this County, dwelling at *Stawell*, *Cotholſton* and *Ham* above 600 Years, and divers of them have ſerved in Parliament for their Country. Two *John Stawells* were created Knights of the *Bath*, at the Coronations of King *Charles* I. and *Charles* II. One of whom was High Sheriff of this County 4 *Car.* I. as was another Sir *John Stawell*, Knt. 38 *Eliz.* The laſt of the Knights of the *Bath* was very ſtedfaſt and loyal to King *Charles* I. in his Troubles. He died ſoon after the Reſtoration, without any Reward of his Loyalty; whereupon *Ralph*, his Son and Heir, who ſucceeded him, became Heir of the Kings Favour, being created by him Lord *Stawell* of *Somerton*. His Son and Succeſſor *John* died without Iſſue Male, and was ſucceeded by his Half-brother, the preſent Lord *Stawell*. This Lord married the only Daughter and Heir of *William Pert* of *Mountneſſing* in *Eſſex*, Eſq. by whom he hath one Son and one Daughter, named *William*, and *Charlotte*.

Auler, or *Aulre*, a little Village, conſiſting of a few ſmall Cottages, which yet ſeems to have been a Town of better Note of old; for when King *Alfred* had ſhatter'd the *Danes*, and ſtraitning them by a Siege, had forced them to ſurrender, and to take an Oath to depart out of his Dominions with all Expedition;

pedition; and *Godrun*, their King (as *Aſſur* tells us) had promis'd to embrace Chriſtianity; he was baptized in this Place; and *Alfred* having been his Godfather, lifted him out of the Sacred Font of Regeneration with great Solemnity.

Walter Forſter, B. D. was Vicar of this Place, when the late Civil Wars began, and was not only ſequeſtred from this Vicarage, but impriſon'd. He could never recover any Fifths from his Succeſſor; but when he once demanded, was in Deriſion offer'd a Groat. He had been Fellow of *Immanuel* College, *Cambridge*. He lived to be reſtored.

Athelney, called by the Saxons *Æthelingy*, *i. e. An Iſland of Nobles*, is made, by the Mixing of the *Thone* with the *Parret*, a River-Iſland. It is made remarkable by King *Alfred*'s Abſconding in it, when the *Danes* over-ran all, notwithſtanding all the Reſiſtance he could make. And truly this Iſland is moſt excellently well contrived for a Place of Refuge; for the ſtanding Pool, and Floodings of the Rivers (which *Aſſer* calls by a *Latin-Saxon* Word, *Gronnas*) make it inacceſſible. It had formerly a Bridge built between two Towers, erected by King *Alfred:* Alſo a very large Set of Alders, full of Goats and Deer; but the firm Ground is not above two Acres broad. Upon this he built a Monaſtery: The whole Structure whereof (ſaith *Malmſbury*) is ſupported by four Poſts, faſtned in the Ground, with four arched Chancels round it. Near this Iſland was found, ſome Years ſince, a moſt remarkable Curioſity, belonging formerly to King *Alfred*, and loſt by him, in all Likelyhood, when he abſconded in this Place, after he was defeated by the *Danes*.



The Inſcription plainly ſhews that it was King *Alfred* that cauſed this Picture to be made; the Language being *Saxon*, and thus to be Engliſh'd, *Alfred commanded me to be made*. And it was the Opinion of a very learned Perſon, that the Occaſion of it was the Viſion of St. *Cuthbert*, which *William of Malmſbury* ſpeaks of appearing to him and his Mother, the ſame Night, (after he had been beaten by the *Danes*, and retired into this Iſland) and aſſured him that he ſhould be a great King. In Memory whereof we may reaſonably ſuppoſe that the Image upon it is St. *Cuthbert*'s (to whoſe Merits he was wont to aſcribe all his future Succeſſes over the *Danes*); and not only ſo, but being plainly made on purpoſe to hang on a String, it is very probable that himſelf conſtantly wore it in Honour to this his Tutelar Saint.

In 1674. as the Workmen employed by Captain *Hucker*, who had purchaſed this *Inſula Nobilium*, and the *Minturna* of King *Alfred*, to build him an Houſe, were digging deep to lay the Foundation, they light of a Tomb (the Top of it was a fair Teiſſe) but found nothing in it but a Piece of Cloath, a Skull, and the *Os Ilium*. The Sides and Bottom were Free-Stone, in which laſt was cut out Room for the ſeveral Parts of the

Body; the Head round and big, the Neck ſmall, the Shoulders broad, &c. and ſeveral Holes were made thro' it. It was variouſly wrought and hatched all over, but no Inſcription was diſcover'd. Continuing to dig, they came to the Foundations of ſome Part of the once famous Monaſtery, where they dug up the Baſes of the Pillars of the Church, and found ſome Graves, of which one was near eight Foot long, and in it Bones anſwerable; much Free-Stone, and ſome of it excellently wrought, being, as was judged, Window-Work, or Carvings of Roofs, and ſhewing Paint and Gilding; and alſo painted Bricks and Tiles, undoubtedly the Pavements of the Church. They alſo found a great, curious Spur of Gold, but diſpoſed of it for their own Benefit.

Camel, a Manor belonging to the Crown antiently, but given by King *John* to *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*; yet returned by King *Henry* III. as may be ſuppoſed, becauſe in the 13th Year of that King he obtained a Grant of ſome other Manors, in Exchange for this of *Camel*. This Manor being thus ſettled in the Crown, *William de Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury* being retain'd to ſerve the King for his whole Life, as well in Time of Peace, as War, obtained a Grant of this Manor of *Camel* with the Park; but charged with ſome Rents payable to *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*, Earl of *Kent*, who had a Grant of Two thouſand Marks to be paid him yearly out of this and other Lordſhips in this and other Counties. Near this Village, by the Side of a little River ſtands,

Camalet, a ſteep Mountain, of a very difficult Aſcent; on the Top whereof are the plain Footſteps of an old decayed Camp, and a triple Rampire of Earth caſt up, including 20 Acres. The Inhabitants call it *King Arthur's Palace*; but that it was really a Work of the *Romans*, is evident from the *Roman* Coins daily dug up there. The Hill is a Mile in Compaſs at the Top, four Trenches circling it, and between each of them an earthen Wall. On the very Top of the Hill, as hath been ſaid, is an Area of twenty Acres, or more, where in ſeveral Places, as *Leland* obſerves, might be ſeen the Foundations of Walls. And there was much dusky, blue Stone, which the People of the adjoining Villages had in his Time carried away: Beſides the Coins, *Stow* tells us, of a Silver Horſe-ſhoe dug up there in the Memory of that Age; and *Leland* deſcribes it in a kind of Extaſy thus: "Good Lord, "what deep Ditches, what high Walls, "what Precipices are here! In ſhort, I "look upon it as a very great Wonder, "both of Art and Nature!" What the *Romans* might call it, we are altogether ignorant, unleſs it be that *Caer Camelion*, which we meet with in *Nennius's* Catalogue by a Tranſpoſition of Letters for *Camelion*: But of that let the Learned judge.

Chelton, the Manor and Eſtate of *Robert* Lord *Fitz-Pain*, who died ſeized of it 9 *Edw.* I. leaving it to his Son and Heir *Robert*, who died poſſeſſed of it 9 *Ed.* II. and left it to his Son *Robert*, who having no Male, *Iſabel* his only Daughter became his Heir; and marrying Sir *Richard Poinings*, Knt. carried this Manor and many other Eſtates into his Family. Sir *Richard Poinings* went with the Duke of *Lancaſter* into *Spain*, and there died. *Iſabel* his Wife retaining her Inheritance till her Death, which happened 17 *Ed.* II. and then left it with her other Eſtates to *Robert Poynings* her Son, who enjoy'd it for his Life, and died poſſeſſed of it 25 *Hen.* VI. being ſlain at the Siege of *Orleans*, leaving *Eleanor* the Wife of Sir *Henry Percy*, Knt. her next Heir. A Moiety of the Advowſon went alſo along with the Manor, which came together to the *Ruſſels*, Earls of *Bedford*.

Lidford, or *Ludford*, a Manor granted to *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*, in ſpecial Tail, Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of *James* Lord *Audley* attainted, in lieu of the Two thouſand Marks *per Annum* promiſed him when he was created an Earl. He not being ſatisfy'd with the Depoſition of King *Richard* II. entered into a Conſpiracy with the Earl of *Kent*, and others, to depoſe King *Henry* IV. which being

being discover'd, he was taken and beheaded at *Pleshy* in *Essex*. Being thus cut off, he was attainted in Parliament, and his Estate confiscated to the King. Yet his Son *Richard* died possessed of this Manor, and other Estates, which had been his Father's. He had no Issue, and so his Estate passed to his Brother *John*, who being restored in Blood, was afterwards created Duke of *Exeter*, and died possessed of this Manor and other Estates, descended to him from his Father and Brother, 26 *Hen.* VI.

Kingston, or *Kingstown*, the Manor and Estate of *John Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, of which he died possessed 13 *H.* VI. but it continued not long in his Family; for *Edward*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*, was by an Inquisition, taken at his Death, found possessed of it.

XXXII. The Hundred of South Petherton.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Tintinhill*; on the South with the Hundreds of *Crukern* and *Kingsbury*; on the West with the Hundreds of *North-Curry* and *Abdick*; and on the North with the Hundreds of *Bulstone* and *Pitney*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff. The chief Town is *South-Petherton*, from which the Hundred takes its Name. The River *Pedred* gave Name to this Town, being at first called *Pedridan*, and after *Petherton*, or *Pedred-town*. It was of old famous for being the Palace of King *Ina*, but now is of little Note for any thing, but that it is a Market-Town, the Market being weekly on *Thursday*, and Fair yearly on the Eve, Day, and Morrow after the Nativity of St. *John Baptist*, *June* 24. and three Days next following, procured by *William* (*Cambden* says *Henry*) *d'Aubeny*, or *Albini*, 25 *Hen.* VI. The Manor had some Time before been in the Family; for *Giles d'Aubeny*, who had been Sheriff of the Counties of *Bedford* and *Barks*, 10 *Hen.* VI. and died the 23d of the same Reign, bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Chapel of *Our Lady*, in the Church of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* at *Petherton South*, before the Altar there, appointing that a Priest should sing for the Space of three Years in that Chapel for his Soul, *Joan* his Wife's, and *William d'Aubeny*'s, his Kinsman. *Giles*, the Son of the first forementioned *William*, who succeeded his Father in his Estate, was a Man of Note in his Time, for being one of the Esquires of the Body to King *Edward* IV. he obtained, in Consideration of his many good Services, a Grant for Life of the Custody of that King's Park in this Town. This Lord ordered his Body to be buried in the Abbey of St. *Peters* at *Westminster*, and gave the Manors of *Winderslow* in *Wilts*, and *Grichel-Gover* in *Dorsetshire*, for three Priests to be sustained perpetually to sing for his own, Father's and Mother's Souls; two at St. *Peters*, where he was buried, and the third in this Parish-Church, where divers of his Ancestors lay interred; and to have each of them for their Salary yearly Ten Marks Sterling. But soon after this, this Manor passed into the Family of the Lords *Hungerford*: For 7 *Edw.* IV. this Manor, then valued at 40 *l. per Annum* is found in the Schedule of the great Estate of *Mary*, the sole Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Hungerford*, about that Time married to *Edward* Lord *Hastings*, from whom the Earls of *Huntingdon* are descended, who bear yet some of the Titles, which she used before her Marriage, as *Hungerford*, *Botreux*, *Moels*, and *Malins*.

Dr. *Christopher Marks*, Vicar of this Parish, and a Prebendary of *Wells*, was sequestred from this Living in the Times of the Civil Wars, and his other Preferments, with his real Estate. He afterwards was imprisoned at *Wells*; and tho' he lay in Prison but eleven Days, he could not be released till he had given a Bond of a Thousand Pounds, to appear before the Parliament, if summoned. He had a Wife, and 13 Children, and never had any Fifths paid him to support them. His Losses in Temporals only were computed at 3000 Pounds.

He

He died before the Reſtoration, and left a miſerable Family.

Chillington, a Manor granted by King *Richard* III. to *John Howard*, Kt. to hold of the Crown in ſpecial Tail, in Conſideration that he had been faithful to the Houſe of *York*, during the whole Reign of King *Edward* IV. his Brother; and to oblige him the more to continue firm to his Intereſts, he made him Earl Marſhal of *England*, and Duke of *Norfolk*, at the ſame Time conferring on his Son *Thomas* the Honour of Earl of *Surrey*; but he enjoy'd neither his Honours nor Eſtate long; for he was ſlain in the next Year in *Boſworth Field*, and being attainted in the next Parliament 1 *Hen.* VII. all his Eſtate was confiſcated; but his Son, by his loyal and valiant Behaviour recovered all, being reſtored in Blood, and made Duke of *Norfolk*, as his Poſterity continue.

Barrington, the Seat of Sir *John Clifton*, Knt. who in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* was High Sheriff of this County.

Bradway, now an inconſiderable Village; but being the Lordſhip of *Henry d'Ortray*, a Parliamentary Baron, he obtained of King *Edward* I. *Reg.* 32. a Licence for a Market every Week upon *Tueſday*, and a Fair yearly upon the Feſtival of St. *Aldelme*, and eight Days following; but we ſuppoſe the Market quite loſt, if the Fair be continued.

Donzate, *Doneyate*, or *Donitt*, the Manor and Eſtate of *John de Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, 20 *Rich.* II. when he died poſſeſſed of it, leaving it to his Couſin and next Heir Sir *John Montacute*, his Brother's Son; but *Elizabeth* his Lady ſurviving him, had for her Dowry an Aſſignation of this and divers other Manors in this County, and elſewhere. In this Family it remained after her Deceaſe, till *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Salisbury* 10 *Hen.* VIII. matching her Daughter *Urſula* with *Henry* the Son and Heir of *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, ſettled this Manor, and divers others, upon the ſaid *Henry* and *Urſula*, and the Heirs of their Bodies lawfully begotten. But it ſeems as if *Margaret* had reſerved her own Life in the Eſtates ſo ſettled, becauſe ſhe being attainted of Treaſon (in her Widowhood) 31 *Hen.* VIII. in joyning with the Marqueſs of *Exeter*, and executed on *Tower-hill*, 33 *Hen.* VIII. was found poſſeſſed of this Manor, then worth 27 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum*, and divers other large Eſtates in this and other Counties.

Eaſt Chenock hath nothing remarkable in it, but a Salt-Spring, above Twenty Miles from the Sea. It is well watered by the River *Pedred*, near which it ſtands.

Lopen, or *Lopyn*, the Manor of *Humphrey*, Lord *Stafford of Hooke*, who died ſeized of it, and many other Eſtates 9 *Edw.* IV. He was beheaded at *Bridgwater*, for deſerting the Earl of *Pembroke* in a Diſguſt, when he was ſent to ſuppreſs the Northern Inſurrection, under Sir *John Coniers*. He had been created Earl of *Devon* a little before, and dying without Iſſue, his Eſtate deſcended to *Elizabeth* and *Eleanor* his Couſins and Heirs then married.

Shepton-Beauchampe, ſo called from the Family of *Beauchamps* of *Hanke*, who were long Lords of it. *John* Lord *Beauchampe* died poſſeſſed of it 17 *Edw.* III. leaving it to his Son and Heir *John*. *Margaret* his Wife ſurvived him, and had for her Dowry ſoon after his Death this Manor aſſigned her. She outlived her Son *John*, ſo that he never enjoy'd it, but at his Death left the Reverſion of it with other Eſtates to his two Siſters *Cicely* and *Eleanor*, and their Heirs. This Manor upon the Partition paſſed to *Cicely*, who married to .... *Turbervill*, and carried this with divers other Eſtates into his Family; for *Margaret* was dead before the Diviſion was made. *Eleanor* married *John Meriet*, who died 3 *Rich.* II.

Whitſtanton is famous for nothing but for being the Habitation of *Rob. Bret*, the Father of Dr. *Richard Bret*, who being educated under a good Tutor in *Lincoln* College, became thro' his own Induſtry eminent in Tongues, Divinity, and other Learning. He was in 1595. made

made Rector of *Quainton* near *Aylesbury* in *Buckingbamſhire*, and in 1604 appointed one of the Tranſlators of the Bible into *Engliſh* by King *James* I. He took his Doctor of Divinity's Degree in 1605. and was made one of the firſt Fellows of *Chelſea* College, founded by Dr. *Matth. Sutcliffe* in 1616. He died at *Quainton* in 1637. *Æt.* 70. and lies buried under a fair Monument in the Chancel there.

XXXIII. The Hundred of Stone.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundreds of *Barwick*, *Horeborn*, and *Dorſetſhire*; on the South with the Hundred of *Coker*; on the Weſt with the Hundreds of *Houndsborough* and *Martock*, and on the North with a Part of *Tintinhull* Hundred, and *Barwick*. The Fee of this Hundred was in *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*, who having a Promiſe of Two thouſand Marks *per Ann.* when he was made an Earl 12 *Rich.* II. had a Grant in ſpecial Tail of this Hundred and diverſe Manors in Lieu of it, being a Part of the Poſſeſſion of *James* Lord *Audley* attainted, which he after ſecured to himſelf and the Heirs of his Body, by *Elizabeth*, his Wife, Daughter of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, by another Grant 16 *Rich.* II. His Son *Richard* inherited this Hundred and his other Eſtates; but dying without Iſſue, left them to his Brother *John*, who was created Duke of *Exeter*, and died ſeized of them 25 *Hen.* VI. leaving them with his other Eſtates to his Son *Henry*. The principal Town of this Hundred is

Evil, *Evel*, or *Yeovill*, a Borough-Town, ſituate on the River *Evil*, which is a Branch of the *Parret*. It is a Market-Town, and hath a good Market weekly on *Friday*, for Corn, Cheeſe, Hemp, &c. and a Fair yearly on .

This Manor 8 *Edw.* II. was the Eſtate of *John* Lord *Maltravers*, who procured a Licence of Free-Warren for this his Manor of the ſame King, *Reg.* 12. His Son of the ſame Name, as well as himſelf, were Men of Eminency at the ſame Time; but leaving no Iſſue Male, their Eſtate by the female Heirs went into other Families.

In the Moors, as you go from *Yeovil* to *Bridgwater*, in the extreme Drought that there was in 1666. ſome Lengths of Paſture grew withered and parched much ſooner than others, and the parched Places ſeemed to ſome, that were curious Obſervers, to bear the Length and Shape of Trees. In ſome of them they digged, and found Oaks as black as Ebony in them; which Succeſs has made others eager to ſearch for more, and many Hundreds have by that means been taken up in other Parts of the County.

Brimpton, the Seat of Sir *Philip Sydenham*, Bar. whoſe Anceſtors have lived long in this Village; as Sir *John Sydenham*, Knt. who died in 1625. and *Humphrey Sidenham*, his Kinſman, the moſt eloquent Preacher of his Time, preached his Funeral Sermon on *Eccleſ.* xii. 5. Sir *John Sydenham*, his Son, Bar. Several of this Family were alſo High Sheriffs in their Time; as *John Sydenham*, Eſq. in the fifteenth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; *George Sydenham*, in the nineteenth of the ſame Reign, and *Nicholas Sydenham*, in the twenty-ſeventh.

Henford, or *Hyneford*, the Manor of *John* Lord *Maltravers*, who dying without Iſſue Male, this Manor and his other Eſtate was divided between his two Grand-daughters *Joan*, and *Eleanor*, who being married to *John*, Son of *Richard Earl* of *Arundel*, had this Manor for her Purparty, and carried it with other Eſtates into his Family. He died poſſeſſed of it 3 *Rich.* II. and left it to his Son *John*; but this Manor being Part of his Mother's Dowry, was in the Poſſeſſion of *Reginald* Lord *Cobham*, by her Marriage, for ſome few Years, and then by her Death returned to her Son by *John Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, of her Huſband's Name, who at his Death 13 *H.* VI was found poſſeſſed of it, and left it to his Son *Humphrey*.

Merſhe, or *Marſhe*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Nicholas S. Maur*, who died poſſeſſed of it 35 *Edw.* III. leaving it to *Nicholas*, his Son; but he dying in his Minority,

nority, his Eſtate paſſed to his Brother *Richard S. Maur*, who died poſſeſſed 2 *Hen.* IV. leaving his Eſtate to *Alice*, his only Daughter, who marrying to Sir *William le Zouche*, Kt. carried this Manor with other Eſtates into that Family, of whom *William* Lord *Zouche*, and *S. Maur* died poſſeſſed of it.

Mudford, or *Modeford*, a Part of that vaſt Eſtate, which the Conqueror gave *Baldwin de Brionis*, or *Vicecomes*, after he had aſſiſted him in ſubduing *England*, as a Reward of his Fidelity and Courage. This Manor, we ſuppoſe, continued in his Poſterity till the Reign of King *Edward* I. when *Alan Plugenet* died poſſeſſed of it *Anno* 27. and left it to his Son *Alan*, and his Poſterity; from whom it paſſed to the *Courtneys*, Earls of *Devon*, in the Reigns of King *Henry* the IVth, or Vth; for *Edward Courtney*, who was Earl of *Devon* in thoſe Reigns, died poſſeſſed of this Manor and divers other Eſtates 7 *Hen.* V. leaving them to *Hugh*, his Son and Heir.

Preſton, or *Preſtitone*, a Manor which Earl *Harold*, afterwards King *Harold*, was poſſeſſed of among many others in divers Counties in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Time, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey, commonly called *Domeſday-Book*. He was ſlain by the *Normans*, and his vaſt Eſtate thereby fell into the Conqueror's Power, who diſtributed it to his Great Captains.

XXXIV. The Hundred of TAUNTON.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundreds of *Andersfield*, *Bullſtone*, and *Abdick*; on the South with *Devonſhire*; on the Weſt with the Hundreds of *Milverton*, *North-Curry*, and *Williton*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Canington*. The River *Thone*, into which divers little Rivulets empty themſelves in this Hundred, runs thro' the Midſt of it, and waſhes *Taunton*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and the Government is under the High Sheriff. The Chief Town is *Taunton*, or *Thonton*, which ſignifies *Thones-town*, or a Town on the River *Thone*, on the Banks of which it ſtands moſt delicately ſeated. It is a large, well-built Town, in Length a Mile on the Road, containing two Pariſhes, which have each their Church. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Aldermen, and other Corporation-Officers; and ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament. It hath two good Markets weekly, on *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*, and Fairs yearly

It contains about 20000 Inhabitants, who drive a great Trade in Druggets, Shaloons, Serges, &c. *Ina*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons* built a Caſtle here, which *Desburgia*, his Wife, levelled with the Ground, after ſhe had driven *Eadrith*, King of the *Eaſt-Saxons* out of it; who having got Poſſeſſion of it, made it a Curb to the whole County, which he treated as conquered by him with great Severity.

In the Reign of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, this Town gelded, (as Domeſday-Book relates it) for Fifty-four Hides of Land; had Sixty-three Burghers, and was held by the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, whoſe Pleadings were kept here three times a Year. Theſe Cuſtoms belong to *Taunton*, Burghariſte, Robbers, Breach of the Peace, Hannifare, Penee of the Hundred, and St. *Peter's* Pence; to hold thrice a Year the Biſhop's Pleadings without Admonition; and to go into the Army with the Biſhop's Men. [The Learned here diſpute about the original Words, which are render'd *St. Peter's Pence*; for the Text is, *Denarii St. Petri Circieti*, which the Learned *Selden* believes ought to be read *Circeſti*; but others are rather of Opinion that the true Reading is *Circſceati*, from the *Saxon* Word *Sceat*, Revenues, or Riches, implying that St. *Peter's* Pence were Church-Revenues.] Of the Manor of this Town we have no Account, till the Reign of King *Henry* VI. when we find it the Eſtate of *William* Lord *Bonvile*, an antient Family of this County: For *William*, the Son of *Nicholas Bonvile*, was Knighted by King *Henry* III. *Reg.* 35.

Of

Of him descended *William* Lord *Bonvile* of *Chewton*, who favouring the House of *York*, which then aimed at the Crown, he was taken in the second Battle of St. *Albans*, 38 *Hen.* VI. and beheaded, leaving *Cicely* his Grand-child (Daughter of his eldest Son *William*, who was slain before at the Battle of *Wakefield*) his Heir; *Elizabeth*, his Widow, had this Manor for her Dowry, but after her Decease it came to *Cicely*, who marrying to *John Bourcher* Lord *Fitz-Warine*, afterwards created Earl of *Bath*, brought this Manor into that Family.

In the Tenth Year of King *William* IIId there was an Act of Parliament passed for the making and keeping the River *Thone* navigable from *Bridgwater* to this Town.

The Country about this Town is beautified with fine green Meadows, and abounds with delightful Gardens and Orchards, which with the Thickness of the Villages round it do wonderfully charm the Eyes of the Spectators, but not so much as the Hearts of the Peasantry, who are so highly conceited of their good Country (so fruitfull with the Sun and Soil (as they say) that it needs no Manuring) that they think it a Disparagement to be born in any other Place, as if none were like it in all *England*, nay in the whole World. This Country is by the Inhabitants called *Taunton-Dean*, and from the high Conceit of this People of it, hath risen this Proverb, *Where should I be born else but in* Taunton-Dean? when any pride themselves in the Place of their Nativity.

The Church here is a Vicarage, dedicated to St. *Mary*, of small Value indeed, but very remarkable for its original Endowment, which was not allotted in a dead Salary, or a bare pecuniary Pension, but in standing Provisions of all Accommodations for human Life, as Meat, Drink, House, Land, Horse, Servants, Corn, Hay, &c. (as it is probable most other Vicarages were, so that at all Times the Vicar should be supported in Plenty and Honour; and yet there was usually added a Pension in Money, as an Overplus, for a greater Encouragement. The Endowment runs thus.

The Appointment of the Vicarage of Taunton, *made* Novemb. 1308.

The Vicar shall receive every Week through the Year 21 Canonical Loaves, and 42 Conventual Flagons of Ale, and seven Loaves of boulted Bread of the same Weight as the Canonical Loaves, and 23 Loaves of fine Wheat Flower, and 15 Marks in Silver every Year, and six Loads of Hay, and seven Bushels of Oats every Week for his Horse, and two Shillings for shoing his Horse a Year, and all Legacies in his Parish; and let him have an House, and Out-houses; and as an Augmentation, two Quarters of Breed-Corn, from the Grange, or Granary of the Priory. Besides this Endowment, the Vicars at any Time, when they would visit them, had Diet and Lodging with their Impropriators, as long as they pleased.

The Parliament had a Garrison in this Town in the Beginning of the Civil Wars, which the King's Friends, after the Advantage they had gained at *Launceston* in *Cornwall*, besieged and took without any Opposition: For as soon as the King's Army appeared, the Parliament-Soldiers left the Town, and fled to *Bridgwater*. The Government of it was given by Prince *Maurice*, and the Marques of *Hartford* to Sir *John Stawel*, and they stay'd with the Army seven or eight Days about this Town, to settle the Garrison with those of *Lime* and *Dunster*: But the Army used such Liberty, as caused much Dissatisfaction. But the King kept not this Garrison, nor *Lime* long; for the next Year they came into the Parliament's Hands, and much infested the Country thereabouts as far as *Exeter*, with their continual Incursions. The King being acquainted with it, ordered Sir *John Berkeley*, Governor of *Exeter*, to restrain them for

the preſent, and afterwards the Prince ordered the Lord *Goring* with Sir *Richard Greenvill* to reduce it. The Lord *Goring* in a ſullen Mood refuſed to obey, and went to *Bath*, and the Party ſent to *Taunton*, was put under the Command of Sir *Joſeph Wagſtaff*; and ſo *Taunton* was beſieged. *Goring* in the mean Time had brought about his Deſign, to be made Governor of the Weſtern Parts of *England*, and was thereupon ſent to *Taunton*, which *Fairfax* had juſt before relieved; but *Goring* coming opportunely, fell upon *Fairfax*'s Men, and routed them, not doubting but that in a little Time he ſhould gain the Town, though it was plain he never minded to do it. In this Town there is a well-endowed Grammar-School, which is now in a very flouriſhing Condition, under the Direction of the Learned Mr. *James Upton*, the preſent Maſter.

Cheddon, the Eſtate and Lordſhip of the Family of *Fitz-Pain*, of which *Robert* Lord *Fitz-Pain* dying poſſeſſed, left it to his Daughter and Heir *Iſabel*, then married to *Richard* Lord *Poinings*. She held it after her Husband's Deceaſe with other Eſtates of her Inheritance, and left it 17 *Rich.* II. to her Son *Robert* Lord *Poinings*, who died ſeized of it 25 *Hen.* VI. and having no Iſſue, left this Manor and all other Eſtates to his Grand-daughter *Eleanor*, married to Sir *Henry Percy* Kt. afterwards Earl of *Northumberland*, in whoſe Right he enjoy'd them.

Combiſtourree, the Seat of *John Francis*, Eſq; who was High Sheriff of this County 37 *Eliz.*

Cothurſton, or *Cotholſton*, the Seat of one of the Branches of the Family of *Stawel*, which is of great Antiquity in this County; ſome of whom ſerved in Parliament for their County, and intermarried with ſeveral of the Nobility. The Lord *Stawel* mentioned in *Somerton*, deſcended from this Branch of that Family, tho' the *Stawels* of *Stawel* were many of them Perſons of good Note. They had a Seat here, but it was brought to an Heap of Ruins in the late Civil Wars.

Gablington, or *Gevelton*, the Lordſhip of *William*, Earl of *Ewe*, in the Time of the General Survey, called *Domeſday-Book*. His Poſterity continued till King *Henry* III's Reign.

Ill-Brewere, the Lordſhip of *John* Lord *Mohun*, who died poſſeſſed of it 7 *Ed.* I. leaving it and his other Eſtates to his Son and Heir *John* (called *John* the Second) Lord *Mohun*.

Lawrence Liddiard, the native Place of Dr. *Thomas Manton*, who having taken his Degrees at *Oxford*, became Miniſter of *Culliton* in *Devonſhire*, afterwards of *Newington* in *Middleſex*, and at length of St. *Paul*'s Church *Covent-Garden*. He was ordained in 1660. at *Weſtminſter*, by *Thomas*, Biſhop of *Galloway*, and contributed ſo much towards King *Charles* II. Reſtoration, that he was ſworn one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in Ordinary, created Doctor of Divinity by his Majeſty's Letters, and a good Deanery deſigned for him, ſuppoſing that he would have conformed, as Dr. *Reynolds* did. He was one of the Commiſſioners at the *Savoy* Conference, and earneſtly endeavour'd to get his Majeſty's Declaration for Eccleſiaſtical Affairs paſſed into a Law; but failing in that, he refuſed to conform, and left his Living, and loſt his Deanery; yet kept up a Diſſenting Meeting, in or near *Covent-Garden*, to his Death. Dr. *Bates* gives him this Character in his Sermon preached at his Interment, *viz.* That he was of a clear Judgment, rich Fancy, ſtrong Memory, and happy Elocution, much improved by diligent Study. He hath many Sermons and Expoſitions in Print, and dying *Oct.* 18. 1677. was buried in *Newington* Church.

In the Year 1666. two large earthen Pitchers full of Medals, in Weight 80 Pounds each, were digged up by Labourers with Mattocks in ploughed Fields, the one at *Lawrence Lydiard*, and the other within the Pariſh of *Stogumber* (or *Stoke-Gomer*) adjoining to it; upon

upon which a certain Antiquary makes this Obſervation: That the *Romans* after their Conqueſt of the other Parts of *Britain* came in the laſt Place to the *Cangi* in *Somerſet*; and having conquered them in the Valley between *Taunton* and *Watyel*, at, or near the Place now called *Conqueſt*, ſtill continued a Legion, or Part of one at leaſt hereabouts, which they paid with ſuch Money as was found in the above-mentioned Pitchers, to prevent any Inſurrections by Land, or Invaſions by Sea; and when theſe Forces were called home to relieve the Empire, diſtreſſed by the Irruptions of the Northern Nations, they buried theſe Treaſures, which he calls

Claudius Ceſar's, and the *Old* Roman *Emperors Treaſure, found near* Conqueſt.

Mr. *Goodan* was Rector and Patron of this Church, worth 2 or 300 a Year, in the Times of the Civil Wars, and was a great Sufferer in it. He was aſſaulted in the Church, while he was preaching, and dragged out of his Pulpit. The Fifths of his Living, had they been paid him, being 50 or 60 *l.* would have been ſome ſmall Subſiſtence to his Family; but when he demanded them, the Wife of his Succeſſor told him, There was nothing due to him, but if he would go into the Barn, and threſh, he ſhould be paid what he earned. And ſo getting nothing, he was forced to ſell the Advowſon of the Living to Sir . . *Portman*, for what he could get, which was about 100 *l.* to keep himſelf and Family from Starving. 'Tis thought this barbarous Uſage haſten'd his Death.

Orchard, the Manor and Eſtate of the Family of *Orchards*, who took their Name from it. From them it deſcended by Inheritance to the *Portmans*, Kts.; but that Family being extinct in the late Sir *William Portman*, Kt. he left it to the *Seymours*, his Coſin-Germans by the Mother's Side, who now enjoy it, and have their Reſidence here, having taken the Name of *Portman*. From the *Portmans* this Town took the Name of *Portman-Orchard*.

Sir *John Portman*, Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, in the Reign of Queen *Mary* I. was deſcended of this Family, when his Father by the Heireſs of the *Orchards* ſettled here, and was the firſt Heir of their Eſtate. He continued but two Years in his Place before he died in it. He left a great Eſtate to his Family, one of whom was lately a Baronet: *Henry Portman* alſo of this Place was High Sheriff of this County 11 *Eliz.* and Sir *John Windham*, Kt. who had his Reſidence here, bore the ſame Office 2d of King *James* I.

Pixton, a Village, whoſe Manor belonging to the Lord *Bonvile*, came to *Cicely*, his only Daughter and Heir, and ſo paſſed as in *Taunton*, and other Places.

Staplegrove is remarkable for nothing but the Diſappropriation of the Parſonage which in the Reign of Queen *Mary* I. was united with the Vicarage, and made Preſentative for ever by the joint Conſent of the Patron, Queen, and Ordinary. Inſtances of ſuch Diſappropriations are common in the Biſhop's Regiſters before the Reformation, but not ſo ſince.

XXXV. The Hundred of Wellow.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Bathforum* and *Wiltſhire*; on the South with the Hundreds of *Froom* and *Kilmerſden*; on the Weſt with the Hundreds of *Chewton* and *Keinſham*; and on the North with the River *Avon*, which parts it from the Hundred of *Bathforum*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and in the Juriſdiction of the Sheriff. The Chief Town in this Hundred is

Wellow, from which the Hundred takes its Name. In antient Writings it is called *Welewe*. The Manor was the Eſtate of *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergherſh*, 16 *Edw.* III. when that Lord having attended the King in his Wars in *Britanny*, obtained a Charter for free Warren

in all his Demeſne Lands here and in other Places in this County, and others; and having been ſummoned to Parliament from the firſt to the twenty-eighth Year of that King, died poſſeſſed of it the next Year, leaving this Manor with other Eſtates to *Bartholomew* his eldeſt Son and Heir, which at length deſcended to *Elizabeth*, his Daughter and Heir, who married to *Edward* Lord *Spencer*. She ſurvived the ſaid Lord *Spencer*, and ſold this and ſome other Eſtates to *Robert* Lord *Hungerford*, 6 *Rich.* II. He died poſſeſſed of it 22 *Rich.* II. having before obtained a Licenſe for Free-Warren for it, and left it to his Son *Walter*; but his Mother *Joan* ſurviving, ſhe had this Manor aſſigned to her for her Dowry, ſo that he came not into Poſſeſſion of, till 13 *Hen.* IV. His Family enjoy'd it divers Succeſſions, till Iſſue Male failing, *Mary* the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Hungerford* carried it into the Family of *Edward* Lord *Haſtings* by Marriage, *&c.* Here is a Fair yearly on St. *Dunſtan*'s Day, *May* 19.

In this Manor of *Wellow* was diſcover'd in the Year 1685. a *Roman* chequer'd Pavement under Ground, as ſome were digging, with white, and blue, and red Colours.

Cammerton, or *Camelerton*, the Manor and Eſtate of *William* Lord *Botreux*, 37 *Hen.* VI. when he gave to the Prior and Convent of *Bath* his Manor of *Yevelton* in this County, with certain Lands in this Place, to the End that they ſhould cauſe a Maſs to be celebrated daily for the King, Queen, Prince, himſelf, and his Wife, for their good Eſtate here in this Life, and for the Health of their Souls after their Death: And three Days before Eaſter (when Maſs ſhall not be ſaid) there ſhall be a Diſtribution of Six-pence to the Poor of *Bath*, in Bread, ſo that none have leſs than the Value of a Farthing. He died 2 *Edw.* IV. leaving *Margaret*, his only Daughter and Heir, married to Sir *Robert Hungerford*, Knt. the eldeſt Son of Sir *Walter*.

Corſon, or *Corſecomb* the Lordſhip of *Nicholas* Lord *S. Maur*, 35 *Ed.* III. when he died poſſeſſed of it, and left it to his Son *Nicholas*; who dying in his Minority, his Brother *Richard* ſucceeded in his Inheritance, of which this Manor was a Part.

Farley, or *Farleigh*, the Manor and Eſtate of *Bartholomew* Lord *Bergherſh*, 16 *Edw.* III. when that Lord obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demeſne Lands here. His Grand-daughter, who was the ſole Heir of his Son *Bartholomew*, ſold it with other Eſtates to *Robert* Lord *Hungerford*, who being an Adherent to the Family of *Lancaſter*, was attainted by Parliament, when King *Edward* IV. was ſettled on the Throne, and his Lands being confiſcated, this Manor with other Parts of his Eſtates was given to *Richard*, Duke of *Glouceſter* his Brother, 2 *Edw.* II. In that Duke's Hands it remained, till he mounted the Throne, when in Conſideration of his conſtant Adherence to the Family of *York*, during the whole Time of King *Edward* IV. his Brother's Reign, the ſaid King *Richard* (the Third of that Name) to retain him ſtill firm to his Intereſts, made *John* Lord *Howard* Earl Marſhal of *England*, and Duke of *Norfolk*; which great Honours, that he might maintain with a ſuitable Grandeur and Equipage, he granted him in ſpecial Tail, with many other large Eſtates, the Caſtle, Lordſhip and Manor of *Farleigh* in this County. The Caſtle ſtood upon an Hill, but is now quite demoliſh'd. It was, while it ſtood, the Seat of the *Hungerfords*, and in the Chapel they had a Burial-Place, in which *Thomas* Lord *Hungerford* was buried *Anno* 1398. *Humphrey de Bohun* the 2d being a great Admirer of the *Cluniack* Monks, gave the Church of this Place to the Abbey of *Lewes* in *Suſſex*, as a Cell. This Town at preſent goes by the Name of *Farley Caſtle* to diſtinguiſh it from

Farley-Hungerford, another Manor of the *Hungerford* Family, in the Pariſh-Church whereof *Joanna*, the Widow of *Walter Hungerford*, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Chapel of St. *Anne*, appointing that after her Deceaſe, with all

all poſſible Speed, her Executors ſhould cauſe Three thouſand Maſſes to be celebrated for her Soul, and the Souls of all the Faithful departed; and on the Day of her Funeral Twelve poor Women cloathed in Ruſſet with Linen Hoods, and Stockings and Shoes ſuitable, ſhould hold 12 Torches burning about her Body. And

Farley-Mountfort, which was alſo the Eſtate of the *Hungerfords*, of whom Sir *Thomas Hungerford* having fortified his Houſe here without a Licenſe, was forced to beg Pardon for his ſo doing, which having obtained, he procured a Charter for a Free-Warren for the ſaid Manor. He departed this Life 22 *Rich.* II. leaving *Thomas* Lord *Hungerford* his Heir; but *Joan* his Wife ſurviving him, had this Manor aſſigned her for her Dowry, which ſhe held till 13 *Hen.* IV. when by her Death it came to her Son and Heir *Thomas*.

Ingleſombe, or *Ingleſtone*, the Manor and Eſtate of Sir *John Tipteſt*, of which he died poſſeſſed 21 *Hen.* VI. leaving *John* his Son and Heir.

Newton St. Loe, one of thoſe Manors which are ſet down in the Schedule of the great Eſtate of the Lady *Mary Hungerford*, valued at 29 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* who being the Heir of that Family, and marrying *Edward* Lord *Haſtings*, carried her vaſt Eſtate into that Family.

Twiverton, whoſe Parſonage was the Eſtate of the Priory of *Minchinbarow*, but falling into the King's Hands by the Diſſolution, was exchanged by King *Edward* VI. with Sir *Tho. Hineage* for other Eſtates.

XXXVI. The Hundred of WELLS, or WELFORD.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt by the Hundreds of *Cheuton* and *Kilmerſden*; on the South by the Hundreds of *Glaſton* and *Whiſton*; on the Weſt by the Hundreds of *Bempſton* and *Winterſtoke*; and on the North by the Hundred of *Bedminſter*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and under the Government of the High Sheriff. The Chief Place in it is the City of

Wells, which *Leland* tells us that it was formerly called *Theodorodunum*; others ſay, it was called *Belgæ*; and Bp. *Godwin*, from a Charter of *Edward* the Confeſſor's, *Tidinton*; and in Latin, *Fontanenſis Eccleſia*. The Name of it now is *Wells*, ſo called from the Wells that ſpring up in all Parts of it. It may juſtly challenge the Pre-eminence of moſt Towns of this County, for Populouſneſs and Statelineſs of Buildings, being all well contrived and built of Stone. It ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, and is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, ſeven Aldermen, and Sixteen Gown-Men, having two Markets weekly on *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*, and four Fairs,

It has ſeveral graceful Buildings, both publick and private; as the Biſhop's Palace, which towards the South looks like a Caſtle, as it is fortify'd with a Wall and a Ditch; and the Prebendaries and Dean's Houſes on the other Side are very neat. In the Way from the Palace to the Market, *Thomas Bekington*, Biſhop of this See, built a very beautiful Gate, and Twelve ſtately Stone Houſes of the ſame Height hard by in the Market-Place. In the Middle whereof is a Market-houſe, ſupported by ſeven outer Pillars, and a curious Arch, built by Biſhop *William Knights*, and Dean *Woolman*. It is commonly called *The Croſs*. Beſides this there hath been built a fair Market-houſe of late Years between the ſaid Croſs and the Gate which leads to the Palace. All theſe are in the Eaſt Part of the Town.

It hath a Church, and a College built by King *Ina*, to the Honour of St. *Andrew*, which was preſently endowed by ſeveral great Men with large Revenues. Among the Reſt, King *Kinewulph* gave to it a great many neighbouring Places in the Year 766. His Charter runs thus; I *Kinewulph*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, for the Love of God, and (which ſhall not be here particularly mentioned) ſome Vexations of our *Corniſh* Enemies,

do

do by the Conſent of my Biſhops and Nobleman, humbly make over by Gift, a certain Parcel of Ground to the Apoſtle and Servant of God St. *Andrew*, *i. e.* Eleven Manſions near the River called *Welwe*, towards the Increaſe of the Monaſtery, ſituate near the great Fountain, called *Wielae*. This Grant we here ſet down both on the Account of its Antiquity, and becauſe ſome are of Opinion, that the Place took its Name from the River. The Church is indeed exceeding beautiful, and nothing can be finer than its Frontiſpiece towards the Weſt, which is one entire Pile of Statues, curiouſly wrought out of Freeſtone, and of great Antiquity: In the Weſt Part of the City is a Pariſh-Church, dedicated to St. *Cuthbert*, and near it an Hoſpital, built by *Nicholas Bubwith*, Biſhop of this See, for Twenty-four poor People, with ſuitable Revenues for their Maintenance.

The *Mendip-Hills* encompaſs this City around on the Eaſt and North Sides, and from thence run a great Way towards *Briſtol* in Length and Breadth. They are very remarkable, being called in old Records *Munedepp*, or rather *Moinedepp*, from the many Knolls there are viſible, and the Steepneſs of their Aſcents. *Leland* calls them *Minerary Hills*, or as others, *Mineragia*, from the Richneſs of the Leaden Mines found in them; the Oar of which being digged in great Abundance, and afterwards melted down into Piggs and Sows, as the Miners call them, the Lead is conveyed to *Briſtol*, and from thence it is tranſported to many other Places: In theſe Mines it is free for any *Engliſh* Man to work, except he hath forfeited his Right by ſtealing any of the Oar, or Workmens Tools. In this Caſe the Law and Cuſtom of the Miners is worth Obſervation. The Groviers (for ſo they call the Miners here, as they call the Pits, Groves) living at ſome Diſtance, uſually leave their Tools, and the Oar they have got, often open upon the Hills, or at moſt only ſhut up in a ſlight Hutt. Whoever among them ſteals any thing, and is found guilty, is thus puniſh'd: He is ſhut up in one of their Hutts; and dry Fern, Furzes, and ſome other combuſtible Matter being ſet round it, is ſet on Fire. When it is on Fire, the Criminal, who has his Hands and Feet at Liberty, is allowed with them (if he can) to break down the Hutt, and having made himſelf a Paſſage, get free, and be gone; but he muſt never more come to work among them, nor ever have any more to do about the Hills. This they call *The Burning of the Hill*. Upon theſe Hills the King had a Foreſt, of which the Family of *Mortimer*, Earls of *March*, had the Bailiwick, or Cuſtody, 34 *Ed.* III. and 3 *Hen.* VI.

Ochy-Hole, or *Wokey-Hole*, as ſome call it, one of the moſt admirable Pieces of Nature's Workmanſhip, by the Suffrage of all Travellers, is among theſe Hills. It hath its Name, ſay ſome of our Antiquaries, without Doubt from *Oge*, a *Britiſh* Word, ſignifying a Cave; or from the *Saxon* Word ꝩOC, which ſignifies crooked, or creeky. It is a dark, diſmal Cave, into which the Curious enter with their Guides, by a Door ſo narrow as they are forced to crowd thro' it, and the Deſcription they give of it, is this. It is parted into ſeveral Rooms, as a Kitchen, an Hall, a Dancing-room, a Cellar, &c. in which there are ſtrange Reſemblances of Creatures, and Things artificial in the natural Rock; as of a Man's Head, a Tomb-ſtone, a Dog; the Rock in which they are incorporated, Part of it gliſtering like Silver, and Part like Diamonds, and both appearing very pleaſant to the Eye; a Bell, a Guile-fat, an hollow Ciſtern, always full of Water, but never running over, tho' receiving every Moment freſh Supplies by the Drops which trickle from the Top of the Rock; the Statue of a Woman, which they call the *Old Witch*, of a white Stone, like Alabaſter; another Ciſtern, almoſt ſix Foot ſquare, and of a conſiderable Depth, always brim full of Water, yet never runs over, tho' the Water continually drops into it from above, becauſe it grows big-

bigger thro' the petrifying Nature of the Water; a Rivulet, which with a pretty loud Noiſe glides thro' the Cave; Flitches of Bacon, four together; a Woman big with Child; Organ-pipes, very like thoſe in our Churches; chequer'd Configurations of various Colours, gliſtering like Silver and precious Stones, with a fine, even, ſandy Floor; a melodious Eccho; the Likeneſs of a Chimney; a Stone Table; an huge, maſſy Stone, called *The Great Gun*, which being taken up, and let fall to the Ground, will make a Noiſe as loud as a Canon; Water inceſſantly dropping from the Top of the Rock, congealed into a glaſſy Subſtance, like Icicles, and as clear as Cryſtal at firſt, but at length turned into Rock itſelf, found not in ſmall Pieces, but in ſuch great Quanties as would load many Carts; and a Rivulet, which runs ſometimes with a ſmall, and ſometimes in a larger Current, and having got out of the Cave, ſets 30 Mills on Work, as the People ſay. This City hath long been, and ſtill is an Epiſcopal See, of which we ſhall give an Account in our Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, with the Names of the Biſhops that have ſate in it to this Time.

Eaſton, the Lordſhip of *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, who died poſſeſſed of it (poiſon'd, as was ſuppoſed, in *Italy*) 42 *Ed.* III. leaving Iſſue his only Daughter and Heir *Philippa*, married at proper Years to *Edmund Mortimer*, the third Earl of *March* of that great Family, from whom the *York* Family, by marrying *Anne Mortimer*, the Female Heir, derived their Title to the Crown.

Weſtbury, a Village, in which *William Cannings*, the famous Mayor of *Briſtol* built a College; and after he had born that Office five times, took Orders, and retiring from all worldly Buſineſs, became the Dean of his own College. He was buried in the Church of St. *Mary Ratcliff*, at *Briſtol*, and hath there two honorary Statues ſet up for him, one in the Habit of a Magiſtrate, and the other of a Clergy-man, as he was at his Death.

Weſtcomb, or *Widcomb*, the Manor and Eſtate of *John* Lord *Tiptoft*, of which he died poſſeſſed 21 *Hen.* VI. and left it with his other Eſtates to his Son and Heir *John*, who was 27 *Hen.* VI. created Marques of *Worceſter*. He was Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and Juſtice of *North-Wales*.

Wookey, a ſmall Village, of no Note but for the Birth of Dr. *Thomas Godwin*, who being educated in *Magdalen* College, *Oxford*, became very eminent for his Knowledge in the *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew* Tongues; and being made Maſter of Arts, was choſen Head-Maſter of *Abington* School in *Berkſhire*, where he brought up many Men, who afterwards were eminent both in Church and State. He was made Doctor of Divinity in 1636. And being much worn out with the Drudgery of a School, had the Rectory of *Brightwell* near *Wallingford* in *Berkſhire* conferred on him; which he kept to his dying Day. He hath written theſe Books, which have been of great Uſe to Poſterity; *viz.* An Expoſition of the *Roman* Antiquities, *Oxf.* 1613. A Synopſis of the *Hebrew* Antiquities, for the Explication of the New Teſtament, *Oxford*, 1616. *Moſes* and *Aaron*, the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Rites of the *Hebrew*; printed in 1625. and ſome other Things. He was a very grave and learned Man, and a Grace to his Profeſſion. He died at *Brightwel*, and was buried in the Chancel there; and over his Grave his Wife laid a Marble Stone.

XXXVII. The Hundred of WHISTON.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundreds of *Wells* and *Bruton*; on the South with the Hundred of *Catteſhaſh*; on the Weſt with the Hundred of *Glaſton*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Wells* aforeſaid. The Fee of the Hundred is in the Crown, and under the Government of the High Sheriff. The chief Town in this Hundred is

Shipton-Mallet, a Market-Town, whoſe Market is weekly on *Friday*, and Fair yearly on . This Manor

Manor of *Shipton* having been for many Succeſſions in the Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Malet*, took the Addition of *Shipton-Malet*; as did alſo *Curry-Malet*, from them. *William Malet* in the Reign of King *Henry* I. held two Knights Fees in this Town of the Abbot of *Glaſtenbury*. In this Family it continued till another *William Malet* dying without Iſſue Male, his two Daughters and Heirs, *Mabel* married to *Hugh de Vivion*, or *Vivon*, and *Helenise*, married to *Robert de Muſcegros*, inherited his Eſtate. This Manor upon the Partition fell to be *Mabel*'s Part, and after ſome Time paſſed in Marriage by *Cicely*, Daughter and Coheir to *Maud de Kyme*, and Coſin and one of the Heirs of *John de Vivon*, to *John de Beauchamp* of *Hacche*. She ſurvived her Husband, and was a great Improver of her Husband's Eſtate for her Son *John*, then a Minor: For ſhe 11 *Edw.* II. obtained that King's Charter for a Market every Week upon *Monday*, at her Manor of *Shepton-Malet*, and a Fair yearly upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow after the Feaſt of St. *Barnabas* the Apoſtle. After her Death, which happened 14 *Edw.* II. this Manor with her other Eſtates went to her Son and Heir *John*, who ſoon after did his Homage to the Abbot of *Glaſtenbury* for one Knight's Fee in this Pariſh. He died poſſeſſed of this Manor 17 *Edw.* III. leaving his Son and Heir *John de Beauchamp*, who leaving no Iſſue, *Cicely* and *Eleanor* his two Siſters were his Heirs. The Manor became the Purparty of *Cicely*, who was married to one Mr. *Turberuil*. But that Family not being noble, we find no more of this Manor, till the Reign of King *Henry* VI. when we find one Moiety of it in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *John Tiptoſt*, Knt. whoſe Son *John* was afterwards created Earl of *Worceſter*, and in the ſame Reign the whole Lordſhip to be the Eſtate of *Thomas* Lord *De la Ware*, in whoſe Poſterity it continued, but how long, we know not.

There are many Villages in this Hundred, but we have no Information of them.

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XXXVIII. The Hundred of WHITLEIGH.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundred of *Glaſton*; on the South with the Hundred of *Somerton*; on the Weſt with the Hundred of *North-Petherton*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Bempſton*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the King, and the Government of it under the Juriſdiction of the High Sheriff. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred; the Villages of any Note are

Aſhton, where Sir *Hugh Smith*, Knt. who was High Sheriff of this County in the ninth Year of King *James* I. had his Seat.

Compton-Dundo, or, as we find it in our Hiſtories, *Compton juxta Dundene*: This Manor was the hereditary Eſtate of *Cicely*, the Daughter and Coheir of *Maud de Kyme*, and Coſin and one of the Heirs of *John de Vivon*. She in 17 *Edw.* II. obtained that King's Charter for a weekly Market upon *Thurſday* at this her Manor of *Compton* near *Dundene*, and a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day and Morrow after the Feaſt of St. *Mary Magdalene*. She being married to *John Beauchampe* of *Hacche*, left this and her other Eſtates to her Son *John de Beauchamp*, and his Poſterity. We find in our Records a Manor in this County, called *Compton-Daune*, which was the Eſtate of the Lords *Burnell*; and by *Maud Burnell* the Heir of that Family, tranſlated into the Family of Sir *John Handloe* by Marriage, who in her Right became Lord *Burnell*; which we ſuppoſe muſt be this Manor of *Compton-Dundo*, (Corruptions and Changes of Names being ſo common in our Records) becauſe in our *Villare's* we can diſcover no other Name in this County that comes near it.

Cuſſington, or *Coſſington*, a Village of no Note but for being the Eſtate and Seat of the Lord *Thomas Pawlet*, ſecond Son of *William Pawlet*, Marqueſs of *Winchester*, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *William Capel*, Kt. Lord Mayor of *London* in 1509. He married *Mary*, the Daugh-

Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas Moor* of *Melpeſh* in the County of *Dorſet*, Eſq;

Dundene, the Manor and Eſtate of the *Malets*; for *William Malet* held Ten Knights Fees of the Abbot of *Glaſtenbury*, in this his Manor of *Dundene*. The Family of *Malets* failing, the female Heir *Mabel*, by her Marriage, tranſlated this Manor with other Eſtates deſcended to her from her Anceſtors, to the Family of *Vivon* or *Vivion*, whoſe female Coheir, in the ſame Manor, carried it into the Family of the *Beauchamps* of *Hacche*. Her Son and Heir *John de Beauchampe* inherited this Manor after her Death, and left it to his Son; but his Widow, *Margaret*, ſurviving him, ſhe had this Manor, and other Eſtates aſſigned to her for her Dowry, which after her Deceaſe returned to her Son and Heir *John de Beauchamp* and his Heirs.

Dunheved or *Downhead*, the Manor and Eſtate of *John Tuchet* Lord *Audley*, to whom it came by Marriage or Purchaſe from the Family of *Brians*; for Sir *William Brian*, Knt. dying ſeiſed of this Manor, and ſome others, without Iſſue, his Eſtate was divided between his Couſins and next Heirs, *Philippa* and *Elizabeth*; to the laſt of whom, the Wife of *Robert Lovel*, this Manor fell, upon the Diviſion. The Family of *Audleys*, who by the Marriage of the Heir General of the *Tuchets*, became poſſeſſed of this Eſtate, and many others, were attainted in King *Edward* IV.'s Reign, and their Eſtate, of which this Manor was a Part, given to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, that King's Brother; who being drowned in a Butt of Malmſey for treaſonable Practices againſt his Brother, his Eſtate was confiſcated, and this Manor with the reſt ſeiſed by the King, after which we ſee nothing of it.

Edington, a ſmall Village, where about Fifty Years ſince were found ſeveral Hundreds of Moulds of fine Clay for Coining, and near them a Floor of Chequer-work.

Halton, the Manor and Eſtate of *Roger de Molis*, or *Moels*, 13 *Edw.* I. who died poſſeſſed of it that Year, and left it to his Son *John de Moels*, his Heir. His Poſterity enjoyed it a few Succeſſions, and at length another *John*, who died 11 *Edw.* III. without Heirs Male, leaving his Two Daughters, *Muriel* and *Iſabel*, his Heirs. *Muriel*, who had married Sir *Thomas Courtney*, Knt. had for her Purparty certain Lands in this Town, but the Manor was allotted to *Iſabel*, who married *William* Lord *Botreaux*; for his Deſcendant *Margaret* marrying Sir *Robert Hungerford*, Knt. carried this Manor, and divers other Eſtates of her Inheritance, into his Family. *Robert* and *Thomas* Lords *Hungerford* enjoyed them, but *Thomas* endeavouring to reſtore King *Henry* VI. to his Throne, 8 *Edw.* IV. was condemned, and ſuffered Death for Treaſon, and his Eſtate confiſcated. He left a Daughter *Mary*, who ſtiled herſelf Lady *Hungerford*, *Botreaux*, &c. and living till K. *Henry* VII. attained to the Crown, procured the Reverſion of her Father's Attainder, and the Reſtitution of his Lands and Honours, whereby ſhe became one of the greateſt Heireſſes that hath been known in *England*, as appears from the Schedule of her Eſtates above ſet down. This Manor is therein valued at 11 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *d.* ſhe married *Edward* Lord *Haſtings*, and much enriched his Family.

Pull, the Demeſne of *Fulk Bourchier* Lord *Fitzwarine*, who died ſeiſed of it 9 *Edw.* IV. and left it to his Son and Heir *John Bourchier* Lord *Fitzwarine*, afterwards Earl of *Bath*.

Sedgemore, a ſmall Village lying at a little Diſtance from the River *Parret* Northward. Here the Forces of King *James* II. engaged and defeated the Duke of *Monmouth*, and his Party in the Year 1685, and with the Loſs of eighteen Men only on the King's Side, put a timely End to an Inſurrection, which might otherwiſe have produced a long Civil War.

In the tenth Year of the Reign of King *William* III. it was provided by a Statute then made, that the antient Water-courſes of this Moor ſhould be opened, and new Ones made, that thereby

it might be rendred more healthful and profitable to the Inhabitants.

Shapwick, *Shokewick*, or *Shakerwick*, the Manor and Eſtate of Sir *William Brian*, Knt. Captain of the Caſtle of *Merke* in the Marches of *Callis*, who dying without Iſſue, left his Eſtate to *Philippa* and *Elizabeth*, his Couſins and next Heirs. This Manor, upon the Diviſion, fell to *Philippa*, who was married to Sir *Henry Sorgie*, Knt. with other Eſtates.

Weſton, the Demeſne of *Thomas* Lord *Berkley*, who 2 *Hen.* IV. obtained a Charter for free Warren in this his Lordſhip of *Weſton*, and other his Lands in this County. He died poſſeſſed of this Manor 5 *Henry* V. but leaving no Iſſue, his Eſtate deſcended to *James Berkley*, his Couſin and next Heir Male. But the Earl of *Warwick* and his Wife being then at *Berkley-Caſtle*, partly by ſeizing on the Deeds by which the Eſtate was entailed upon the Heir Male, and partly by obtaining a Grant from the King of the Cuſtody of the deceaſed Earl's Lands, kept the ſaid *James* out of Poſſeſſion of them, till after a long Conteſt at Law, the Cauſe was brought to an Arbitration; by which, tho' *James* got a Share, yet this Manor, with the greateſt Part of the Eſtate, was awarded to the Earl for Life, which continued 13 Years, and ſhould have then returned to *James*, but thro' the Intereſt of the Husbands of the Coheirs *Margaret*, *Eleanor*, and *Elizabeth*, he recovered little of it; and after a ſhort Enjoyment of Three Years, not without great Contentions and ſome Bloodſhed, loſt all, and ſo this Manor remained in the *Beauchamp's* Family, but to which of the Heireſſes it fell, we find not, but 'tis moſt probable, to *Margaret*, who being married to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, had a long Controverſy with the *Berkleys* about their Eſtate, and cruelly uſed ſome of them.

Weſtoure, the Manor of *Henry de Ortrai*, *l. Orti*, or *Urtiac*, who 32 *Edward* I. obtained a Licence for a Fair every Year at this Place, upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow after the Feaſt of the Nativity of our Lady, *Sept.* 8. and Eight Days after; and dying 15 *Edward* II. left it to his Son *John*, whoſe Heirs general carried his Eſtate into other Families.

Wellavinton, the Manor and Eſtate of *James* Lord *Audley*, who died ſeiſed of it 9 *Edward* II. leaving this and other large Eſtates to *Nicholas* his Son and Heir. He died without Iſſue, and left *John Tuchet*, the Son of *Joan* his elder Siſter, and *Margaret* the Wife of Sir *Roger Hillary*, Knt. his next Heirs. *John Tuchet*, who in Right of his Mother became afterwards Lord *Audley*, inherited a Moiety of this Manor, and died ſeiſed of it 10 *Henry* IV. leaving *James* his Son and Heir: The other Moiety of this Manor paſſed to the Family of Sir *Roger Hillary*, of which we have no further Account.

XXXIX. The Hundred of Williton and Free-manor.

This Hundred was anciently called the Hundred of *Dulverton*, from the chief Town in it, for we find that *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, gave this Hundred of *Dulverton* to the Monks of *Taunton*, 17 *Edward* III. For what Reaſon the Name was changed to *Williton*, (which is an inconſiderable Village) we know not. It is one of the largeſt Hundreds of the County, and is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundreds of *Canington*, *Taunton*, *North-curry* and *Milverton*; on the South with *Devonſhire*, from which it is partly divided by a ſmall Rivulet, called *Dunsbrooke*, which runs by *Dulverton*; on the Weſt with the Hundred of *Carhampton*, and on the North with the *Briſtol* Chanel. The Fee of it we ſuppoſe to be in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff. There are Two Market-Towns in this Hundred, the one ſituate on the utmoſt northern Border, and the other on the utmoſt ſouthern Border, which laſt is

Dulverton,

Dulverton, a good Market-Town, whose Market weekly is on Saturday, and Fairs yearly on St. *Simon* and *Jude* *Octob.* 28. and St. *Peter*, *June* 29. but chiefly for Oxen and Sheep. Here is a good Stone-Bridge of Five Arches over the *Dunsbrooke*, which is a Branch of the River *Ex*. Before the Conquest this Manor of *Dolverton* was the Estate of Earl *Harold* (who was afterwards King) as appears by *Domesday-Book*; and after we find it given by *William Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, with the Hundred, to the Monks of *Taunton*. Dr. *Humphrey Sydenham*, of whom we have spoken before more than once, was born of an antient Family of that Name inhabiting this Town. Near this Town are some Lead-Mines, but the Oar is hard and barren, and the Lead that comes from it harder than that of *Mendip-Hills*; there is some Silver in it, but scarce exceeding the Worth of the Lead. If any one could extract it so as to save the Lead, it might be worth the While, otherwise not.

Watchet, another Market-Town in this County, and Sea-Port. It was anciently called on that Account *Wecedport*; it suffered very much from the *Danes* in the Year 886, and again in 997, it was harassed, and with other its Neighbours in these westerly Parts, suffered what ever Fire and Sword could inflict, that barbarous People meeting with none to repel their Force.

Stock-gamer is in our Villare's and Maps noted for a Market-Town, but we suppose it is disused, because we cannot discover on what Day of the Week the Market was, nor whether it hath any Fair. It is of most Note for being the native Place of *Francis Crosse*, who having been Fellow of *Wadham-College* in the late Times, went, after his Majesty's Restoration, to *Leyden* in *Holland*, where he had the Degree of Doctor of Physick conferred upon him. Being returned into *England*, he settled at *Bristol*, and practised Physick there with good Success. His *Thesis* for his Doctor's Degree was printed at *Oxford* in 1668. He died in the Parish of St. *Walburg* in the City of *Bristol*, in the Year 1675, and we presume was buried in that Parish-Church.

Brompton, the Seat of *John Sydenham*, Esq; who was High Sheriff of this County in the 15th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and of *George Sydenham*, Esq; who bore the same Office in the nineteenth Year of the same Queen's Reign.

Cleve old, the Demesne before the Conquest of *Harold* Earl of the *West Saxons*, (afterwards King *Harold*) as appears from *Domesday-Book*. On the Rocks and Pebbles near this Place, between *Dunster* and *Watchet*, where the *Severn* washes them, grows the *Lichen marinus*, Sea Liverwort, commonly called *Laver* by the Inhabitants: Hither, when the Tide is down, the meaner People come and gather it, and having cleansed and pickled it, send it into many distant Places, being of a pleasant Taste, very nourishing, a good Antiscorbutick, and of very excellent Use, as well by Way of Diet as Medicine.

S. Decomb, a small Village standing at a little Distance from *Dunster Castle*; it hath its Name from one of this Country Saints, called *Decumanus*: The Story of him is this, That he setting Sail from *South-Wales*, landed at this Place (as is related in antient *Agonal*) in an horrid Desert full of Shrubs and Briers, the Woods thick and close stretched out a vast Way both in Length and Breadth, rising up in lofty Mountains, which are wonderfully separated by the hollow Vallies. Here having bid farewel to the Vanities of the World, he resolved to spend the Remainder of his Life, but being found here by an Assassin, he was killed by him, and so got the Reputation of a Saint among the Country People.

Exton, the Lordship of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, given him out of the forfeited Estates of the *Lancastrians*, of which he died possessed, but suffering for Treason, his Estate was seised by his Brother King *Edward* IV. and given

by him to his youngeſt Brother, *Richard*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, who afterwards coming to the Crown, beſtowed it with many other Eſtates upon his great Favourite, *John* Lord *Howard*, whom at the ſame Time he created Duke of *Norfolk*, and made him Earl Marſhal of *England*. He was ſlain in *Boſworth* Field, fighting for King *Richard*, and being attainted by Parliament ſoon after, loſt his Eſtate; but his Son *Thomas*, who at the ſame Time was created Earl of *Surrey*, by his wiſe Behaviour to King *Henry* VII. and eſpecially for his Valour againſt the *Scots* in *Flodden-field*, recovered his Lands and Eſtate, and was by that King created Duke of *Norfolk*, as his Poſterity were ſome Time.

Halwaye or *Hallow*, the Eſtate of *Richard* Lord *St. Maur*, who dying 2 *Henry* IV. left it to his Son and Heir *Richard St. Maur*.

Halſey or *Halwenſey*, the Lordſhip of *John de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, who dying without Iſſue, his Eſtate was divided between his Three Daughters and Heirs, *Hawiſe*, *Dervorgild*, and *Margery*; but to which of them this Manor went upon the Diviſion, we cannot diſcover.

Honybere, the Demeſne of *Nicholas Tuchet*, Lord *Audley*, who died poſſeſſed of it 10 *Henry* IV. and left it to his Son and Heir *James*, in whoſe Poſterity it remained, till by the Heirs general it paſſed into other Families, but to which we cannot diſcover.

Kilton, *Kilmeton*, or *Kilveton*, the Manor and Eſtate of *William* Lord *Mohun*, given him with many other Lordſhips in this County by the Conqueror, in whoſe Army he was a Commander when he invaded *England*. It continued in his Family divers Succeſſions, and was left by the laſt *John* Lord *Mohun*, to his Three Daughters and Heirs *Philippa*, *Elizabeth*, and *Maud*; but how it was divided among them with his other Eſtate, we know not.

Liſtock or *Langſtoke*, the Manor of *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*, which with divers other Eſtates, came to him by his Wife *Blanch*, as Heir to her elder Siſter *Maud*, the Widow of *William* Duke of *Bavaria*, who died without Iſſue: He bore the Title of Earl of *Richmond* only, till *Blanch* being now the only Heir of *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, he in her Right was advanced to that Dukedom by Parliament, which her Son *Henry* inherited, before he was choſen King of *England*, and ſo this Manor became united with the Revenues of the Crown.

Netherham or *Netherwere*, the Lordſhip of *John ap Adam*, who 26 *Edward* I. obtained a Charter for a weekly Market upon Wedneſday, as alſo for a Fair once every Year on the Eve and Feſtival of the Aſſumption of our Lady. He left his Eſtate to his Son *Thomas*, then in his Minority.

Nether Stowey, the native Place of *Edward Walker*, who being a Servant in the Houſe of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, Earl Marſhal of *England*, and in Favour with him, was made *Rouge-croix* Purſuivant firſt, then Secretary of War, when the Earl was conſtituted General for the *Scotch* Expedition; afterwards attending the King in his Wars of *Edgehill* and *Oxford*, the King raiſed him to be *Norroy*, King of Arms, and upon the Death of Sir *Henry St. George*, Garter, ſoon after which he was created a Knight. He died ſuddenly at *White-hall* in 1676, and was buried at *Stratford* upon *Avon* in *Warwickſhire*, among the *Cloptons*, into which Family his only Daughter and Heir had married.

Nettlecomb, the Eſtate before the Conqueſt of *Harold*, Earl of the *Weſt-Saxons* (afterwards King *Harold*) as appears from *Domeſday-Book*. In latter Ages it was the Seat of the *Rawleighs*, many of whoſe Monuments are to be ſeen in the Pariſh-Church there. They were ſucceeded by the *Trevilians*, a Family of *Corniſh* Extraction, enriched very much in following Times by ſeveral Marriages with Wives of great Eſtates in *Devon* and this County, particularly ſome who lived in or near this Place. Of this Family *John Trevilian*, Eſq; was High Sheriff of this County in the ſeventeenth Year of King *James* I.

Orchard

Orchard Windham, a Manor ſituate in a Vale belonging once to the Family of *Orchards*, who anciently had a great Eſtate in this Country. From them it paſſed to the *Sydenhams*, and from them by Marriage to the *Windhams*, of whom Sir *John Windham*, Knt. and *Thomas Windham*, Eſq; of this Place, were High Sheriffs of this County in King *James* I.'s Reign, *viz.* 2d and 22d Year.

Quantocks-head, or as it is in old Writings *Cantokeſheved*, a Village a little Diſtance from *Orchard-Windham*, the Manor whereof was the Seat and Eſtate of *Maurice de Gant*, deſcended of *Robert Fitz-harding*, the Progenitor of the noble Family of *Berkleys*, of which he died poſſeſſed 14 *Henry* III. *Andrew Lutterel* put in his Claim for his Inheritance as his next Heir, *Maurice* leaving no Iſſue, and offered the King an Hundred Marks to have Inquiſition made of his Title to it, that he might have Livery of them, as of his Right, which the King granted upon Condition, that he could manifeſt his Right; but till that was done, this Lordſhip was aſſigned for the Maintenance of *Margaret de Sumeri*, Widow of the ſaid *Maurice*, till her Dowry was ſet forth.

Andrew Lutterel having cleared his Title to the Eſtate of *Maurice de Gaunt*, and paid the Sum promiſed 15 *Henry* III. had Livery of this Manor of *Cantokeſheved*, and ſome others which he held by Barony. In 38 *Henry* III. he paid Twenty-five Pounds for Twelve Knights-Fees and an Half, being the Fees of *Maurice de Gaunt*, upon the Collection then made for conſtituting the King's eldeſt Son a Knight. He left his Eſtate to *Jeffrey* his Son, who having paid an Hundred Marks for a Relief, had Livery of the ſame: But this *Jeffrey* becoming afterwards *Non compos mentis*, *Alexander* his Brother had the Cuſtody of his Perſon, and *William de Gray*, whoſe Daughter he had married, had the Tuition of his Children. His Son *Robert* ſucceeded him as Heir to his Eſtate, and being a great Man in his Time, was ſummoned both to the King's Council and Parliament. He died 25 *Edward* I. and left his Eſtate to his Son and Heir *Jeffrey*, who enjoyed this Manor, and left it to his Poſterity, who are now, or were lately in the Poſſeſſion of it.

This Village is ſituate upon the Point of *Quantock-Hills*, which are a Ridge of Mountains beginning at *Eaſt Quantock-head*, and running thro' a rich Country Southward, as far as the Vale of *Taunton-Dean*, affording a Proſpect extreamly pleaſing to the Eye, by Reaſon of its great Variety of Sea and Land, of Barrenneſs and Fruitfulneſs.

Wineſford, a Manor of which *Toſti*, Earl of *Northumberland*, was poſſeſſed, in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Days, as appears from *Domeſday-Book*. Earl *Toſti* was, for his Cruelty, baniſhed by K. *Edward*; and *Morkar*, the youngeſt Son of *Algar*, Earl of *Cheſter*, made Earl of *Northumberland*, but whether he had his Eſtate, or no, it doth not appear.

XL. The Hundred of WINTERSTOKE.

This Hundred is bounded on the Eaſt with the Hundreds of *Chewton* and *Bedminſter*, on the South with the Hundreds of *Bempſtone* and *Brent*, on the Weſt with the *Severn* Sea or *Briſtol-Chanel*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Portbury*. The Fee of this Hundred we ſuppoſe to be in the Crown, and ſo under the Juriſdiction of the Sheriff. The chief Town is

Axbridge, conſiſting principally of one Street, about Four Furlongs in Length. It is a Corporation governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and other inferior Officers, and hath a good Market here weekly on Thurſday, and Fair yearly on . It is ſituate under the *Mendip-Hills* near the *Cheddar-Rocks*. The Manor and Lordſhip of this Town was 13 *Edward* II. in the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*; but whereas the Biſhop paid yearly a Rent of Fifty-four Pounds unto the Exchequer for this and the Manor of *Congrebury* and *Ceddre*, *Edmund* of *Woodſtoke*, the ſecond

ſecond Son of King *Edward* I. obtained a Grant of his Brother, King *Edward* II. in Tail general, of theſe Lordſhips, and ſome others, to the Value of Two thouſand Marks.

Blackdon or *Blakeden*, the Lordſhip of *Robert*, the Son of *Martin* of *Tours*, who came into *England* with the Conquerer. He, with the Conſent of *Maud Peverel* his Wife, gave the Church of this Town to the Monks of *Stanley* in *Wiltſhire*, but the Manor continued in this Family divers Succeſſions; for *Nicholas*, the Great Grandſon of *Robert*, left it to his Grandſon *Nicholas*, 10 *Edward* I. whoſe Son *William* died poſſeſſed of it about 20 *Edward* II. leaving his Eſtate, which was pretty large, to his Two Siſters and their Heirs, *Eleanor* and *Joan*, then married to *Nicholas Audley*, by whom ſhe had *James Audley* her Heir. In this Family this Manor remained, till *James* Lord *Audley* being attainted, this Manor and divers other Eſtates to him belonging, were ſeiſed by the King, *Richard* II. and given to *John Holland* Earl of *Huntington*, at his Creation, till the King ſhould ſettle upon him an Eſtate of Two thouſand Marks. This Earl continued in Favour with King *Richard* all his Reign; but when the King was depoſed by the Arrival of *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter* (then made King by the Name of *Henry* IV.) he was adjudged in Parliament to loſe his Honour and Lands, for attempting the Reſtoration of King *Richard*: He had married King *Henry's* Siſter *Elizabeth*, and by her Intereſt this and ſome other of his Eſtates were continued in his Family, which, after his Death, were enjoyed with the Title of Earl of *Huntington*, for *Richard* his Son died poſſeſſed of it, and unmarried, leaving it to *John* his Son and Heir, in whoſe Poſterity it was 35 *Henry* VI. Some Lands in this Town, and Tenements thereon, belonged to the Nunnery of *Taunton*, which at the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, were given to Sir *Thomas Darcy*, Knt. one of the Gentlemen of King *Henry* VIII.'s Privy-Chamber, 38 *Henry* VIII.

Bledon, a ſmall Village, famous only (but enough) for the eminent Miniſter of it, *Ideric Caſaubon*, the Son of the great *Iſaac Caſaubon*, conferred on him by Dr. *Andrews*, Biſhop of *Winchester*. He, by Writing in Defence of his Father againſt the Calumnies of ſome Papiſts, made himſelf known to King *James* I. and afterward to Dr. *Laud*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, which laſt conferred on him a Prebend of *Canterbury*, and the Rectory of *Ickham*, Four Miles diſtant from it. In the Beginning of the Civil Wars he loſt all his Promotions, and lived retiredly upon what little he had ſaved. *Oliver Cromwell* Three Times ſent to him to come to write the Hiſtory of the Civil Wars of *England*; and when he excuſed himſelf from that Work, he yet ordered one *Cromwell*, a Bookſeller, to make him a Preſent of 300*l.* when his Neceſſities required, but he would not accept it, tho' his Condition was mean. He was invited in the ſame Times into *Sweedland* by Queen *Chriſtina*, to be the Governor of one, and Inſpector of her other Univerſities, and promiſed honourable Salaries for himſelf and Son; but he waived theſe Offers, becauſe he had reſolved to ſpend the reſt of his Days in *England*. He was reſtored to all his Promotions at the Return of King *Charles* II. and ſpent his Life in writing Books chiefly, of which he left many in Print. He died at *Canterbury* in 1672, and was buried in the Cathedral there, under an handſome Monument ſoon after erected.

Bosworth, a Manor poſſeſſed by *Harold*, Earl of the *Weſt-Saxons*, in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, as appears from *Domeſday-Book*. He was afterwards King of *England*, and was ſlain by *William* the *Norman's* Army at *Battel* in *Suſſex*.

Chadder, a Manor belonging to the Biſhop of *Bath*, for which, with *Cogrethury* and *Axbridge*, (as is above-mentioned) that Biſhop paid Fifty-four Pounds yearly into the Exchequer. King *Edward* II. granted the ſaid yearly Rent

Rent to his Brother *Edmund* of *Woodstock*, Earl of *Kent*, with divers other Lands and Rents, to hold of him by the Service of Two Knights Fees, and the yearly Rent of Three Shillings, payable unto the Exchequer, in Performance of King *Edward* I.'s Will. This Manor was in the Crown in King *Edward* VI.'s Days, for it was then exchanged with Sir *Thomas Lineage* for other Lands and Estates.

This Town is famous for the excellent and prodigious great Cheeses made there, some of which require more than one Man's Strength to set them on the Table, and are also of a delicate Taste, equalling, if not exceeding the best Parmesan. Above the Town is the Gap which seems as it were cut into the Hill, which affords a narrow Passage for Travellers between, and hath stupendous high Rocks on both Sides, which go by the Name of *Cheddar-cliffs*.

In the Reign of King *Henry* V. *Richard Chedder*, then Lord of this Town, and who took his Name from it, *de Chedder*, was Knight of the Shire for this County and *Dorsetshire* several Times, *viz.* in the 1st, 5th, and 8th Years of that King, and 5th of King *Henry* VI.

Churchhill, a Village of Note upon the Account of the Family of *Churchhills*, who took their Name from it, and had their Seat in it, being Lords of it. Two of them have been famous in these latter Ages, *viz.* Sir *Winston Churchill* the Father, and *John Churchill* his Son, late Duke of *Marlborough*. Sir *Winston* was a Convictor of St. *John*'s College, *Oxford*, but the Wars breaking out, he left the University without a Degree, and adhered to his Majesty against his rebellious Subjects. Upon King *Charles* II.'s Restoration he was a Burgess for *Weymouth*, in 1661, was made a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1663 was Knighted. Afterwards he was constituted a Commissioner of the Court of Claims in *Ireland*, Clerk of the Green-cloth, and at length eldest Clerk, Comptroller of the Green-cloth. He wrote a Book, entitled, *Divi Britannici*, being Remarks on the Lives of the Kings of this Isle, from the Year of the World 2855, to the Year of Christ 1660, which gave great Offence to some; however, he died in Repute for his Loyalty, and his firm Love and Adherence to our Constitution in Church and State, *March* 26. 1688.

John Churchill, his more famous Son, was by his Interest with the Duke of *York*, made a Colonel, and afterwards created by King *Charles* II. a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Churchill* of *Aymouth* in *Scotland*, in 1683. When King *James* II. came to the Throne, he was in Favour himself, and was promoted to several Places of Honour, Trust and Profit; but having a great Dependance upon the Prince and Princess of *Denmark*, when he saw what Methods that King took to establish Popery, and how much the Nation in general disgusted his Proceedings, which might endanger even the Princess's Right of Succession, if with the Princess he had abetted them; he deserted the King, and join'd with the Prince of *Orange*, when he arrived in the West of *England*, and attended him till he was settled on the Throne, by the Name of *William* III. Upon this Settlement he was made one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and in 1689 created Earl of *Marlborough*, having before been sent into *Ireland* Lieutenant General of the Army, against King *James* II.'s Friends, where he did good Service, and returned loaden with Honour; yet before King *William*'s Death he was deprived of all his Places and Employments, and so continued till Queen *Anne* came to the Throne, when the War of *France* reviving, he was made General of all the *English* Forces, and with the Confederates obtained so many and great Victories over the *French*, that he was deservedly admired, as the great Hero of the Age, and for his mighty Services, rewarded at home and abroad, being made by the Emperor Prince of *Mindelheim*.

Congersbury, a mean Village situate under the *Mendip-Hills* to the North, though

thought to take its Name from one *Congarus*, a Perſon of great Sanctity, (*Capgrave* tells us, that he was the Son of an Emperor of *Conſtantinople*) who is ſaid to have lived here an Hermit. This Manor, before the Conqueſt, was a Part of the great Eſtate of *Harold*, Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, and Earl of the *Weſt-Saxons*, as appears by *Domeſday-Book*: He was after King of *England*, and being ſlain by *William* the *Norman*, this and his other Eſtates were ſeiſed by the Conqueror, and ſo far as we can find, continued in the Crown, till with *Axbridge* and *Chedder*, it was ſettled upon the See of *Bath*, upon the Terms of paying to the Exchequer yearly Fifty-four Pounds, as a Fee-farm Rent; but whether this Settlement was made by the Crown, as by *Jocelin*, Biſhop of *Wells*, (who was conſecrated to the See in 1205.) as Biſhop *Godwin de Præſul.* tells us, is a Queſtion, not to us clearly determined. The Fifty-four Pounds was often diſpoſed of to ſuch as the Kings favoured in their ſeveral Reigns, *viz.* King *Edward* II. gave it with divers other Lands and Rents to *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*, Earl of *Kent*, his Brother, in whoſe Poſterity it continued ſome Time; but being returned to the Crown in the Reign of K. *Edward* IV. was given to his Brother *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, whoſe Son *Edward*, Earl of *Warwick*, enjoyed it; and from him *Margaret* the Wife of Sir *Richard Pole*, and Siſter of the ſaid *Edward* (who died attainted 19 *Hen.* VII.) derived her Claim, and by Petition obtained ſo many of his Lands, as he inherited as Heir to *Richard* Earl of *Salisbury*, with the Title of the Counteſs of *Salisbury*, among which is ſpecified the Fee-farm of *Congresbury*, payable by the Biſhop of *Bath* into the Exchequer ——— 54*l. per Annum.*

The Church here is a Vicarage ordained by the above-mentioned *Jocelin*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, *Anno Dom.* 1235, concerning which he decreed thus, *Eccleſia de Congresbury Vicaria*, &c. That the Vicarage ought to conſiſt in the third Part of that Church's Revenue; and becauſe the ſmall Tithes, Legacies and Oblations would not reach up to that Portion, therefore the Vicars for ever ſhould have a certain Part of the Corn-Tithe to make out the ſtated Competency for them. And this the Biſhop (as the other Biſhops of that Time generally did) thought was ſufficient, and not leſs, becauſe the People generally expected, that the Vicar of every Pariſh ſhould be a Man of Learning and of a good Reputation, to maintain a creditable Reſidence, having a competent Number of Servants, and being able to relieve Travellers and poor People in the decent Ways of Hoſpitality and Charity, and to pay extraordinary Aids to the Government in Proportion to his third Share.

Harpetre, a Lordſhip and Caſtle which belonged to the Family of the *Harpetres*, who took their Name *de Harpetre* from it. This Family were in Poſſeſſion of this Lordſhip, from 12 *Henry* II. to the 16th of *Henry* III. when Iſſue Male failing, this Caſtle and Manor deſcended, after the Death of *Robert* the Son of *John Harpetre*, to *Robert de Gurnay* his Couſin, Grandſon of the ſaid *John*. In this Family they reſted ſome Succeſſions, till *John de Gurnay* leaving only female Iſſue, *Elizabeth*, his only Daughter and Heir, who married *John ap Adam*, carried this Manor and other Eſtates into his Family. The *Ap-Adams's* Poſterity failing, it appears, that they reſtored it to the Family of the *Gurnays*, to whom the preſent Poſſeſſors of it, the *Newtons*, are related.

Kingſton, the Manor and Eſtate of *John de Burgh*, Grandſon of the great *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, who leaving only Three Daughters and Heirs, *Hawiſe*, *Dervorgild*, and *Margery*, this Manor and his other Eſtate was parted between them; and *Dervorgild*, who married *Robert Fitz-Walter*, had this Lordſhip for Part of her Share. It did not come to the ſaid *John* from his Anceſtors, but as he was Heir to *Hawiſe de Llanvalley*, his Grandmother, upon the Failure of Iſſue in that Family.

John de Kingſton, who ſeems to have taken his Name from this Lordſhip, which was his Seat, was Knight of this County and *Dorſetſhire*, in the 6th and 12th Years of the Reign of King *Edward* III.

Langford upper, a little Village near *Churchill*, famous only for a Family of Gentlmen, named *Latch*, who had their Habitation there. Of this Family was Mr. *John Latch*, who having ſpent ſome Time in St. *John*'s College, *Oxford*, to improve himſelf in Academical Learning, retired to the *Middle Temple* to ſtudy the Common Law of *England*, but being very ſickly, he ſpent his Time in a ſolitary Way of Study, in which he improved himſelf, as much as his weak Body would permit. He wrote *Reports* of diverſe Caſes adjudged in the three firſt Years of King *Charles* I. in the Court of King's Bench. In the later Part of his Life he embraced the *Romiſh* Religion by the Perſuaſion of one *Harvey*, or *Hanmer*, a Solicitor (vulgarly eſteemed a Jeſuit, or *Romiſh* Prieſt) and left his Eſtate to the Society of *Jeſus*, but his Uncle *Latch*, who had educated him, in Learning, took upon him to be Executor, and much oppoſed (if he did not totally hinder) the Deſigns of the *Roman* Catholicks. He died in 1655, and was buried in the Pariſh Church of *Hayes* in *Middleſex*.

Winſcomb, or *Winſdecomb*, the Demeſne of Sir *John Tiptoft*, who died poſſeſſed of it 21 *Hen.* VI. leaving it with diverſe other Lands to his Son and Heir *John*, who in a few Years after grew to be Marqueſs of *Worceſter*, but having no Iſſue Male, left his Eſtate to his three Aunts, *Philippa*, *Joan* and *Joyce*.

N. B. We meet with many other Places in ancient Records, and Writings, which are therein mentioned, as belonging to this County, which we cannot find, in any of our Villares, or Maps, and ſo not being able to bring them into our Method, we choſe rather to omit them, than trouble our Readers with any hiſtorical Account of Places no where to be found; and ſo we ſhall go on to other Matters of which we have more Certainty. As

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I. *Such Families of the Nobility, as have taken their Title from this County, having been Dukes, Marqueſſes, or Earls of* Somerſet, *viz.*

HUN the firſt Earl of this Shire. He is ſaid to have been in the Battle of *Ellenduñe*, which was fought between *Egbert*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and *Beornulf* King of *Mercia*, in the Year 823. He was ſlain there, and his Body was buried at *Winchеſter*. To him ſucceeded in 845.

Earnulfe in this Earldom, who joining with *Oſric*, then Earl of *Dorſet*, and *Alſtane* Biſhop of *Shireburn*, gave Battle to the *Danes* at *Pedredeſmuth*, and having ſlain a great Multitude of them, obtained a ſignal Victory over thoſe Pagans. But of him we find nothing more till the Year 854. when he conſpired with the ſaid Biſhop of *Shirburn* againſt King *Ethelwolf*, who was then at *Rome*, and there had procured his younger Son *Alfred* to be crowned by Pope *Leo*, to keep him out of the Nation, and no more ſuffer him to be King, partly becauſe he had endeavoured to deprive his eldeſt Son *Ethelbald* of the Right of Succeſſion, and partly becauſe, in his Return from *Rome*, he had married *Judith*,

dith, the Daughter of *Charles* King of *France*, commonly called *Charles* the *Bald*, without the Conſent of his Clergy and Nobility; but this Inſurrection was comprimiſed by the Mediation of Friends.

Suane, eldeſt Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, was Earl of *Somerſet*, *Glouceſter*, *Oxford*, *Hereford* and *Berks*. He was a diſorderly, wicked Perſon, and of a very turbulent Diſpoſition, inſomuch that he was baniſhed the Nation thrice for his Crimes, *viz.* in 1044. when he went to *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, and remained there two Years, but by the Mediation of his Father he was reſtored to Favour. 2. For inveigling *Edgiva*, Abbeſs of *Leominſter* to marry him, when he fled into *Denmark*, and perſuading *Beorne* the King of *Denmark*'s Son to go with him into *England* to mediate for him, carried him to *Dort*, and there murdered him. 3. Being in the Inſurrection with Earl *Godwin* his Father in 1051. he fled with him into *Flanders*, where being touched with Remorſe for the Murder of Prince *Beorne*, he ſubmitted to this Penance to expiate for that barbarous Murder, *viz.* To go to *Jeruſalem* bare foot; in performing which Journey he got ſo much cold, that in his Return home he died at *Lucca*, before his Father, Earl *Godwin*.

William de Mohun, the Third, one of the great Men of this Nation, who adhered to the Empreſs *Maud* in endeavouring to depoſe King *Stephen*. He fortified the Caſtle of *Dunſter* on her behalf, and did much Miſchief to the Inhabitants thereabouts by his Excurſions. He alſo joined with *David* King of *Scots*, *Robert* Earl of *Glouceſter*, and other Friends of the Empreſs, in beſieging *Winchester Caſtle*, which *Henry de Bloys*, King *Stephen*'s Brother, held out againſt her. For which, and other ſpecial Services, ſhe made him Earl of *Somerſet* and *Dorſet*, as we gather from *Dugdale*, and Dr. *Heylin*; which is probable, becauſe the *Vice-comes*, or High-Sheriff was in thoſe Days conſtituted for both thoſe Counties, and ſo continued, till Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

William Longeſpe, natural Son of King *Henry* II. He by the Marriage of *Ela*, the only Daughter and Heir of *William* Earl of *Salisbury*, became firſt Earl of that City; and afterwards joining with King *Henry* III. in the Beginning of his Reign, againſt *Lewis* the Dauphin, who had headed the Nobles againſt his Father King *John*, was created Earl of *Somerſet*, which he enjoyed only for Life; for his eldeſt Son *William* did not inherit his Honour with his Eſtate, as an old Chronicler teſtifieth, who ſaith, That *Anno* 1233. (17 *Hen.* III.) he was girt with the Sword of Knighthood, but not made Earl of *Saliſbury* (or *Somerſet*). He did lay Claim to thoſe Earldoms, and had fair Promiſes, that he ſhould have Right done him therein, but never had.

Reginald de Mohun is, in Dr. *Heylin*'s Catalogue, placed the next Succeſſor in this Earldom, and ſaid by him to have been created in 1396, (19 *Rich.* II.) but by what Authority we cannot diſcover; *Dugdale* making no Mention of his ſucceeding, but ſaying, That

Sir *John Beaufort* Kt. the eldeſt Son of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, by the Lady *Katharine Swinford*, was (20 *Rich.* II.) declared by the Lord Chancellor in open Parliament, to have been created, by that King, Earl of *Somerſet*, and the next Year Marqueſs of *Somerſet*. In the Beginning of King *Henry* IV.'s Reign he was under a Cloud, becauſe he had been one of the Accuſers of *Thomas* of *Woodſtock* Duke of *Glouceſter*, and was on that Account deprived in Parliament of his Title of Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, which had alſo been conferred upon him by King *Richard* II. but he ſoon recovered that King's Favour, and bore many Places of Honour and Truſt in that King's Reign to his Death, which happened on *Palm-Sunday*, 1409. 11 *Hen.* IV. leaving for his Heir and Succeſſor

Henry

Henry Beaufort, being then about six Years old. King *Henry* was his Godfather, and granted upon the Day of Baptism, to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, a Thousand Marks *per Ann.* to be paid out of the Exchequer, till he should settle on him Lands of the like yearly Value. He died in his Minority, 6 *Hen.* V. and left for his Heir and Successor

John de Beaufort his Brother, then under Age, but active and valiant; for being in the Wars of *France*, 9 *Hen.* V. he was taken Prisoner in passing a Marsh near the Castle of *Beaufort*. He arrived at full Age 3 *Hen.* VI. and having been diverse Years in the *French* Wars, when *Harflew* was taken, was 21 *Hen.* VI. created Duke of *Somerset* and Earl of *Kendale*, and under that Title was made Lieutenant and Captain General of *Aquitane*. He died 22 *Hen.* VI. and was buried at *Wimburne-Minster* in *Dorsetshire*, leaving his sole Daughter and Heir, *Margaret*, then but three Years old, but afterwards married to *Edmund* of *Hadham* Earl of *Richmond*. But

Edmund de Beaufort his younger Brother succeeded him in his Earldom and Dukedom of *Somerset*. He had before the Title of Earl of *Mortein*, and had been very serviceable in preserving the *English* Conquests in *France*, and diverse other important Transactions of State, for which he was created Marquess of *Dorset*, the same Year his Brother died. In 24 *Hen.* VI. he was appointed Regent of *Normandy*, (the Duke of *York* being discharged of that Trust) and being constrained by the *French* to surrender *Caen* upon Articles, the Duke of *York* took such a Distaste at him, that he never rested, till he compassed his Ruin; for taking up Arms with a strong Party, he accused this Duke of all the Misfortunes that had been in *France*, and Disturbances of the publick Peace at home: On the contrary, the Duke charged him with High Treason, in conspiring the Death of the King, that he might seat himself on the Throne. This sharp Return so incensed *York*, that he caused him to be apprehended in the Queen's Chamber, and imprisoned in the *Tower* of *London*; but the King favouring him, soon after ordered his Release, which so angred *York*, that he raised an Army, and fought the King's Forces commanded by this Duke at St. *Albans*, where he met his Fate, and was buried in the Abbey Church there. His eldest Son and Heir

Henry de Beaufort succeeded him both in his Honour and Lands. He had born the Title of Earl of *Mortein* in his Father's Life-time, and had been much with his Father in the Wars of *France*. Being arrived at the Dukedom, he continued firm to the *Lancastrian* Interest, as his Father had done, and bore many Places of Profit and Trust; as Captain of *Calis*, Governor of the Isle of *Wight*, &c. Soon after this the Earl of *March*, in Conjunction with the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Warwick*, the most potent Noblemen of those Times, grew very strong; and though he made all the Preparations he could to suppress them, yet before he could get Strength enough to do it, he was forced to come to a Battle with them at *Towton* in *Yorkshire*, where the King's Forces being conquered, the Duke of *York* was proclaimed King, by the Title of King *Edward* IV. This Earl fled with King *Henry* to *Newcastle*, and fought for him at the Battle of *Hexham*, where being taken Prisoner with diverse other great Men, he was beheaded there, and after attainted in Parliament, leaving no lawful Issue,

Edmund his Brother, and Heir, succeeded him, who likewise was firm to the *Lancastrian* Interest, which being then hopeless of any good Days in *England*, He, and his Brother *John* retired into *France*, where they lived very miserably, till *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, (who was a-kin to them by their Mother) succoured them with a small Pension, on which they subsisted some Time. At length the *Lancastrian* Interest began to revive by the Marriage of Prince *Edward*, (King *Henry* VI.'s Son) with *Anne*

the Earl of *Warwick*'s Daughter; King *Henry* being reſtored to his Crown, and a Parliament called, to which this Duke went joyfully. But King *Edward* returning the next Year, and being victorious in *Barnet Field*, (where this Duke had a Command of Part of the Archers) and at *Tewkſbury*, where he fled, but was taken, he was beheaded there, and died without Iſſue, and his five Siſters were the Heirs of his Eſtate, and his Honour was extinct, and ſo remained for about five and Twenty Years, when King *Henry* VII. created his third Son

Edmund, in his Infancy, Duke of *Somerſet*, *Anno Dom.* 1496. but he enjoyed this Honour but a ſmall Time, being taken away by Death at *Biſhops-Hatfield* in *Hertfordſhire*, before he was full five Years of Age. He was buried in St. *Peter's* Church, *Weſtminſter*. After this, this Honour lay dormant, till the Year 1525. When

Henry Fitz-Roy, the natural Son of King *Henry* VIII. by *Elizabeth Blount* Lady *Talboiſe*, who having been firſt created Earl of *Nottingham*, when he was but ſix Years old, was further made Duke of *Richmond*, and *Somerſet* at his Palace of *Bridewell*, *London*. He was a Prince very forward in martial Affairs, and of good Knowledge in Tongues, which laſt, we may ſuppoſe was an Inducement to *Leland* to dedicate a Book to him. He was conſtituted by his Father, Lord Warden of the Marches againſt *Scotland*, and Lieutenant General of the Northern Parts. He married *Mary*, the Daughter of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marſhal, and Lord Treaſurer of *England*; but enjoyed neither of them long, dying in 1536, without Heirs, and ſo this Earldom ſuffered a Vacancy for ten Years, or more.

Sir *Edward Seymour* Knt, Son of Sir *John Seymour* of *Wolf-Hall* in *Wiltſhire*, and Grandſon of Sir *Roger Seymour* of *Evenſwinden* in the ſame County, Knt. who had married *Cicely*, one of the Coheirs of *John* Lord *Beauchampe* of *Hatche*, being one of the Eſquires of the Body to King *Henry* VIII. while his Siſter *Jane* was one of the Maids of Honour to Queen *Anne Bullen*, came into ſuch Favour with the King, as ſoon to arrive at high Advancement; for the King having ſo fixed his Affections on his Siſter *Jane*, as to make her his Wife, he ſoon attained not only Honours, but almoſt all the Preferments he was capable of; *viz.* On the Marriage-Day he was created Viſcount *Beauchamp* to himſelf, and the Heirs Male of his Body; Captain of the Iſle of *Wight*, and ſoon after Earl of *Hertford*. With theſe Honours he was dignified with Places of great Profit and Truſt, as Lord Great Chamberlain, Lieutenant General of the *Engliſh* Army ſent againſt the *Scots*, &c. while King *Henry* lived, and at his Death conſtituted one of the Executors, and Council to his Son *Edward*, who was to ſucceed him. Upon the Acceſſion of K. *Ed.* VI. he was choſen Protector of the Realm, and King's Perſon by the whole Council; and becauſe he was not a Baron, he was by Letters Patent advanced to that Honour 1 *Edward* VI. and the next Day was created Duke of *Somerſet*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body by *Anne* his Wife; and for want of ſuch, to *Edward* his Son by his firſt Wife, and his Heirs; but his great Fortune brought all his Miſeries upon him. *Northumberland's* Envy, and Policy, brought him to the Scaffold, where he died unconcerned in his Mind, and pitied and lamented by the People, *Anno* 1552, 6 *Edward* VI. His Crime was Treaſon, for which being attainted, his Poſterity loſt all their Honours, till Queen *Elizabeth*, by her Letters Patent, advanced his Son *Edward*, by *Anne* his Wife, to the Degree of Baron *Beauchamp* and Earl of *Hertford*, which Honour was increaſed by King *Charles* I. who made *William Seymour* Marqueſs of *Hertford* in 1640, as the Family continued till 1660. Afterwards

Sir

Sir *Robert Carr*, Knight of the *Bath*, a *Scotchman*, having long ſerved King *James* I. in the Quality of a Page, grew at length into ſuch Favour with the King, by the Intereſt of Sir *George Hume* Earl of *Dunbar*, then Treaſurer of *Scotland*, that at his Death he got into his Place, and ſoon after obtained the Dignity of Baron of *Brancepeth*, Viſcount *Rocheſter*, and Earl of *Somerſet*, and was made Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold, and one of his Privy Council, whereby he got the Reputation of that King's Favourite in thoſe Days. This Earl ſtood not long in this Poſt; but having ſeduced the Lady *Eſſex* from her Husband, and poiſoned Sir *Thomas Overbury* for oppoſing his unlawful Deſires; he fell into ſuch Diſgrace, that though his Life was ſpared, he ſuffered a long Impriſonment, and after his Releaſe, was confined to *Wallingford* Houſe to his Death, which happened in 1645, ſoon after which he was buried in *Covent-Garden Church*.

William Seymour, Marqueſs of *Hertford* above-mentioned, having been conſtituted Governour of Prince *Charles*, (afterwards King *Charles* II.) and faithfully adhering to his Majeſty King *Charles* I. through all his Troubles, was at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. by a ſpecial Act of the firſt Parliament, reſtored to the Title of Duke of *Somerſet*, by a Repeal of the Act for the Attainder of *Edward* his Great Grandfather. He died the *October* following, and was buried at *Great Bedwind* in *Wiltſhire*, and was ſucceeded in his Honour and Eſtate by

William Seymour his Grandſon, the Son of his eldeſt Son *Henry*, by *Mary*, Daughter of *Arthur* Lord *Capel*, who died in his Life-time under Age; but he dying unmarried 1671.

John his Uncle, youngeſt Son of the firſt *William*, came to this Honour, but died without Iſſue, and was buried at *Salisbury*, in the Cathedral there, in 1675. To him,

Sir *Francis Seymour* Knt. Grandſon of *Edward* Lord *Beauchamp*, and Earl of *Hertford*, Lord *Seymour* of *Trowbridge*, ſucceeded. He was baſely murdered in *Italy*, in 1687. for which diverſe Perſons were hanged in Effigie; but left no Iſſue, and ſo

Charles Seymour his Brother, and Heir, ſucceeded him in this Dukedom. He is ſtill alive, and having married the Lady *Elizabeth Percy*, ſole Daughter and Heir of *Joceline Percy*, the laſt Earl of *Northumberland*, hath by her two Sons, one living. *viz.* *Algernoon* Earl of *Hertford*, and the Lord *Percy*, ſince dead, with ſome Daughters.

2. The

2. *The Baronets of this County, with the Time and Order of their Creation.*

	Bar.
SIR *John Portman* Kt. created *Nov.* 25, 1612. 10 *Jac.* I.	77
Thomas Philips of *Barrington* Eſq; cr. *Feb.* 16, 1619. 17 *Jac.* I.	121
Baldwin Wake of *Clevedon* Eſq; cr. *Decemb.* 5, 1621. 19 *Jac.* I.	163
John Sydenham of *Brimpton* Eſq; cr. *July* 28, 1641. 17 *Car.* I.	325
Sir *Francis Hawley* of *Buckland* Kt. cr. *March* 14, 1643. 19 *Car.* I.	440
Since made Lord *Hawley*, an *Iriſh* Baron.	
Andrew Henley of *Henley* Eſq; cr. *June* 30, 1660. 12 *Car.* II.	511
Maurice Berkley of *Bruton* Eſq; cr. *July* 2, *ditto*.	515
Since created Lord *Fitz-Harding*, an *Iriſh* Baron.	
Hugh Smith of *Long Aſhton* Eſq; cr. *May* 15, 1661. 13 *Car.* II.	645
Sir *William Windham* of *Orchard Windham* Kt. cr. *Decemb.* 9. *ditto*.	685
George Trevilian of *Nettlecomb* Eſq; cr. *Jan.* 24. *ditto*.	687
Sir *Charles Pym* of *Brimmore* Kt. cr. *July* 14, 1663. 15 *Car.* II.	729
John Yeomans of *Briſtol* Eſq; cr. *Jan.* 12, 1664. 16 *Car.* II.	753
Richard Haſtings of *Redlinch* Eſq; cr. *May* 7, 1667. 19 *Car.* 2.	790
Francis Warr of *Heſtercomb* Eſq; cr. *June* 2, 1673. 25 *Car.* II.	804
Francis Windham of *Trent* Eſq; cr. *Nov.* 18, *ditto*.	806
Halſewell Tynte of *Halſewell* Eſq; cr. *Jan.* 26. *ditto*.	810
Sir *John Duddleſton* of *Briſtol* Kt. cr. *Jan.* 11, 1691. 3 *Gul.* & *Mar.*	908

3. *Gentlemen of Note, born or inhabiting in this Shire, but at what Place is not known.*

THOMAS *Cogan*, thought to be of the ſame Family with the *Cogans* of *Chard*. He was educated at *Oxford* in *Oriel* College, where he was choſen Fellow in 1563, being then Bachelor of Arts. Proceeding in that Faculty, he entred on the Phyſick Line, and commenced Bachelor of Phyſick in 1574, ſoon after which he reſigned his Fellowſhip, being choſen Head Maſter of *Manchester* School, where he alſo practiſed Phyſick with good Succeſs. He died at *Manchester*, and was buried in the Church there, *Anno* 1607, leaving behind him the Character of an able Phyſician.

John Bond, one of the moſt noted Criticks in *Greek* and *Latin* Learning of his Time. He was bred up firſt at *Wickham's* School, from whence removing to *New College*, he became one of the Chaplains there, being a Bachelor of Arts, in which having proceeded in 1579, he was ſoon after elected Maſter of the Free-School at *Taunton*, by the Warden and Society of *New College*. In this Station he continued many Years, exerciſing an admirable

rable Way of Teaching, with ſuch Diligence and Study, that many left his School ſo excellently well grounded in human Learning, that they proved afterwards eminent in Church or State. For the Uſe of his own School, he added Notes to *Horace*, which have been much made uſe of in other Schools, and printed ſeveral Times, both in *England* and beyond Sea, where they are much admired and uſed; and ſince his Death, his Son in Law Mr. *Prows*, hath publiſhed his Notes upon *Perſius*, which are of equal Uſe to Schools, and young Scholars in the Univerſity, with the former. Being tired with the Drudgery of a School, and Age coming upon him, he withdrew from that Employment, and for his Diverſion practiſed Phyſick, not deſiring any other Gain than doing good; for he had an handſome Eſtate of his own in *Taunton*, and the Towns adjoining. It is ſaid, he was made chief Secretary to the Lord Chancellor *Egerton*; but we have no Certainty of that. He died, and was buried in the Chancel of the Church at *Taunton*, *Aug.* 3, 1612. where was a Monument ſet over him ſoon after.

Samuel Daniel, a noted Poet and Hiſtorian, whoſe Ingenuity being once known, ſoon procured him Preferment, being made Gentleman extraordinary, and afterwards one of the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber to Queen *ANNE*, the Conſort of King *James* I. who much favoured his poetical Genius, and delighted in his Converſation The great Commendation of his Writings was, that he did happily reconcile Brevity with Clearneſs, Qualities much wanting in ſome Authors. He was very good at ſetting out a Maſque, or Play, and was for his Ingenuity very acceptable Company to the great Men of his Time; as Sir *John Harrington*, Mr. *Cambden*, Sir. *Robert Cotton*, Sir *Henry Spelman*, *Benjamin Johnſon*, &c. He wrote ſeveral Things; but his Hiſtory of *England*, from the *Roman* Times to the End of King *Edward* III.'s Reign, is the moſt famous; toward the End of his Life he retired to a Country Farm he had at *Beckington*, near *Philips-Norton* in this County, where having ſpent ſome Years in Solitude and religious Contemplation, he died in 1619, and was buried in the Church there. The Counteſs of *Pembroke*, &c. who had been his Scholar in her Youth, ſet a Monument over his Grave, long after his Death.

Thomas Lyte, a Gentleman (as Mr. *Cambden* deſcribes him) ſtudious of all good Knowledge. He ſpent ſome Years in the Univerſity of *Oxford*; but his Genius leading him to Hiſtories and Genealogies, he retired to *Lytes-Hall* in this County, the ancient Seat of the Family, and there buſied himſelf in drawing up a Genealogy of King *James* I. from *Brutus*, which he wrote with ſuch Curioſity upon Vellum with his own Hand, that it was fairer than any Print; and adorned it with admirable Flouriſhes and Paintings of the Effigies of the Kings and Queens. This Genealogy he dedicated to King *James* I. who, after a long and ſerious Peruſal of it, gave the Author his Picture in Gold, ſet with Diamonds, with gracious Thanks; as alſo did Prince *Charles*, who was exceedingly taken with it. Mr. *Cambden* peruſed it, and highly commended it. It was hung up in publick in *Whitehall*. He died in 1639, and was buried near his Father in the Church of *Charleton-Makerel*, where the Family have a Burying-place in the North Iſle.

The

The Natural Hiſtory of this County.

NATURE hath as liberally furniſhed this County with all Things neceſſary for the Life of Man, as any almoſt in *England:* The Air is wholſome and pleaſant, notwithſtanding the Sea waſheth a great Part of the Northern and Weſtern Side; the Soil is fruitful both of Corn and Paſture; but the Roads in Winter are exceeding dirty and miry; the Waters, of which they have Plenty, are ſweet and uſeful, and Winter-firing is plentiful. To this general Deſcription there needs nothing more to be added, but to ſhew, wherein Nature hath ſignalized its Favours by ſuch Gifts, as are not found in other Counties at all, or not ſo bountifully given, of which this hath great Reaſon to boaſt.

1. The Air, though in this County generally wholſome, is in ſome Parts exceeding fine, *viz.* on the hilly and ſtony Parts of the County, bordering upon *Wiltſhire*. The *Mendip hills*, big with Treaſure, raiſe the Peoples dwellings above the foggy Exhalations, that riſe from the lower Grounds near Lakes, Brooks and Rivers in more flat Countries. It is no where ſharp, as in many other Counties; but is every where ſo gentle and mild at all Times, that ſome have thought the County takes its Name from the Summerlineſs of the Air, which though not exactly true; yet is an ingenious Derivation drawn from long Experience of the Softneſs and Pleaſantneſs of the Air.

2. The Waters here are plentiful, ſome large Rivers ſupplying all the Parts of the County; as the Eaſtern Borders by the River *Frome*, and the little nameleſs Rivulets, which riſing out of the *Mendip-hills* and other Places, empty themſelves into it; as alſo by the Springs of the River *Bruis*; the Southern Parts by the Rivers *Evil* and *Parret*, and *Thone*, which riſing upon the Confines of the County, run croſs it, and empty themſelves at one Mouth into the Sea; the Weſtern Parts by the River *Ex*, and the Rivulets, that from diverſe Places empty themſelves into it; beſides which, all the great Rivers before-mentioned, fall into the Sea on this Side; and the North is bounded from *Glouceſterſhire* by the *Avon*, which paſſeth through *Bath* and *Briſtol*, and ſupplies all thoſe Parts abundantly; but the Waters, which the County is privileged extraordinarily with, are the Mineral Waters, of which the Chief are

1. The *Bath-waters* in the City of *Bath*, ſo called from them. What the Nature of theſe Waters is, which are naturally hot, is not yet clearly determined by the moſt inquiſitive and ingenious Naturaliſt. It is pretty well agreed by them, that they conſiſt of a *Bitumen*, *nitor* and *Sulphur*, but how they come by their great Heat is much controverted; and therefore we chooſe rather to ſet down the diverſe Opinions of the Learned, than determine any Thing about it poſitively. Some impute it to *windy*, and airy Exhalations included in the Bowels of the Earth, which by their Agitation and Attrition upon the Rocks and narrow Paſſages, gather Heat and impart it to the Waters. Others aſcribe it to the Heat of the Sun piercing thro' the Pores of the Earth, and ſo warming the Water, which ſome alledge as the Reaſon, why the *Bath-Waters* were called *Aquæ Solis*. Others refer it to a ſubterranean Fire kindled in the Bowels

els of the Earth, and actually burning upon *Sulphur* and *Bitumen*. But these Opinions have been long rejected by the Learned, who most adhere to one of these Solutions, *viz.* That the Cause of the Heat of the Waters is the Fermentation of several Minerals *in fieri*; but to this it is objected, that the Baths having been many Hundred Years, (one of our Antiquaries says, they were eight Hundred Years before Christ) it is not likely that any Minerals should continue in such a State of Imperfection so many Hundred Years: Wherefore this Opinion seems to some the most probable, That two Streams having run through and imbibed certain Sorts of different Minerals, meet at last and mingle their Liquors, from which Commixture arises a great Firmentation that causes Heat, like as we see it is in *Vitriol* and *Tartar*, which being mingled beget an intense Heat and Ebullition.

The Virtues of these *Bath-waters*, used for Bathing, or Drinking, as the Doctors advise, are very great and beneficial in Diseases of the Head, as Palsies, Epilepses, and Convulsions; in cuticular Discases, as Leprosies, Itches, and Scabs; in all Obstructions of the Bowels; as Spleen, Liver, and Mesentery, and the Schirrosity and Hardness of those Parts: In most Womens Diseases; in the Scurvey, Stone, and in cold Gouts; but they have a contrary Effect in hot Gouts, causing a Fit in those that go into them, when it is not upon them, and inflaming it, if they have it when they go in. In Childrens Diseases they are very effectual, particularly the Rickets, curing them without fail. They are very good for Women, that are apt to miscarry, if used moderately, and facilitate Delivery. The Women of the Town, as do also the *Bath* Guides, use them ordinarily all the While they go with Child, and they are observed never to miscarry. They are also of singular Use to strengthen broken Bones, and are very good in all cold and moist Distempers, and weakness of Nerves, Stupefactions, Relaxations, and violent Pains; in all which they give Ease; but exasperate the Pain of the *Lues Venerea*, except the Malignity be overcome by Physick.

Other Waters of an unusual Nature are found in this County in diverse Places: As 1. at *East Chenock* there is a Salt Spring above twenty Miles from the Sea. 2. At *Stowey* on the Side of an Hill above the Church rises a large Spring, that is never dry. The Water that comes from it, as it runs through *Stowey*, covers all Things, that it meets with in its Course, with a stony Crust, or Shell. This Effect it has not in the very Source, nor within twenty Yards from the Place where it rises; the Place where it works most, is about forty or fifty Yards from the Fountain, at a Fall higher than a Man's Length. There it sheaths every Thing with stony Cases, and makes the Sides of the Banks, by which it passes, an hard Rock, and from thence all along its Stream it covers Sticks with an hard Crust. 3. At the Foot of *Chedder-Cliffs* riseth a great and clear Spring, which within a Quarter of a Mile of the Source, drives twelve Mills. 4. Out of the mineral Mountains, called *Mendip-Hills*, ariseth the River *Frome*, which is the Boundary between this County and *Glocester*. 5. The River *Avon*, after it has passed the Rocks famed for a Sort of counterfeit Diamonds, comes to *Bristol*, which at the vernal Equinox, or thereabouts, it furnishes with a Dish not to be met with any where but in this County, which is called there Elvers. Some Time in the Spring every Year, the River about *Cainsham* is covered over, and coloured Black with Millions of little Eels, scarce so big as a Goose-Quill, though some will have them a particular Species of Fish. These with small Nets they catch on the Top of Waters in great Numbers, and by a peculiar Way, which they have of ordering, make them scour off their Skins, which being stripped off, they

look very white, and then they make them into Cakes, which they fry, and eat them. They are accounted a Dainty in other Counties. 6. At the Bottom of St. *Vincent's* Rock near *Briſtol*, upon the Brink of the River *Avon*, is an hot Well, which though over-flowed at every Tide, ſtill retains its natural Heat, and by its conſtant bubbling up caſteth off the Scum, or ſaltiſh Froth, which it might contract by the Salt-water. The Water is exceeding wholeſome, very good to purge away ill Humours, and ſweeten the Blood. It gives Eaſe in the Stone, and is ſaid to help ſore Eyes; which makes it much frequented by all Sorts of People. 7. Mr. *Paſchal* in his Letter to Mr. *Aubrey*, (both curious Antiquaries) ſpeaks of a Well not above ſeven Miles from him, (he lived at *Briſtol*) that by waſhing, wrought a wonderful Cure on a Perſon deep in the King's Evil; but becauſe the Graſs was trod down by the many that came to it for that or the like Diſeaſes, the Owner ſtopt it up. Mr. *Paſchal* deſigned to get it open again and try it; but whether he did or no, we have not heard.

3. The Earth, beſides its ordinary Productions of Graſs and Corn, which feed and ſupport great Numbers of Inhabitants in this populous County, and Beaſts as well wild in Parks, and Warrens, as for the Plough, Pail and Butcher, yields many other beneficial and extraordinary ones in diverſe Places. As 1. About *Bath*, the Country is very hilly and uneven, but the Hills ſtand in Order, for they are generally rocky and ſteep from South Weſt and by Weſt to North Eaſt and by North; and the whole Tract of the Country for ſix or ſeven Miles abounds with Coal-mines, more or leſs. 2. The Hills for the moſt Part afford a Free-ſtone; and on the North Weſt of *Lanſdown*, the Stones digged there are a Sort of Head-ſtones, commonly called *Lyas*, which is blue and white, and poliſhable. 3. The Soil about *Bath* for ſome Miles, eſpecially to the Weſtward, as at *Coſton*, or thereabouts, is ſo very ſtony, that when it is newly ploughed, one would rather take the Ridges for ſo many pitched Cauſeys to walk on, than for a ploughed Land to ſow Corn on, ſo little of Earth is to be ſeen amongſt the Stones turned up by the Plough; and yet they have here moſt excellent Wheat, tho' perhaps not altogether ſo much as upon deeper Land. The Countrymen attribute their good Crops moſtly to the Stones, and ſay, That if they were carried off, the Earth left upon the hard Rock would be ſo little that it would not cover their Corn, and ſo light, that the Wind would blow it away. 4. In the *Mendip-Hills* are an Abundance of Lead-mines; and there is alſo Lead dug in *Broadwell Down*, and other Parts thereabouts; but it is not ſo ſoft, pliant and equally fuſile, as that in *Derbyſhire*, and ſo is not ſo proper for Sheeting, becauſe when it is melted, it runs into Knots, and therefore not being uſed by *London* Plumbers, they know little or nothing of it; for being of an harder Nature, it is generally tranſported beyond Seas, and uſed for Bullets and Shot, for which Purpoſe it is excellent; and may Forcigners only have Occaſion for it It is almoſt incredible what great Sums of Money have been advanced to the Biſhops of *Bath* and *Wells*, by the Benefit of Lead, ſince the later End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. Biſhop *Still* is ſaid to have had the Harveſt, Biſhop *Mountague* the Gleanings, and Biſhop *Lake* the Stubble; and yet the Profit of Lead to this laſt was very conſiderable, as it hath been alſo to ſome of his Succeſſors. 5. About the Weſt End of the *Mendip-hills* is found Plenty of *Lapis Calaminaris*, lying near the Surface of the Earth. It is much uſed in Phyſick, being very good for clearing the Sight, as it may be artificially ordered; but much more by Metaliſts; for being beat into Powder, and mixed with Copper, Braſs is made of the Compoſition, which though it be but a compound Metal, is ſerviceable for

for many Uſes, for which Copper is not ſo good, becauſe not ſo hard. And this is the Reaſon, that Braſs is always cheaper than Copper, though much Art is employed to make it. It is becauſe the *Lapis Calaminaris-ſtone*, which is not above Six-pence a Pound, mixeth with the Copper, and ſo renders it cheaper. This *Lapis Calaminaris* was firſt diſcovered in this County, when the Copper Mines were diſcovered afreſh in *Cumberland*. 6. Between *Briſtol* and *Briſtleton*, which are but a little Diſtance from each other, and both ſituate on the *Avon*; the Country affords the ſame Sort of Coal that is brought from *Newcaſtle*; as alſo in the adjacent Places to *Stratton* and *Mendip-hills*, which afford a ſtrong and cheap

4. Firing to all the County, and Parts near it. The Veins are covered with a Shell of a black, hard and ſtony Subſtance, called Warke, which will ſplit like blue Slate, but is much more brittle, and not near ſo hard. Upon dividing this Warke, there is often found upon the one of the ſeparated Surfaces, the Shape of a Fern Leaf; but the greateſt Plenty of Coal is within five Miles Northward of *Stony Eaſton*; for there are (as we are informed) ſix diſtinct Coal-works, of which Mr. *J. Beaumont*, a curious Naturaliſt, made ſome Time ſince theſe Obſervations: 1. That there is a branched Cliff, which uſually lies over the Coal, which is all wrought with the Repreſentations of diverſe Sorts of Herbs, over which lies often a Cliff all interwoven with arboreſcent *Marchaſites*, which is called by the Colliers, the Thorny Cliff. 2. That ſome Coal Veins are much more tinged with Sulphur than others, for a Vein was wrought in one of theſe Works ſome Years ſince, which received ſuch a Reſplendency from its ſulphurous Tincture, that it ſeemed in all its Joints to be covered as it were with Leaf-Gold, from whence it was called by the Colliers the Peacock's Vein. In one of theſe Works was found about two or three Hundred Weight of very good Lead-Ore, tinged ſomewhat Yellow by the Sulphur, growing to a Vein of Coal, which was accounted a great Rarity, none having ever been found before in a Coal-pit; becauſe the Sulphur in Coal is too ſtrong to produce Lead. In this County alſo near the *Mendip-hills*, are ſome Veins of *Magneſia*, or *Mangoneſſe* and *Yellow Oker*; and towards the North in *Chew Magna*, or *Biſhops Chew*, is dug up a *Red Bolus*, called by the common People *Redding*, which from thence is diſtributed all over *England* for the Marking of Sheep, and other ſuch like Uſes; and it is alſo uſed by Apothecaries for *Bolus Armenus*.

The more rare Plants and Herbs of this County are

Lichen Marinus, Sea Liver-wort, commonly called by the Inhabitants, *Laver*, growing on the Rocks and Pebbles, which the *Severn* waſhes, eſpecially, between *Dunſter* and *Watchet* near *Old Cleve*.

Percepler, growing in the Fields near *Cainſham*, naturally, and flouriſhing all the Year round. It hath been ſuppoſed an Herb peculiar to *England* in former Times, (as Mr. *Cambden* ſays) but Mr. *Ray*, a modern and excellent Botaniſt, affirms, that it is met with often in foreign Countries. One taſtes in it a Sort of Tartneſs and Bitterneſs. It is never higher than a Span, and grows in buſhy Flowers without a Stalk. It provokes Urine ſtrongly and quickly, and there is a Water diſtilled from it of great Uſe, as *P. Pena* in his *Miſcellanies* upon Plants has obſerved. Theſe are taken Notice of by Mr. *Cambden*, to which Mr. *Ray* hath added

Aria Theophraſti, or *Sorbus Silveſtris*, White-beam-tree, growing on the Rocks over againſt St. *Vincent*'s Rock near *Briſtol*, and in many other hilly Grounds.

Aſplenium, five *Ceterach*, Spleen-wort, Miltwaſt, or *Cetrach*, on the Stone-walls about *Briſtol* plentifully.

Carduus tomentoſus Anglicus, *Engliſh* woody-headed Thiſtle, in many barren Fields in this County, particularly near Mr. *Saint Loe*'s Houſe. It is found in ſeveral other Counties of *England*; but in none ſo commonly as in this.

Ciſtus humilis Alpinus Durior, Dwarf Ciſtus, or Sun-flower with Poley-mountain Leaves, found on *Brent-downs* near the *Severn* Sea.

Colchicum Anglicum purpureum, Meadow Saffron found in ſome Meadows about *Bath*, as alſo in other Counties in the Weſtern Parts.

Equiſetum, ſive Hippuris lacuſtris, Marſh Horſe-tail, found on a Bog by *Smethall*, a Wood near *Bath*.

Ferrum equinum comoſum, Tufted Horſe-ſhoe Vetch, growing on the Hills about *Bath*, and between *Bath* and *Marlborough*.

Hedera Terreſtris Saxatilis, Stone-Ale-hoof, in ſome Places of this County, as *Lobel*, and *Parkinſon* from his Authority ſays; but Mr. *Ray* fears that it is not found here.

Lunaria minor, The leſſer Moon-wort growing about the *Bath*, and eſpecially at a Place called *Carey*, two Miles from *Bruiton*, in a Cloſe by the Church-yard.

Ornithogalum Anguſtifolium floribus virescentibus, Spiked Star of *Bethlehem*, with a greeniſh Flower, obſerved on an Hill three Miles on this Side *Briſtol* in the Way to *Bath*, not far from *Little Aſtley*.

Polygonum maritimum noſtras, Sea Blood-wort, or Swine-graſs, found on the *Severn* Shore, near *Weſton ſuper Mare*.

Polygonatum Hellebori albi folio, & caule purpuraſcente, Solomon's Seal, with white Hellebore Leaves, and a purpliſh Stalk, growing in the Woods on the North Side of the *Mendip-hills*.

Rapunculus corniculatus Montanus, Horned Rampions, found between *Selbury-hill* and *Beacon-hill*, in the Way to *Bath*.

Scorodoprafſum primum Cluſii, Great round-headed Garlick of the *Holms Iſland*, found growing plentifully there.

Vermicularis

Vermicularis frutex minor, Shrub Stonecrop, or Glass-wort, found on the *Holms Island* in the *Severn* Sea plentifully.

Vicia Silvatica maxima, Great tufted Wood-vetch, found in a Wood near *Bath*.

Virga aurea Maxima serratis foliis, Broad-leaved indented Golden-rod, found plentifully by the Side of a small River, between *Wells* and *Glastenbury*. To which we may add

Glastum, or *Glaustum Woad*, upon Dr. *Fuller*'s Authority, who was informed, that it groweth naturally in this County, especially about *Glastenbury*, which some will have to take its Name from it. It will grow on any rich Land, but it much impairs it; but we do not find that it is natural to any County but this, and here it can hardly be destroyed. It was much used by the old *Britains*, to paint their Faces and Bodies, to render them formidable. Dyers use it much, being *color ad colorem*, *i. e.* the Stock as it were to graft their Colours on, without which they'd prove fading.

The Ecclesiastical History, containing the Account of the Bishops of two Sees; viz. Wells *and* Bath, *and* Bristol, *together with a brief description of the Monasteries, Martyrs*, &c.

Of the See of *Bath* and *Wells*.

WELLS was made a Bishop's See upon this Occasion. The whole Nation being excommunicated in the Reign of King *Edward* the Elder, (for what Reason is not known) by Pope *Formosus*, and having, by Reason of the Deaths of the succeeding Popes, laid under Excommunication seven Years, in which diverse Sees became vacant; King *Edward* ordered *Plegmund*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to call a Synod to consult upon the present State of the Church, and in it, it was decreed, that whereas before, there was but two Bishopricks in the *West-Saxon* Kingdom, *Winchester* and *Shirburne*, three new ones should be erected, *viz. Wells*, *Crediton*, and St. *Petrock*; and that he should go to *Rome* to procure the Excommunication to be taken of, and the new Bishopricks confirmed, which having effected, he returned and consecrated seven Bishops in one Day; and into this See

Athelm a Monk of *Glastonbury* was first installed. He sate but seven Years, and was then removed to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, upon the Death of *Plegmund*.

Wifelinus, or as others write him, *Wolfhelmus* succeeded him, *Anno* 925. and when he had sate nine Years, was translated to *Canterbury* upon the Death of *Adelm*. *Polydore Virgil* gives him this Character, that he was famous both for his Learning and Sanctity: He crowned King *Athelstan*.

Elfegus, or *Alphegus*, and *Wolfhelmus* 2d succeeded in this See after *Wifelin*; but how

how long they ſate, or what they did, is not known.

Brithelmus, A Monk of *Glaſtonbury*, was conſecrated Biſhop of *Wells* in 958. He granted the Juriſdiction of the circumjacent Country, to the Abbey of *Glaſtonbury*, and ordered, that the Monks ſhould have Power to chooſe an Archdeacon yearly out of their own Body, who ſhould govern it. He upon the Death of *Elſinus*, who died in his Way to *Rome*, whither he was going to be confirmed in the Archbiſhoprick, was elected Archbiſhop by the Monks of *Canterbury*. He was a good and prudent Man, but being of a mild and compaſſionate Temper, King *Edgar*, who was then juſt come to the Throne, did not think him fit to manage ſo high a Station, where Severity was required; and therefore obliged him to renounce their Election, which he accordingly did, and died in this See *Anno* 973.

Kineward, or *Kinewold*, the Abbot of *Middleton* in *Dorſetſhire*, was after him made Biſhop of *Wells* the next Year. He held this See eleven Years, and died *Anno* 985. *Florence* of *Worceſter* ſays he died in 975. but by ſome Miſtake. To him ſucceeded

Sigarus, or *Sigebarus*, an Abbot of *Glaſtonbury*, who alſo ſate eleven Years, and died *Anno* 995.

Alwyn, *Adelwin*, or *Ealfwin* ſucceeded him, and gave Place to

Burwold, whoſe Monument yet remains in the Church of *Wells*, on the South Side of the Quire.

Leoning ſucceeded him, and was tranſlated to *Canterbury* in 1002.

Ethelwin obtained this See after him, but was ejected out of it by *Brithwin* for a Time; yet was at length reſtored, but died ſoon after. And

Brithwin recovered it, and enjoyed it without Oppoſition; but it was but for a very ſhort Time, for he died within thirteen Days, and left his See to

Merewith, an Abbot of *Glaſtonbury*; but how long he ſate, we find not.

Dudoco, or *Bodeca* ſucceeded him, a Native of *Saxony*, though others ſay, of *Lorain* in *Germany*, and was conſecrated to this See, *Anno* 1031. He obtained the Manors of *Congresbury* and *Banwell*, of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, and added them to this See. He ſate Twenty-ſeven Years, ſeven Months, and as many Days; and is ſaid to have been buried on the South Side of the High Altar. Biſhop *Godwin* ſuppoſeth, that the higheſt of the old Monument, which now ſtands among the Pillars without the Quire on the South Side, is *Dudoco's*, becauſe it is reaſonable to believe, that though the Church is now much enlarged, the High Altar ſtood not far from this Tomb.

Giſo, a Native of *Lorain* ſucceeded him. He was King *Edward's* Chaplain and Confeſſor, and was ſent to *Rome* by that Prince with *Aldred* Archbiſhop of *York*, that he might conſult the Pope about ſome Matters that were uneaſy to the King's Conſcience. While he was abroad, he was choſen Biſhop of *Wells*, and conſecrated at *Rome* upon *Eaſter-Day*, with *Aldred*, and *Walter* Biſhop of *Hereford*. Being come home, he found his Church much impoveriſhed; for *Harold* the Queen's Brother, (who was afterwards King) had deprived his Cathedral of all its Ornaments, driven away all the Prebendaries, and ſeiſed upon all the Farms belonging to it, inſomuch as thoſe Prebendaries (which were but five) which were not fled, were forced to beg for a Subſiſtence. This Biſhop complained heavily of this Injury to the King, but as holy as he was, could obtain nothing from him; either for fear of *Harold*, or not willing to offend his Wife; but at length the King granted him the Manor of *Widmore*, and the Queen beſtowed on him, out of her own Patrimony, two Manors, *viz.* *Merke* and *Modeſley* for his own, and his Canons Maintenance. King *Edward* being dead, *Giſo* immediately fled out of the Kingdom, when he ſaw that *Harold* had ſeiſed on the Government, and with his own Hands put the Crown on his own Head; nor did he return till *Harold* was deprived of the Kingdom and

and Life together, by the *Norman* Conqueror. As ſoon as King *William* was crowned, he haſtened home, and eaſily obtained all the Poſſeſſions of his See, which *Harold* had ſeiſed, except a ſmall Parcel of Land, which was made to appear to belong to the Abbey of *Glouceſter*; but inſtead of it, the King beſtowed upon him the Manor and Church of *Yatton*. He alſo compelled one *Ealſius* to reſtore the Manor of *Wiriſham*, which he had ſome Way unjuſtly gotten. *Giſo* being encouraged by this Succeſs, uſed his utmoſt Diligence to recover other Eſtates, which had been unjuſtly taken from his Church, and get them confirmed by the King's Charter; for from a certain Courtier named *Arſerus*, he regained the Manors of *Wormiſter*, *Litton*, and *Combe St. Nicholas*, and obtained many Privileges of the King, which it would be tedious to recite. Having thus increaſed the Revenues of the Church, he augmented the Number of the Prebendaries, and that their Habitation might be more convenient and delightful, he built them a Cloiſter to walk in, an Hall to eat their Meat in, and a common Dormitory, wherein to ſleep; and made one of them, named *Iſaac*, their Overſeer, and named him their Provoſt. Growing old in well-doing, he yielded to Mortality, having governed his Church Twenty-eight Years, and was buried on the North Side of the Place, where the Altar at that Time ſtood, over againſt *Dudoco*; and Dr. *Godwin* doubts not, but among the ancient Monuments now in the Church of *Wells*, the Uppermoſt on that Side is his, whom Poſterity ought gratefully to remember, for the many good Deeds he did for that Church. He conſecrated *Lanfranc*, and was preſent in the Synod at *London*, *Anno* 1075.

John, Surnamed *De Villula*, ſucceeded him in this See. He was a Native of *Turon*, a Phyſician by Profeſſion, but of that Kind, which we at this Time call *Empiricks*, having acquired his Skill by Experience, not Study; as *Malmſbury*, who knew him, tells us. He was ſo far from doing any Thing to the Advantage of his Church, or Prebendaries, that he rather ſought how to incommode them; for he pulled down the Cloiſter, and other Buildings, which *Giſo* had erected, and in their Place built a Palace for himſelf, and his Succeſſors, ſending his Prebendaries among the Townſmen, to get them an Habitation; and though in his old Age he was ſorry for what he had done; yet he neither rebuilt the Prebendaries Lodgings, which he had deſtroyed, nor reſtored the Ground he had unjuſtly taken from them. But this was nothing to the Injuries he did them, which we are about to relate. He thinking it, (ſays *Malmſbury*) little, or no Reputation to him to live in a Village of no Note, contrived (without the Knowledge and Conſent of his Prebendaries) to remove his See to *Bath*. But becauſe he found no Way to effect it in the Life of the Conqueror, he brought it about in the Reign of *William Ruſus* his Son. Nor was he therewith content, but he converted alſo the whole City into his own, and his Friends Uſe, having bought that Part of it where the hot Waters riſe, of King *Henry* for five Hundred Pounds. King *Offa* had before built a Monaſtery there; and *Edgar*, as his Cuſtom was, had enlarged it, delighting much in the Pleaſantneſs of the Place, and the more, becauſe he had been crowned there. *John* obtained the Abbey of the ſaid King without great Trouble, and beſtowed large Sums upon it in Adorning it, and procuring Books; but was chiefly delighted with the Company of ſuch Monks, as were moſt eminent for Learning, and officious to attend him; for he thought it would tend greatly to his Honour to be much in the Company of Learned Men. But he was more talkative, and biting in his Diſcourſe than became his Station. He was of an healthy Conſtitution, and expenſive as well

well upon himself as others. He died very old *Decemb.* 9, 1122. when he had sate in this See Thirty-four Years, and was buried in St. *Peter's* Church, which he had built from the Ground at great Expence. For *Andrew* gave Place to his Brother *Simon*, the elder Brother to the younger. But though this *John* removed the See of *Wells* to *Bath*; yet *Wells* was not wholly deprived of the Honour of a See, as we shall, God willing, hereafter shew. After him

Godfredus, who was the Queen's Chaplain, at her earnest Request, was raised to this Bishoprick. He was consecrated at *London*, *August* 26, 1123. Bishop *Godwin* says, he had been Chancellor of *England* in King *Henry* I.'s Reign, but through a Mistake. He sate twelve Years, and died *August* 16, 1135. and was buried at *Bath*.

Robert, a Monk of *Lewis* succeeded him. He was born in *Normandy*, but of *Flandrian* Parents. He was scarcely well settled, when the Church, which had been built by *John*, was burnt. He built it again as fine as ever, adding many Ornaments that it had not before. In the Civil Wars between King *Stephen*, and the Empress *Maud*, he was a great Sufferer. For having taken *Jeffrey Talbot*, a Commander of *Maud*'s Party, Captive, when he ventured into *Bath* in Quality of a Spy, the People of *Bristol* (who favoured the Empress) resolved to set him a Liberty, and in a strong Body came to *Bath*; the Bishop not dreaming of such an Attempt; and having seised him in the midst of the City, carried him away, and imprisoned him in *Bristol Castle*, before any one could help him. To free himself from this Captivity, he was forced to release *Talbot*, which much incensed King *Stephen*, because he looked upon the Bishop to have been bribed, to the End, that suffering himself to be taken Prisoner, he might have a good Pretence of freeing *Talbot*, who was a Man of great Power, and a mortal Enemy to the King. However, after some Threatnings, and no strict Imprisonment, he was at length set free, and received into the King's Favour.

In the mean while there arose a great Contest among the People of *Wells* and *Bath* about the Bishop's Seat. The Matter being referred to this *Bishop* to be compromised, he ordered, that the Bishops of this Diocese should be called, not Bishops of *Wells*, as they had been of old; nor of *Bath*, as they were of late; but taking their Name from both Churches, should for the future be named, Bishops of *Bath* and *Wells*. He also appointed, when the See was vacant, that an equal Number of Deputies, being ordained by each Church, they should choose a new Bishop by their Votes, who should be installed both at *Bath* and *Wells*. *John de Villula* also placed in the Church at *Wells* a certain Steward, his near Kinsman, who under the Pretence of his Office, was wont to gather up all the Rents and Profits of the Farms, and give the Prebendaries but a small Part of them. This Custom *Robert* amended, and that he might free his Successors from the like Inconvenience, he took this Method; he divided the Possessions of the Church into two Parts; one of which he assigned for the publick Affairs of the Church, with the common Consent of the Prebendaries in Chapter assembled; out of the other he appointed that a Part should be allotted to each of the Prebendaries, called a Prebend. He then constituted one *Ivo* their Dean, that he might preside over the whole Chapter, as their Head. He also appointed a Sub-dean to supply the Place of the Dean, when he was absent; as also a Precentor, who should govern the Quire of Singers, and his Deputy, who should rule it in his Absence. He made also a Chancellor, who should instruct the younger Prebendaries; as also a Treasurer to take Care of the Ornaments of the Church. The Deanery, Precentor, and his Deputy, were abolished by Act of Parliament in King *Edward* VI.'s Reign, to make a Deanery much less than the former. But we

must not forget, that the Church, which had been built by King *Ina*, being now much decayed by Age, and ready to fall, was pulled down, and rebuilt by this Biſhop in Part, and the reſt ſo well repaired and enlarged, that it appeared new; yet not ſo compleat, as to leave no Room for his Succeſſors Bounty. He ſate Twenty-nine Years, and four Months, and ordered his Body to be buried in the Church of *Bath*, to the Wonder of many, ſince he had been ſo great a Benefactor to the Cathedral of *Wells*.

Reginald Fitz-Jocelin, ſo called becauſe he was the Son of one *Jocelin*, a *Lombard*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, who had made him Archdeacon of *Salisbury*, ſucceeded *Robert* nine Years after his Death. He was conſecrated by *Richard* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, at St. *John's* Town in *Savoy*, when he had not paſſed his Thirty-third Year of Age; but *Ralph de Diceto* tells us, that ſome were firſt obliged to ſwear, that he was born before his Father was made a Prieſt, and that he neither by Writing, nor any other Act, had any Hand in the Death of *Thomas Becket*, becauſe *Jocelin* his Father had been ſuſpended by him. Being ſettled in his See, *Anno* 1174. he went to the Council of *Lateran* in 1179, and afterwards became very active to promote the Intereſt of his Church; for in 1180, he obtained the Manor of *Pilton* of the Abbot of *Glaſtonbury*, and ſettled it on the Church of *Wells*, procuring a Charter of Confirmation from King *Henry* II. When King *Richard* I. went to the Holy War, he obtained for his Chapter the Manors of *North-Curry*, *Wrentich*, and *Hacche*, which are their Maintenance to this Day; and gave them to the Prebendaries of *Wells* to augment their Incomes. He built alſo an Hoſpital for the Reception of ſick Perſons, and Strangers, whoſe annual Rents were 22 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d. ob.* He made the Churches of *North-Curry*, and *Peryton*, which King *Stephen* had given to the Church of *Wells*, into two Prebends. He incorporated the Town of *Wells*, and conſtituted it a free Burrough, which was before oppreſſed with many ſervile Works, and procured them many Privileges, which the Citizens at this Day enjoy. He alſo founded ſeveral new Prebends in the Church of *Wells*, and did many other good Things for the Churches of *Bath* and *Wells*. In the Year 1191, he was elected Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and much againſt his Mind (as he declared) put in Poſſeſſion of that See by the Monks; but before he could get his Pall from *Rome*, died, not much more than a Month after his Election. To him ſucceeded

Savaricus, Archdeacon of *Northampton*, and Treaſurer of the Church of *Salisbury*. He was choſen by the Monks of *Bath*, without the Knowledge or Concurrence of the Canons of *Wells*, and was conſecrated at *Rome* on *Michaelmas* Day 1192. Soon after he was made Biſhop, it happened that King *Richard* in his Return from the Holy War, was taken, and kept Priſoner by *Leopold* then Duke of *Auſtria*. *Henry* the Emperor of *Germany* at that Time, was a-kin to this Biſhop, and when King *Richard* was about to be redeemed by his Subjects, he inſiſted, among other Things, that the Abbacy of *Glaſtonbury*, being then vacant, ſhould be annexed to the Biſhoprick of *Bath* and *Wells*, in Exchange for the City of *Bath*, which *John de Villula* had bought of King *Henry* I. for five Hundred Marks. This Biſhop being thus made Abbot of *Glaſtonbury*, removed his Epiſcopal Seat thither, and changing his Title, called himſelf *Biſhop of Glaſtonbury*, as long as he lived. He turned the Churches of *Long Sutton* and *Ilminſter* into two Prebends in the Church of *Wells*, and enriched his See with many new Poſſeſſions, confirming the Liberties of the Citizens of *Wells*, which *Reginald* his Predeceſſor had granted them. He appropriated the Archdeaconry of *Bath* to the Prior and Convent of *Bath*, and their Succeſſors; but after him the Prebend of *Ilminſter*, and Abbacy of *Glaſtonbury* were taken from this See; but

that of *Long Sutton* was reſtored by Q. *Mary* I. This Biſhop died 1205, and was buried at *Bath*, much in Debt; as appears from *Greg. Decret. l.* 3.

Jocelin of *Wells* was choſen into his See, before the Expiration of that Year. He was hardly ſeated, before *Euſtachius* the Prior, and the Monks of *Glaſtonbury*, petitioned the Pope, that the Biſhop of *Bath* and his Succeſſors might be removed from the Government of their Abbey for ever, and their Government under an Abbot might be reſtored, according to its firſt Inſtitution. This Biſhop for ſome Time defended himſelf manfully; but the King and Nobles favouring the Monks, interpoſed by an Arbitration to compoſe the Difference, which was thus ended; *viz.* That the Pope ſhould by a ſpecial Decree, which the Biſhop ſhould ſubmit to, determine their Controverſy; That the Biſhop ſhould retain for himſelf, and his Succeſſors for ever, the Manors of *Winſcomb*, *Pucclechurch*, *Blackford* and *Cranmer*, with the Advowſons of the Churches of *Winſcomb*, *Pucclechurch*, *Aſhbury*, *Chriſt-Malford*, *Buckland* and *Blackford*; and ſo the Monks of *Glaſtonbury* were reſtored to their former Government under an Abbot; and *Jocelin* was reduced to the former Title of Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells* only, as his Predeceſſors *Robert* and *Reginald* had been called, and his Succeſſors ever ſince have been; but the Monks purchaſed their Privilege dear, the Biſhop gaining ſeveral Manors and Advowſons, for the Loſs of a Title.

This Controverſy was not long ended, when this Biſhop, having with *William* Biſhop of *London*, and *Euſtachius* Biſhop of *Ely*, by the Pope's Command, interdicted the Nation, was forced to fly into France to avoid the King's Diſpleaſure, and there continued five Years, before he could be re-admitted into the Realm. After his Return, he applied himſelf wholly to adorn and enlarge his Church of *Wells*, and to that End conſtituted ſome new Prebends, appropriated ſome Churches to the Uſe of the Chapter, and beſtowed on it out of his own Eſtate, the Manor of *Winſcomb*. The Revenues of the Dignitaries of this Church were very ſmall, before he very much increaſed them. He firſt ordained Vicars Choral, who were to ſupply the Places of the Prebendaries in ſinging and performing Divine Service. He procured of *Hugh* Biſhop of *Lincoln* the Manors of *Congresbury*, *Cheddar* and *Axbridge*, to hold of the King by a perpetual Fee-farm, and joining with the ſaid Biſhop of *Lincoln*, they founded the Hoſpital of St. *John* at *Wells*, which being ſuppreſſed by Authority of Parliament, was given to the Earl of *Southampton*, who changed it with Biſhop *Clerk*, for the Manor of *Degmersfield*; and ſo what was taken from one Biſhop, was given to another; but from him alſo it was ſoon after taken. He built two Chapels, the one at *Wokey*, and the other at *Wells*, which laſt he much enlarged, and being much fallen to Decay, in after Ages, Biſhop *Mountague* rebuilt, and added many Ornaments to it. The Church of *Wells* which (notwithſtanding the Repairs that Biſhop *Robert* had made) was almoſt fallen down; he pulled down and built it not only larger, but finer, with hewn Stone, and dedicated it three Years before he died, which happened in 1240, when he had ſate Thirty-ſeven Years, and was buried in the Choir at *Wells* under a Marble Tomb.

Roger, ſoon after his Death, was choſen into his See by the Monks of *Bath*, who not regarding the Methods of Elections preſcribed by Biſhop *Robert*, expected not the Conſent of the Chapter of *Wells*. He was the Precentor of the Church of *Saliſbury*, and by the Pope's Order his Conſecration was haſtened, becauſe the Pope's Kinſman was to ſucceed him. The King, whoſe Leave was before had, admitted him to the Temporalties, and ſo he was fully ſettled. The Canons of *Wells* were much diſturbed at it, and appealed to the Pope, becauſe he had lately determined, that the Biſhop of this See ſhould be choſen by

by an equal Number of Monks and Canons of both Churches: The Controverſy laſted ſome Time, but was at length thus compounded. The Canons of *Wells* agreed to forgive the Monks of *Bath* this Injury, upon Condition, that theſe laſt ſhould promiſe, that they for the future would inviolably obſerve the Conſtitution of Biſhop *Robert*. *Roger* himſelf was very inſtrumental in this Agreement, and as a Recompence of their Trouble and the Injury done them, he granted them the Cuſtody of the Deanery of *Wells* every Time of its vacancy, how often, after what Manner, or whenſoever hereafter it ſhould happen. He alſo gave them two Parts of the Profits, Revenues and Incomes, of all the Pariſh-Churches in the Dioceſe of *Bath*, all the Time of their Vacancy, which heretofore belonged to the Biſhop and his Predeceſſors; and the third Part he gave to his Archdeacons, that they and their Officials ſhould gather the Revenues of the ſaid vacant Churches, and anſwer for the two Parts to the ſaid Dean and Chapter. He ſate but three Years, being the moſt unhappy of all his Predeceſſors in this See, for ſix Hundred Years, none of them having ſate leſs than ſix Years. He was buried at *Bath*.

William Bitton, or *Button* ſucceeded him, being choſen by the unanimous Votes of the Canons of *Wells*, and Monks of *Bath*. He was Sub-dean, and Archdeacon of *Wells*. He had a great Conteſt with the Monks of *Glaſtonbury*, about the Farms which were taken from them, when Biſhop *Jocelin* relinquiſhed their Abbacy; but his Death prevented the Recovery of them, tho' the King much favoured the Monks. He was often the King's Embaſſador into *Spain* and other foreign Parts, and ſpent a great deal of Money, as well as Time in that Service, but was not wanting to his See; yet laboured all he could to take the Profits of vacant Livings, given to the Dean and Chapter of *Wells*, from them, and kept them a long Time out of Poſſeſſion of the Church of *Congresbury*, which Biſhop *Jocelin* of happy Memory had given for a common Augmentation of the Canons Reſident of *Wells*, in the Vacancy. The Dean and Chapter thus aggrieved, appealed to the Court of *Rome* directly, and to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* mediately, who after a little Time and ſmall Expence, made Peace between the Parties, and ſo the Biſhop united the Church of *Congresbury* a-new to the Chapters Table; and their Succeſſors quietly enjoyed the ſaid Church, and the former Donations abovementioned. He called a ſpecial Synod of the Clergy, and made ſeveral Conſtitutions, called Synodal Conſtitutions, to be obſerved in the Dioceſe of *Bath*. He beſtowed the chief Places and Offices in his Church upon his neareſt Kindred, and Neighbours; for he made *William Button*, his Brother's Son, Archdeacon of *Wells*, and at length he obtained the Biſhoprick; *Richard Button* Precentor, *Nicholas Button* his Brother, his Treaſurer, and *John Button* his Brother, Provoſt of *Comba*, and Rector of *Aſhbury*, and *Thomas Button*, after *William*, Archdeacon of *Wells*, from whence he roſe to be Dean of *Exeter*, and at length Biſhop. He for the Health of this Biſhop's Soul, gave to the Church of *Wells* the Bell uſed for calling to hear Sermons, as it ſtill continues. He ſate ſeventeen Years, and was buried under a Marble Tomb, in St. *Mary*'s Chapel in the Church of *Wells*, in 1264, the Year after he had appropriated the Church of St. *Mary* at *Stall* to the Monks of *Bath*. After his Death, both Chapters of *Bath* and *Wells* petitioned the King for a Licence to chooſe, which being obtained, four of each Chapter met, and choſe

Walter Giffard, a Canon of *Wells*, the Pope's Chaplain, *May* 22, 1264, and he was conſecrated in the Abſence of *Boniface* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by *Peter* Biſhop of *Hereford*. He was made Lord Chancellor in 1265, having a Penſion of five Hundred Pounds a Year allowed

him. He sate here but two Years, and was translated to *York*.

William Button Archdeacon of *Wells*, and Nephew of the abovementioned *William Button*, was next elected to this See, and the King soon after granted him the Temporalties. He was a Person of so great Piety, that when the Pope had granted to *Robert Kilwardby* Archbishop of *Canterbury* elect, to be consecrated by what Orthodox Bishop he pleased, he fixed upon this Bishop above any, because he had the greatest Reputation for Sanctity of any Man in those Times. He made several Statutes, by which the Church of *Wells* is still governed, and ordered among other Things, upon mature Advice, that nothing of great Moment, which would bear a Delay, should be determined in the Chapter but in the four *Embers*. He gave to the Chapter of *Wells* the Church of *Stoke-Gomer* in 1271, upon this Condition, that fifty Shillings should be paid to a Chaplain, to pray every Day for his Soul, and as much yearly for his Anniversary. He also gave to the Church of *Wells*, the Manor of *Bicknaller*. He died *December* 4, 1274. and lies under a Marble Tomb on the South Side of the Choir; which the common People, who had a great Opinion of his Sanctity, paid great Reverence to, and especially such as were troubled with the Tooth-ach. After his Death seven of each Chapter, having the King's Licence to elect a Bishop, met in the Church of *Wells*, and chose

Robert Burnell, the Son of *Robert*, and Brother of *Hugh*, Lords *Burnell*, which Election the King having confirmed, the Archbishop consecrated him *April* 7, 1275. He was at that Time in great favour with King *Edward*, having been of his Privy Council, Lord Treasurer, and High Chancellor. He had gathered immense Riches in the Offices he bore, which he bestowed upon his Kindred, and much enriched his Family, but expended no small Sums upon Buildings; for he erected a large and spacious Hall in the Palace of *Wells*, which in King *Edward* VI.'s Days, was pulled down by Sir *John Gates* Kt. who in a Year or two, suffered the Punishment of his Sacrilege, being beheaded by Queen *Mary* I. for Treason. He is said also by some to have built a Castle at *Acton-Burnell* in *Shropshire*, when he removed the Chancery to *Bristol*, that he might assist the King in his Affairs with *Wales*. He acquired the Churches of *Jevelton*, *Burnham*, *Stanton-drew* and *Coleworth* for the Church of *Wells*. He sate eighteen Years and died in his Attendance upon the King at *Berwick*, on the Borders of *Scotland*, *Octob.* 25, 1292, and was buried at *Wells*, *Novemb.* 23, following.

William de Marchia, or *March* succeeded him. He was then Treasurer of *England*, and obtained the Temporalties of his See, *March* 19, 1292. 21 *Edw.* 1. He was removed from his Office of Treasurer in 1295. In the ancient Records of this Church, there are diverse Letters written to the Pope and Cardinals, and subscribed by the King, and many Lords and Bishops, in which the great Sanctity of this Bishop, confirmed (as they say) by diverse Miracles, is so highly extolled, that they earnestly desire he may be inserted in the *Kalender of Saints*; yet *Polydore Virgil*, out of *Matth.* of *Westminster*, tells us, That the King being engaged in Wars, which emptied his Treasury, this Bishop advised the King to seise upon many Sums of Money deposited in the Churches and Monasteries, telling him it was no Sin to take them away for the common Good, which he accordingly did, to the great Discontent of the People. The Bishop bore the Blame, (though it is probable, the King was the chief Actor) and for that Reason was not admitted into the Pope's *Kalendar*. He sate about ten Years, and was buried under a Marble Monument, on the South Side of the Cathedral, near the Door that opens into the Cloister. Soon after his Death

Walter

Walter Haſelſhaw, Dean of *Wells*, was elected Biſhop of this See. He obtained his Confirmation by the Royal Aſſent *Aug.* 13, 1302. 30 *Edw.* 1. He ſate nine Years, and was buried under an huge Marble Tomb in the Nave of his Church, Northward near *Bubwith's* Chapel. He made many Statutes, partly while he was Dean, and partly while he was Biſhop; the greateſt Part of which are not yet diſuſed, but are in Force at this Day. To him ſucceeded

John Drokensford, who at the Time of his Election to this Biſhoprick was Keeper of the King's Wardrobe, and Under-Treaſurer, into which Places he was choſen, in order to be ſent to the Court of *Rome*, being before Prebendary of *Wells*, *York* and *Southwell*. In 1312, when King *Edward* went into *France*, the Government of all *England* was committed to him as the King's Deputy. Being much enriched by theſe Places, and greatly in Favour with the King, he adorned his See with many publick Buildings, and enlarged the Privileges formerly granted to his Biſhoprick at the Renewal of them. He preferred, and enriched his Kindred, as *Robert Burnell* his Predeceſſor had done. He died at *Dogmers-field* in *Hampſhire*, and was buried at *Wells* in the Chapel of St. *Katharine*, where he had a Month before founded a Chantry, before the Altar of St. *John Baptiſt*, *may* 23, 1329. He ſate twenty Years, three Months and nine Days.

Radulphus di Salopia, ſoon after his Deceaſe, was unanimouſly choſen into this See by the Canons of *Wells*, and Monks of *Bath*, and being confirmed by the Archbiſhop, was admitted ſoon after to the Temporalties, and conſecrated, notwithſtanding the Reſervation of all the Biſhopricks, which Pope *John* XXII. had made to the Apoſtolick See. Theſe Proceedings ſo much offended the Pope, that he cauſed *Radulphus* to be accuſed of poſſeſſing his See by Force, and againſt the King's Conſent, (for the King had indeed written to the Pope about another) and by that Fetch extorted a great Sum of Money from him (as *Walſingham* ſays) to make his Peace. Having thus made himſelf eaſy in his See, he became a great Benefactor to it; for he founded a College for the Vicars, and endowed it with the Manor of *Iſlip*, and appointed a certain Stipend of ſix Pounds, thirteen Shillings and eight Pence, to be paid to it yearly by the Vicar of *Chew*. This College was much enlarged afterwards by Biſhop *Bekington*; but was, about the Time of the Reformation, ſeiſed on among the Religious Houſes, which Queen *Elizabeth* being diſpleaſed at, founded this College, and the Cathedral Church a-new, of which there is a Memorial in Verſe yet ſtanding in the Hall, compoſed by the Vicars of her Time. He alſo built a convenient Habitation on the Weſt Part of the Cloiſter for the Choriſters to dwell in under the Care of their Teacher, and cauſed it to be confirmed to them, and their Succeſſors by the King's Charter. He alſo built the Church at *Winſcomb*, as alſo ſome Houſes at *Claverton*, and a fine Hall at *Exerchirch*, and many other Edifices upon the Eſtates belonging to the Biſhoprick. He incloſed the Palace of *Wells* with an high Wall, and a broad Ditch, into which he let the River that ran near it. He united the Church of *Chew* to his See, for the Maintenance of the Biſhop's Table, reſerving to himſelf, and his Succeſſors, the Tithes of the demeſn Lands only, and the Lordſhip of the whole Pariſh; the other Tithes, and Revenues belonging to the Church of *Chew*, he aſſigned to the Vicar of *Chew* for the Time being, on Condition that he ſhould pay to the Priors and Chapter of *Bath* twenty Marks of new Rent, and five of old; and five Marks more yearly, to be divided among the Under-Officers of the Church of *Wells*, upon the Day of his *Obit*. He procured of the King, that the Manors of *Cheddar* and *Axbridge*, which were then in the Foreſt of *Mendip*, ſhould be diſforeſted, and fenced out of it, he being at the Charge of hunting

hunting and deſtroying the wild Beaſts, which was a Work much applauded by the People, who ſuffered much from the Inſults of the Foreſters. He held the Chancellorſhip of *Oxford* ſome Time with his Biſhoprick, and gave many Veſtments, and other Things to his Church; but in Biſhop *Godwin*'s Time there were none of them remaining, but a large Cheſt with Iron Hoops. He abounded in Works of Charity, and gave himſelf up wholly to doing good all Manner of Ways. He died at *Wivelſcomb*, *Aug.* 14, 1363. after he had been Biſhop of this See Thirty-four Years, and was buried under a Tomb of Alabaſter in the Body of the Church, which had his Effigy lying on it, and was incloſed with an Iron Palliſade, but it is now taken away.

John Barnet Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, and then Biſhop of *Worceſter*, was ſoon after his Death tranſlated to this See by the Bull of Pope *Urban* V. The ſame Year *Walter de Monyngton* Abbot of *Glaſtonbury*, had been choſen by the Monks of *Bath*, without the Concurrence of the Canons of *Wells*, which Election being rejected, as irregular and unlawful, by *Simon* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *John Barnet* was placed in it. While he was Biſhop of this See, he gave to the Church of *St. Paul's London*, a Water-mill, Ninety-eight Acres of Land, and a yearly Penſion of Forty-four Shillings, on Condition that a Hymn ſhould be ſung, and the Prayers to the bleſſed Virgin, and *pro Defunctis* be ſaid daily before the Virgin's Image. When he had ſate about three Years in this See, he was by the ſame Pope's Bull tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *Ely*, and was ſucceeded in this See by

John de Harewell, Chaplain to Prince *Edward*, (commonly called the *Black Prince*) who obtained this Biſhoprick for him. He was Chancellor of *Gaſcoign*, and was conſecrated in the Church of St. *Severine*, by *Elias* Biſhop of *Bourdeaux*, and two other Biſhops, *Mar.* 7. 1366. He contributed two third Parts of the Charge in building the weſtern Tower on the South Side of the Church of *Wells*, and paid an hundred Marks for the Glaſs of the Weſt Window of the ſaid Church. In the ſaid Tower alſo he hung two great Bells at his own Charge. He alſo gave to this Church a Miſſal which coſt him twenty Pounds, and diverſe Veſtments of great Value. He ſate nineteen Years in this See, and dying *Anno* 1386, was buried in the Cathedral of *Wells*, before the Altar of St. *Kalixtus*, under a Fine Alabaſter Monument, but now much defaced by ill Men. To him ſucceeded

Walter Skirlaw, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, being tranſlated from thence by Pope *Urban* VI. to this See, which he obtained by the Interceſſion of the rebellious Barons, whom he is ſaid to have favoured too much. When he ſate here near three Years, he was by the ſame Pope removed to *Durham*, where when he had ſate eighteen Years, he died *Anno* 1406, leaving great Sums to the Cathedral Churches, where he had preſided, and particularly to this of *Wells* and 150 Pounds to buy Ornaments for it, to be uſed on his *Obit*.

Ralph Erghum, a Doctor of Law of *Oxford*, ſucceeded him. He was conſecrated Biſhop of *Salisbury* at *Bruges* in *Flanders*, *December* 9, 1375, where after he had ſate twelve Years, he was tranſlated by Pope *Urban* VI. to this See. He appropriated the Rectory of *Puckechurch* to the Chapter of *Wells*, and fifty Marks to enable them to bear the Expences of the ſaid Union to their Table, and other Charges, and beſtowed upon them a Meſſuage, or Inn, in the City of *Wells*, called the *Gurge*, for other Uſes by him appointed. He alſo gave 150 Pounds to be laid out in Ornaments for the Church, with which were bought a Chalice and Patten, a Miſſal, two gilt Baſons, *&c.* He died *April* 10, 1401. and lies buried near the Chapel of St. *Edmund* the Biſhop. By his Will he ordered his Executors to build a College at *Wells* for fourteen Prieſts, at the End of the Street, called from thence *College-lane*, whom he ordered to celebrate

celebrate divine Service daily in the Church of *Wells*. He alſo, in 1399, founded a Chantry in the ſaid Church, for the Souls of *Gilbert* and *Agnes* his Parents, and of *Agnes Robas* his Siſter. He ſate twelve Years in this See, and

Henry Bowet ſucceeded him. While this Biſhoprick was vacant, the Pope by Way of Proviſion, beſtowed it upon *Richard Clifford*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*; but the King refuſing to reſign the Temporalties to him, he yielded it up to this *Henry Bowet* Doctor of Laws, Prebendary of *Wells*, who was choſen both by the Monks of *Bath* and *Wells*. He had been many Years, before he was Biſhop, a ſtedfaſt Adherent to *Henry* Duke of *Hereford*, afterwards King *Henry* IV. inſomuch that in 1398, he had been condemned for High Treaſon by King *Richard* II.'s Order; but his Life was ſpared on Condition that he ſhould go into Baniſhment. With King *Henry* he returned into *England*, and obtained this Biſhoprick *Reg.* 5. Being ſoon after made Lord Treaſurer, he made *John Greenlaw* his Suffragan. In 1406, he conducted the King's Daughter into *Denmark* to be married to that King. For which and other Services he was tranſlated to *York* by the Proviſion of Pope *Gregory* XII. at the King's Requeſt; after he had ſate eight Years here.

Nicholas Bubwith was his Succeſſor. He had been Biſhop of *London*, and Treaſurer of *England*; but was contented to leave theſe honourable Places, that he might obtain the Biſhoprick of *Salisbury*, which he alſo willingly left, when he was tranſlated, by the Proviſion of Pope *Gregory*, to this See. In the Year 1414, he was ſent to the Council of *Conſtance*, where he was one of thoſe thirty Perſons, who by the Decree of the Council, were added to the Cardinals to elect *Martin* V. Pope. Being returned to his own Country, he built and endowed an Alms-houſe on the North Side of the Pariſh-Church of St. *Cuthbert* at *Wells*, which one *Storthwayte* made great Additions to; and the Biſhops *Bourn* and *Montague*, augmented a little. It maintains Twenty-four poor People, partly Men and partly Women. He alſo in 1423, appropriated to the Church of *Wells*, the Rectory of *Buckland-Abbatis*, in the Diocese of *Sarum*, but the Patronage of it belonged to this See, to ſuſtain three Chaplains, who ſhould pray daily for his Soul, at the Altar erected by him in the Nave of the Church. He alſo built a Fine Library on the Eaſt Side of the Cloiſter; and in 1324, he erected a neat Chapel between two Pillars in the Nave of the Church over againſt the Desk, and was buried in it; having before founded a perpetual Chantry there, and given a Salary to a Prieſt to ſay Maſs for his Soul. He is alſo thought to have laid out great Sums in building a Tower for Bells on the Weſt Side of the Church, becauſe his Arms appear cut on it in diverſe Places. He alſo obtained a Royal Confirmation of the Privileges of his Church, and enlarged it with new ones. He died *Octob.* 27, 1424. and left his See to

John Stafford, who ſucceeded him by the Pope's Proviſion. He was deſcended of the prime Nobility, being the ninth Son of *Humphry Stafford*, Earl of *Stafford*, and afterward Duke of *Buckingham*, and a Perſon of no mean Learning, for which he was thought worthy of great Preferment. For being at firſt an Advocate only, he was made his Vicar General by *Henry* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who added the Deanery of St. *Martin's*, *London*, and Prebends in the Churches of *Lincoln* and *Saliſbury*. King *Henry* V. made him Keeper of the Privy Seal; and *Henry* VI. Lord High Treaſurer; which Office he left four Years after, in 1426. *Nicholas Bubwith* created him firſt a Prebendary, and then Dean of *Wells*; and after his Death he ſucceeded in this Biſhoprick, to which he was conſecrated in the Church of the Friars Preachers *London*. In 1432, he was made Lord High Chancellor of *England*, which great Office he held till the Year 1450; and becauſe he was hindred thereby in diſ-

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charging his Epiſcopal Function in his Dioceſe as he ought, he ſubſtituted *John* Biſh. of *Olaw* his Suffragan, in 1437. While he continued Biſhop of this See, *Henry* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, being very old, wrote a Letter to Pope *Eugenius*, earneſtly petitioning him to let him reſign his Biſhoprick, at the ſame Time commending this *John* Biſhop of *Wells*, as the fitteſt Perſon in the Kingdom for that Dignity, not only upon the Account of his Learning, and eminent Virtues, but the Nobility of his Birth, his great and powerful Kindred and Relations, and generous Hoſpitality; to which purpoſe King *Henry* had before wrote to the Pope. But *Henry* did not reſign the Archbiſhoprick before his Death, becauſe it happened ſoon after, *viz.* in 1443, and *John Stafford* was removed to *Canterbury* by the Pope's Bull, and admitted by the King ſoon after to the Temporalties; whereupon

Thomas de Bekington, a Perſon of eminent Learning, and a Patron of learned Men, ſucceeded him. He was born at *Bekington* in *Somerſetſhire*, educated firſt at *Wickham College*, and thence removed to *New College Oxford*, where he was Fellow; and having commenced Dr. of Law, became Chancellor of that Univerſity. Being called to Court to be the Tutor of K. *Hen.* VI. he was afterwards his Secretary, and then many Dignities flowed in upon him, for he was made Dean of the Arches, Chancellor of *Humphry* Duke of *Glouceſter*, Archdeacon of *Buckingham*, Prebendary of *York* and *Wells*, and Rector of St. *Leonard's* near *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, and *Sutton* in the Dioceſe of *Salisbury*. While he was Dean of the Arches, he wrote a Book to prove the Right of our Kings to the Throne of *France*, notwithſtanding the *Salique Law*; which got him great Favour with the pious King *Henry* VI. and afterwards many Honours; as thoſe of principal Secretary of State, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and at length the Preſidency of this Church, to which he was conſecrated in the Chapel of *Eaton College*, which though not quite finiſhed, was yet dedicated at the ſame Time, and this Biſhop read the firſt Maſs in it. He was a Perſon of incredible Diligence, and of as wonderful Diſpatch in Buſineſs; as appears from the large Volumes of Letters, Inſtructions, Speeches, and Confederacies, either written, or collected by him, which yet remain in the Archbiſhop's Library at *Lambeth*, and in the *Cotton* Library. Being ſettled in this See, as a Reward of his former Services, he was ſtill imploy'd ſo much in the National Affairs, that he found it neceſſary to ordain himſelf a Suffragan, *viz. Jacobus*, Biſhop of *Alchaden* in *Ireland*, and when he was made Biſhop of *Bangor*, *John* a Canon regular of St. *Auguſtine*; yet this did not prevent his being a Benefactor to his See; for he built the Row of Houſes, called at this Day the *New Works*, (which reach from the Market-place of *Wells*, to the outward Gate of the Biſhop's Palace) and being built gave them to the Chapter of *Wells*. He erected alſo in the middle of the Market-place a Conduit of Water for the Uſe of the Citizens, which he fetched from a Fountain called St. *Andrew's* Well, to be a perpetual Supply of Water for the People. He alſo built the Weſt Side of the Cloiſter, as his Arms drawn upon the Roof do teſtify: *Lincoln College Oxford*, which *Richard Flemming* Biſhop of *Lincoln* left unfiniſhed, he compleated and much enlarged, by giving two Hundred Pounds to it, by which the Rector's Lodgings, and the South Side of the firſt Court were built; and to perpetuate the Memory of his Benefaction, he cauſed the Symbol of his Name; *viz.* a flaming Beacon, and a Tun, to be fixed upon the Walls. He ſpent ſix Thouſand Marks upon the Biſhop's Palace in repairing and adorning it. In his Time the Quarrel with the Monks of *Glaſtonbury*, about his viſiting their Monaſtery, revived; but what End it had, we find not. In his old Age he made *his* Will, and gave many large Legacies to diverſe

verſe Perſons and Places, (which ſee at Length in *Godwin de Præſul. p.* 434.) but fearing that King *Edward* IV. ſhould ſeiſe on his Effects after his Deceaſe, becauſe he had always ſtood up for King *Henry* his good Maſter, and the *Lancaſtrian* Title; he at great Expence purchaſed the Confirmation of his Will under the great Seal, that all his Legacies might be paid. He died *Jan.* 14, 1465. and was buried in the Chapel which he had erected in his Church, in Honour of the Virgin *Mary*, and St. *Thomas* the Martyr, where he had ſolemnly conſecrated his own Tomb; in this, eſpecially, being unhappy, that he had lived to ſee his Pupil, and King, *Henry*, depoſed from his Throne, and confined to a Priſon four Years before his own Death. He had for his Succeſſor in this See

Robert Stillington, by the Death of *John Phrea*, or *Free*, Maſter of *Baliol* College, *Oxford*, whom Pope *Paul* by his Proviſion had preferred to this See. He was born at *London*, and educated at *Oxford*, where having attained a great Skill in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, by the Inſtruction of *Warin* an excellent Orator, and other curious Parts of Learning, he travelled into foreign Nations to viſit their Univerſities. He practiſed Phyſick at *Farrara*, *Florence*, and *Paſſaw*, and at length came to *Rome*, where coming into an Acquaintance with the greateſt Men upon the Account of his Learning, he was taken Notice of by Pope *Paul* II. to whom he dedicated his Tranſlations of diverſe antient *Greek* Hiſtorians into *Latin*; by which the Pope took himſelf ſo much obliged to him, that he beſtowed this Biſhoprick on him after the Death of *Bekinton*, but he lived not to enjoy it; for within one Month after the Donation he died at *Rome*, not without a Suſpicion that he was poiſoned. *Robert Stillington*, Doctor of Law of *Oxford*, Archdeacon of *Taunton*, firſt, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and then Chancellor of *England*, was by the Intereſt of King *Edward* IV. canonically choſen Biſhop of this See, and conſecrated *April* 1465. He was a firm Adherent to the Family of *York*, and did all he could againſt the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, which procured him great Favour with King *Edward* IV. and with it (as a neceſſary Conſequence of it) great Preferments; for he was ſent on diverſe Embaſſies, and employ'd for ſome Years in Matters of the greateſt Importance to the Kingdom. He is ſaid to have fallen under the King's Diſpleaſure, for aſſerting, That he had eſpouſed him to the Lady *Elizabeth Talbot*, alias *Botèler*, before he married the Lady *Elizabeth Gray*; becauſe that made his Children, by his laſt Lady, illegitimate, and to have endured for it a long Impriſonment; but was reconciled, and recovered his Favour by the Payment of a round Sum; but be that as it will, this is certain, that his Zeal for King *Edward*, and his Family, brought upon him much Trouble, and in the End a miſerable Death, as will now appear from this Account of the publick Affairs. *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* was the only Claimant of the Crown by the *Lancaſtrian* Title, of whom King *Edward* being jealous, apprehended him, being then but five Years old, and committed him to the Keeping of Sir *William Herbert*, Lord of *Ragland-Caſtle* in *Monmouthſhire*; but he remained not long there, for his Uncle *Jaſper* Earl of *Pembroke*, who was then in *France*, hearing of his Nephew's being in Cuſtody with Sir *William*, came over privately, and going to *Ragland-Caſtle*, as a Friend, found the Lady *Herbert* only there, with whom he dealt ſo cunningly, that he got away the Earl of *Richmond*, and carried him to his own Caſtle of *Pembroke*; and from thence, when the King ordered Sir *William Herbert* to beſiege that Caſtle, and recover the Earl of *Richmond*, he fled privately with him, deſignedly for *France*, but was by contrary Winds carried to St. *Malos*, and ſo fell into the Duke of *Britain*'s Hands, who thought to make this Advantage of him; (for he kept both his Uncle and him Priſoners, though with an honourable Treatment) *viz.* either to oblige

the King to a firm Amity with him, or at leaſt not to dare to make any Breach with him: King *Edward* was not a little pleaſed, when he heard that the Earl of *Richmond* (the only Perſon he fear-ed) was in the Power of the Duke of *Britain*, his Friend and Ally, in whom he thought his Intereſt ſo great, that he could not doubt but he ſhould gain him, upon his Demand; which to make, with Succeſs, he firſt diſpatched Letters to the Duke with rich Preſents, and large Promiſes, which the Duke received with much Complaiſance, and ſoon after ſends

This Dr. *Stillington*, his Secretary, a Perſon of Wit and Eloquence, and of great Credit with the Duke, and then Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*. The Duke received him with much Reſpect, which the Biſhop ſo much increaſed by a great Preſent, an Aſſurance, that the King had elected him into the Noble Order of St. *George*, and a Declaration, that the King had no other Intentions towards the Earl of *Richmond*, but what was agreeable to his Worth and Quality; (for he purpoſed to beſtow one of his Daughters upon him) that the Duke delivered the Earl into the Biſhop's Hands at St. *Malo's*; but Compaſſion wrought a wonderful Deliverance for him. The Duke's Treaſurer *Pier de Landois*, and the Earl of *Chandos*, moved with the Sighs and Tears of the young Earl, ſo contrived his Eſcape, that the Duke was perſuaded to recover the Earl by Force, and in the mean Time he was ſecured in the Abbey of St. *Malo's*, till he was removed to the Caſtle of *Vanes*; yet the Duke excuſed himſelf to King *Edward*, by alledging, that he had delivered the Earl to his Meſſengers who let him eſcape; and promiſing, that he would keep ſuch a ſtrict Guard upon him, that he ſhould bring no Troubles upon him, no more than if he were in his own Cuſtody, which he did faithfully perform during King *Edward's* Reign, but not afterwards.

Stillington after this was in great Favour with King *Edward*, as long as he lived, and after with King *Richard* III. at whoſe Coronation he officiated, and ever after faithfully ſerved him; *tho'* generally believed the barbarous Murderer of his Patron's Children, and though he knew, that the Earl of *Richmond* was uſing his utmoſt Endeavours to obtain the Crown, and was conſcious, that he had endeavoured to ruin him. Thus in two Reſpects he had provoked the Earl, if he attained the Crown, to puniſh him, (as he did ſoon after by the Slaughter of King *Richard* and his Adherents in *Boſworth* Field) yet were his former Faults paſſed over, and never had been regarded, had he not provoked King *Henry* to Anger, by a freſh Guilt of a fouler Crime, which was this. In the Year 1486, one *Lambert*, a Perſon of mean Parentage, being perſuaded by *Margaret* Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*, and inſtructed, by *William Simon* a Prieſt of *Oxford*, to perſonate *Edward* Earl of *Warwick*, the next Heir to the Crown, as Son of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, King *Richard's* elder Brother, claimed the Crown, as his Right by Inheritance; and being aſſiſted with an Army ſent by the Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*, and raiſed in the Nation by certain Noblemen, Malecontents, ſtirred up a Rebellion. This Biſhop applauded the Attempt, aſſerted his Title, encouraged the People to take up Arms, by his Advice, and brought in what Aſſiſtance he was able. This falſe Pretender was ſoon vanquiſhed by King *Henry*, and the Biſhop's Hopes and Endeavours being diſappointed, he fled to *Oxford*, as an *Aſylum*, pretending that he came thither to apply him wholly to Study; for it was then thought a Privilege of the Univerſities, that none of the King's Officers might diſturb the Students. When the King heard of it, he ſent his Letters to him to ſummon him before him; but he refuſing, he ſent them to the Univerſity, ordering them to deliver him to *Edward Willoughby* his Chap-

Chaplain, that he might bring him to his Court; but the Academians refuſed, pleading that the Biſhop came thither to attend upon his Studies, and they could not deliver him up without a Prejudice to their Liberties. The King returned Anſwer, that he had conſulted all their Regiſters, and did dot find, that the Univerſity had any ſuch Privilege; whereupon, after ſome other Conteſts, the Univerſity ſuffered the King's Officers to take him, which done, they carried him to *Windſor*, *Octob.* 1487. and he was kept in Priſon to his Death, which happened in 1491. He was buried at *Wells* in the Chapel, which he had built near the Cloiſters. His Epiſcopal Authority, in the Interval, was exerciſed by his Suffragan *John Corniſh*, a Canon regular of St. *Auguſtine*, who had been conſtituted by Biſhop *Bekinton*, and held the Suffragan's Place to the Year 1513, when he died, and the See after *Stillington* was vacant near nine Months, before it was confered upon

Richard Fox, Doctor of Law of *Oxford*, but Maſter of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*. He being at *Paris*, when *Henry* Duke of *Richmond*, being about to reſcue the Kingdom of *England*, from the Tyranny of *Richard* III. went to *Paris* to deſire the *French* King's Aſſiſtance; but not being able to ſtay further to ſollicite, by reaſon of his Preſence, which was abſolutely neceſſary in other Places, appointed this *Richard Fox* to proſecute his Requeſt, (how he came to be known to the King is not manifeſt) which he did with ſo much Judgment and Skill, that he obtained all he deſired. The Duke ſoon after obtained the Kingdom, and being ſenſible of the Service Dr. *Fox* had done him, he firſt made him Keeper of the Privy Seal, next Secretary of State, then one of his Privy Council, and at length loaded him with Eccleſiaſtical Preferments; but in the mean Time, uſed his Advice both at home and abroad, and ſent him upon diverſe Embaſſies. For in the ſecond Year of his Reign, he employ'd him, with others, to make a League with the King of *Scots*. He was ſcarcely returned from thence; but he was preferred to the See of *Exeter*, then vacant by the Tranſlation of *Peter Courtney* to the Biſhoprick of *Winchester*. In that See he continued ſix Years, and then was removed to this of *Bath* and *Wells*, in which he ſate but three Years, before he was removed to *Durham*. After his Tranſlation, the Spiritual Juriſdiction of this See was taken into the Archbiſhop's Hands, and continued therein two Years, when

Oliver King was tranſlated from *Exeter* hither, as *Fox* had been, and had Poſſeſſion given him of his Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction in 1496. He was a Doctor of Law, and had been Fellow of *King's* College, *Cambridge*; but was now one of his Majeſty's (King *Henry* VII.'s) Principal Secretaries of State. He found the Church of *Bath* very much ruinated, which therefore having pulled down, he began to build a new one of fine work, and went a great Way in it, but did not live to finiſh it, which if he had done, ſcarce any Cathedral in *England* would have equalled it *Adrian Caſtle* his Succeſſor carried it on a little, but left it imperfect. *William Bird* the laſt of the Priors of the Monaſtery, being aſſiſted with Contributions, was likely to have finiſhed it in a ſhort Time, but the Diſſolution of the Abbies proved the Ruin of the Church; for the ſame covetous Hands, which tore the Lead from St. *Mary*'s Chapel, and the Biſhop's Palace, did the like to the Church, and with all ſold the other Materials, which had been got together to finiſh it. Nor was there for ſome Time any Hopes, that what remained ſhould not be demoliſhed, till ſome Men pioufly inclined gathered ſome Monies, and tiled it. After the ſame Manner they alſo glazed the Windows, and the Part deſigned for the Choir was perfected by the Help of one Mr. *Billet*, who is ſaid to have received a great Sum of Money of the *Engliſh Neſtor*, *Cecil*, to be diſburſed upon

on pious Uſes; but for all this, the Church was incompleat, as it continued till Biſhop *Montacute* finiſhed it—— This *Oliver* died *Jan.* 24, 1503. and is ſaid by ſome to be bury'd at *Windſor*, being then Secretary of the Garter, and Prebendary of the College; but Biſhop *Godwin de Præſul. p.* 439. ſays, he doth not think it probable. The See of *Canterbury* was vacant at that Time, and ſo the ſpiritual Juriſdiction of this See fell into the Hands of the Chapter of *Canterbury*, where it reſted, till

Adrian de Caſtello, an *Italian*, born at *Cornetum*, was put into his Place. Pope *Innocent* VIII. ſent this *Adrian*, a Man eminent for his Wiſdom and other Endowments of Mind, into *Scotland*, to compoſe ſome Diſturbances there, as being a fit Perſon for that Work. He came firſt to *London*, and was there certified, that the King of *Scots* was killed in a Battle by his own Subjects, whereupon remaining ſome Time there to refreſh himſelf, he became acquainted with *John Morton* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who being in Love with him for his excellent Gifts of Mind, and chiefly his great Learning joined with Prudence, recommended him to the King, that he ſhould tranſact all our *Engliſh* Affairs at the Court of *Rome*; which Truſt he performed with ſo much Judgment and Fidelity, that the Biſhoprick of *Hereford* happening to be vacant in 1503, the King thought fit to requite his Labour with that See, from which in one Year he was tranſlated to this of *Bath* and *Wells*. In the mean Time Pope *Alexander* VI. a little before his Tranſlation hither, had taken him into the College of Cardinals, having been before his Collector and chief Secretary, in which Offices he had acquired ſo great Riches, that the Pope coveting them, reſolved to poiſon him, and ſome other of the wealthy Cardinals. This Deſign he contrived to execute by mixing Poiſon in a Flagon of Wine, at a Banquet he had invited them to; but by the Cupbearer's Miſtake, it was given to him and his Son *Ceſar*, who being ſtrong and young out-grew it, but himſelf being old died of it. But tho' the Biſhop eſcaped this fatal Attempt, yet he not long after loſt this Biſhoprick, and all other his Eccleſiaſtical Preferments after this Manner. Cardinal *Alphonſus Petruccius*, the Son of *Pandulphus* Governor of who was among the moſt forward to give his Vote at the Election of Pope *Leo* X. taking it ill, that his Brother *Borges* was deprived of his Father's Government, and that by him, whoſe Dignity he had ſo diligently promoted, determined to revenge the Injury done to his Brother, and the Ingratitude towards himſelf; and to that End, conſpired with this *Adrian*, and ſome other Cardinals to kill *Leo*; but the Conſpiracy being diſcovered, *Petruccius* was ſtrangled; but the reſt *Leo* promiſed to pardon, provided they would freely, and ingenuouſly confeſs their Fault, which when they all had done, he accordingly fulfilled. But *Adrian*, whether aſhamed of being guilty of ſuch a Wickedneſs, or afraid that *Leo*'s Grant was not ſincere, changed his Habit, and fled out of the City into ſuch a Concealment, that it was never known, where he was, either alive or dead. *P. Jovius* tells us, that though others out of ill Will conſpired againſt *Leo*, *Adrian* did it only out of an ambitious Expectation of being Pope after him, depending upon a Prediction of a certain Woman, who had foretold many other Things, that happened, as ſhe had ſhewed, and had told him, that *Leo* ſhould be taken off ſuddenly, and that one *Adrian* of obſcure Parentage, but great Learning, who had raiſed himſelf by his pure Merit, ſhould ſucceed him, which he interpreted of himſelf, but was made good in another *Adrian*, an old *Dutchman*, and a Brewer's Son, but eminent for his Learning, who by a prodigious Luck obtained the Papacy. *Adrian* being thus deprived of this See,

Thomas Wolſey ſucceeded him. He was a Cardinal, and at that Time Archbiſhop

Biſhop of *York*; but being then chief Miniſter of State, and affecting a princely Grandure, he acquired himſelf Multitudes of Preferments, as Lord High Chancellor, the Abbacy of St. *Albans*, and this Biſhoprick of *Bath* and *Wells*, which having obtained of the King, he held in *Commendam* by the Pope's Proviſion five Years, till the Biſhoprick of *Durham* falling, he reſigned this to take that, and then

John Clerke, Doctor of Divinity of *Cambridge*, Dean of *Windſor*, Keeper of the *Rolls*, one of the King's Privy Council before the Year 1520, and the King's Proctor, and Orator in the Court of *Rome*, was made Biſhop of this See, by Pope *Leo's* Bull of Proviſion *Mar.* 26, 1523. and was ſoon after conſecrated to it. King *Henry* VIII. much employ'd him, after he was made Biſhop, in Embaſſies, of which theſe are the moſt conſiderable; *viz.* He was the Reſident Embaſſador in the Court of the King of *France*, from the Year 1523 to the Year 1527. King *Henry* having written a Book againſt *Luther*, in Defence of the ſeven Sacraments, ſent this Biſhop to preſent it the Pope, who at the Delivery of it in the Conſiſtory of the Cardinals, made an elegant Speech, which is printed with the Book. The Pope was mightily pleaſed with the Preſent, as a great Rarity from a King, and gave him the Title of *Defender of the Faith*, which hath ever ſince been continued to his Succeſſors. Being returned into *England*, he was much uſed in managing Matters of the greateſt Importance to the Kingdom, which taking him off from his Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, he conſtituted two Suffragan Biſhops to attend upon them, *viz. William* Abbot of *Bruton*, and *Thomas* Abbbot of *Mountacute*, to whom ſucceeded in 1538. *William Pinche* Prior of *Bremar*, under the Title of Biſhop of *Taunton*. In 1533, he was preſent at a Synod of all the Clergy held at *London* about the King's Divorce, and was the only Biſhop that gave his Vote, that it was lawful for a Man to marry the Wife of his deceaſed Brother. In 1540, he was ſent in an Embaſſy to the Duke of *Cleve* to give the Reaſons, why the King had divorced his Siſter *Anne*, which being an unacceptable Meſſage, he found an unkind Entertainment; for he was poiſoned (as was thought) in that Court; and returning home, was taken very ill at *Dunkirk*, and arrived in *England* with great Difficulty at the End of the Year, and died at *London*, *Jan.* 3, 1541, when he had ſate eighteen Years, and was buried in the Nunnery in the *Minories*. He is by *Leland* numbred among the moſt learned and famous Writers of his Time; but moſt of his Writings are in MS. ſome of which are in the Palace-Treaſury at *Weſtminſter*.

William Knight Doctor of Laws, and Fellow of *New College*, *Oxford*, Prebendary of St. *Stephen's* Chapel, and Archdeacon of *Richmond*, ſucceeded Biſhop *Clerke* in this See. He left his College in 1495, and going to Court, became ſoon ſo well known for his Parts and Induſtry, that he was made Secretary to King *Henry* VII. and was continued in that Poſt by King *Henry* VIII. By this laſt King he was ſent on an Embaſſy to *Maximilian* the Emperor, with whom he found ſo much Favour, that beſides the great Gifts he received from his Treaſury, he had a Coat of Arms, as a farther Token of a Reward, granted him for his many Services, under the Title of *Protonotary of the Apoſtolick See*, and *Embaſſador of King* Henry VIII. *to* Maximilian *the Emperor*, &c. Many other Embaſſies he performed, and being returned into *England* in 1523, he was rewarded with many Preferments, as Prebendary of St. *Stephen's*, *Weſtminſter*, Archdeacon of *Cheſter*, and in 1541. Biſhop of this See; but ſate only ſix Years and ſome Months, dying at *Londyn*, *Sept.* 29, 1547, but his Body was carried to *Wells*, and interred in the Nave of the Church, under a coſtly Monument. He, and *Richard Woolman* his Dean, erected a Croſs in the Market-Place of that City, arched over, and ſtanding

ſtanding upon eighteen Pillars, (as the Inſcription ſpeaks) for the Honour of God, and Benefit of the Poor uſing the Market. It is dated *Anno Dom.* 1542, and concludes with this Prayer, *Laus Deo, Pax vivis, Requies defunctis.* In *Engliſh.* Glory be to God, Peace to the Living, Reſt to the Dead.

William Barlow ſucceeded him in this See. He was bred a Canon regular of St. *Auſtin*, in the Monaſtery of St. *Oſith* in *Eſſex*; and having obtained a competent Knowledge of Divinity among thoſe of his Order at *Oxford*, was created Doctor of Divinity there. He was afterwards made Prior of the *Auguſtin* Monks at *Byſham* in *Berkſhire*, and by that Name and Title was ſent in an Embaſſy to *Scotland* with one *Holcroft*, about ſome Points of Religion againſt the Pope. About the Time of the Diſſolution of his Priory, he was elected to the Biſhoprick of St. *Aſaph*, in which he was hardly ſettled, when he was removed to St. *David's*, where he ſate from the Year 1536 to the Year 1547, being all that Time a zealous Profeſſor, and Preacher of the Reformed Religion. In this laſt Year he was further tranſlated to this See of *Bath* and *Wells*, in which he continued 'till Queen *Mary* came to the Crown in 1553, when being deprived, becauſe he was married, he fled into *Germany*, and there lived in a poor exiled Condition, 'till Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Throne. Upon his Return into *England*, that Queen preferred him to the See of *Chicheſter*, which he governed ten Years, and then died. In the Year 1560. he was made the firſt Canon, or Prebendary of the firſt Stall in the Collegiate Church of *Weſtminſter*, then founded by that Queen, and held it with his Biſhoprick five Years. He was buried in the Cathedral Church of *Chicheſter*, leaving one Son of his Name, who was Archdeacon of *Saliſbury*, Prebendary of *Winchester*, and Rector of *Eaſton* near it; and five Daughters, all of them married to Biſhops. He wrote ſome Books, named by *A. Wood*, *Vol* 1. *p.* 122. While this Biſhop remained in Exile, Queen *Mary* placed in this See

Gilbert Bourn, who being accounted a good Orator and Diſputant, while he was Fellow of *All-Souls* College, *Oxford*, and having taken his Degrees in Arts, was made by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 33. one of the firſt Prebendaries of *Worceſter*, after the ſaid King had converted the Prior and Monks of that City into a Dean and Prebendaries. Two Years after this he took his Degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and was then made a Chaplain to Biſhop *Bonner*, whoſe Favour he gained much by preaching againſt the Hereticks (as the Reformed were called) in thoſe Times; but when King *Edward* VI. came to the Throne, and the Reformation was publickly advanced, he cloſed ſo much with it, that he became Archdeacon of *Bedford*, being then alſo Archdeacon of *Eſſex* and *Middleſex*, and Canon of St. *Paul's*; but it is not probable that he held them all together. In the Beginning of Queen *Mary's* Reign he put off his Vizard, and appeared ſo very zealous for the Catholick Cauſe, that preaching at St. *Paul's* Croſs in the Behalf of Dr. *Bonner*, then Biſhop of *London*, who was then preſent, and inveighing againſt his late unjuſt Sufferings, and the unhappy Times of K. *Ed.* VI.'s Reign, as he called them, had a Dagger thrown at him by one of the Auditors; *Bourn* thereupon withdrew to prevent further Danger, and great Search being made for the Aſſaſſine, many Perſons were impriſoned for it; but it could be proved upon none of them, and ſo they eſcaped. In the Year 1554, by the Intereſt of Sir *John Bourn* of *Batenhall* in *Worceſterſhire*, his Uncle, and at that Time principal Secretary of State to Queen *Mary*, he was elected to the See of *Bath* and *Wells*, and had the Temporalties ſoon after given him; to which the Queen, in whoſe Favour he was very much, added the Preſidentſhip of *Wales*, which he enjoyed together all her Reign; but when Queen *Elizabeth* ſucceeded, he was deprived of all, becauſe he refuſed to take the

the Oath of Supremacy. He was a great Benefactor to this Church; for as *Barlow* his Predeceſſor ſaved it from Deſtruction in King *Edward*'s Reign, ſo did this Biſhop in Queen *Mary*'s; for he procured the Rectories of *Dulverton*, and *Long Sutton* to be reſtored to the Chapter, and would have recovered many other Things, if he had ſate longer. He augmented the Maintenance of the Poor in *Bubwith*'s Hoſpital, and did ſome Things for the Benefit of the Vicars Choral. He deſigned to have built a College near the outward Gate of the Biſhop's Palace, in the Place of the Prebendaries Houſes; but was prevented by Queen *Mary*'s Death, or rather his own Obſtinacy in Error, as ſome other Biſhops were. After he was deprived, he was committed to free Cuſtody in the Houſe of the Dean of *Exeter*, where he ſpent his Time in Reading and Devotion. He died at *Silverton* in *Devonſhire*, *Sept.* 10. 1569, and was buried in the Chancel on the South Side of the Altar. *Barlow* did not ſucceed him, as was expected, but

Gilbert Berkley, a *Norfolk* Man by Birth, and a Deſcendant from the Noble Family of the *Berkleys*, (as appears by the Arms put upon his Tomb by the Heralds.) He was conſecrated Biſhop of this See, the laſt Day of the Year 1559, *viz. March* 24. and when he had preſided Twenty-two Years, and was eighty Years of Age, he died of a Lethargy *Nov.* 2, 1581, and was buried in his Cathedral, on the North Side of the High Altar, under a poliſhed Stone not coſtly. His Succeſſor was

Thomas Godwin, Father of *Francis Godwin* Biſhop of *Hereford*, who wrote *The Lives of our* Engliſh *Biſhops*. He was born at *Okingham* in *Berkſhire*, and bred up at the School there; from whence removing to *Oxford*, he was maintained by Mr. *Layton*, Dean of *York*, there, 'till he was Maſter of Arts, in which Time he was made Fellow of *Magdalene* College. He was heretically inclined, (as was then ſaid) which ſo diſturbed the Popiſh Fellows, that partly by making him uneaſy, and partly offering him ſome Allowances from the College, they perſuaded, or rather forced him, to accept of the School at *Brackley*, which is in the College's Gift, and leave the College. Being there about the End of King *Edward* VI.'s Reign, he married *Iſabell*, the Daughter of *Nicholas Purefey* of *Shalſton* in *Buckinghamſhire*, Eſq; and going on in teaching School, what Time he had to ſpare from his School-work, he ſpent in ſtudying Divinity, or Phyſick, by which, when he was driven from his School, he got an honeſt Livelihood for himſelf and Family, in the Days of Queen *Mary*, though he was obliged ſome Times to leave his Habitation, and abſcond, becauſe he was often ſought for by *Bonner* Biſhop of *London*. He was admitted into Orders by Dr. *Bullingham*, who was firſt Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and then of *Worceſter*, who made him his Chaplain in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. By that Biſhop's Means he was brought to preach before the Queen, who was ſo well pleaſed with his learned Eloquence, ſet off with the Height of his Stature, and beautiful Countenance, that for eighteen Years together he was always one of them that preached the yearly *Lent*-Sermons at Court. Her Approbation of his Perſon and Preaching, produced ſuch Beneficence in her Majeſty towards him, that in 1565, ſhe made him Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, whereupon he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity, and the next Year Dean of *Canterbury*, in which he continued 'till 1584, when he was nominated by the Queen, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, (which had been vacant three Years) and ſoon after conſecrated to it. He came to it with all the Qualifications of a Biſhop, as Learning, Hoſpitality, Kindneſs, and Affability, but a Widower, which much pleaſed the Queen, but proved his Undoing, becauſe it left him at Liberty for a ſecond Marriage. For ſo it happened, that being aged, and lame of the Gout, he married a *London* Widow, for her Wealth.

Wealth, as it was ſuppoſed. This Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who was then a chief Favourite, and had for ſome Time ſollicited the Biſhop in vain for the Manor of *Banwell*, as ſoon as he heard, told the Queen of it, adding, that ſhe was not above twenty Years old, (though then ſhe had a Son near forty) and ſo incenſed the Queen againſt him, that ſhe wholly diſcarded him; and he was forced to pacify his Perſecutors; and ſaving *Banwell*, he was fain to let them have a Leaſe of the Manor of *Wilſcomb* for Ninety-nine Years, and ſo purchaſed his Peace, in which he lived upon his Biſhoprick to his Death, which happened thus. He was taken with a Quartan Ague, and his Phyſicians finding it hard to cure, adviſed him to change the Air, and go to the Place of his Nativity, *Okingham*, with Hopes of Recovery; but that not availing, he died *Nov.* 19, 1590, in the Seventy-third Year of his Age, and was buried on the South Side of the Chancel of the Pariſh-Church there. His Son *Francis Godwin* ſet up a a ſmall Monument in the Wall by his Grave, ſufficient to notify the Time of his Death, but no Way agreeable to his great Worth.

John Still, Doctor of Divinity, and Maſter of *Trinity* College, *Cambridge*, ſucceeded him, after this See had been vacant two Years. He was the Son of *John Still* of *Grantham* in *Lincolnſhire*, and becoming eminent for his Learning, not only became the Head of his College, but was made a Canon of the ſeventh Stall in the Church of *Weſtminſter*, in the Room of *Thomas Aldridge*, who had been deprived for Non-conformity, and Archdeacon of *Sudbury* in 1576. He came to this See in 1592, and held it to his Death, which happened *Feb.* 26, 1607. In his Will, he bequeathed five Hundred Pounds for the Building of an Alms houſe in the City of *Wells*, which was juſtly paid by his Son and Executor. He lies buried under an Alabaſter Tomb, very fine, over againſt Biſhop *Berkley*'s. His Succeſſor was

James Mountague, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of *Worceſter* formerly, but then Dean of the Chapel to King *James* I. He was conſecrated *April* 17, 1608. He was deſcended of the Family of *Mountagues* (who for ſome Ages were Earls of *Salisbury*; and of them *Thomas* was the Son of *Margaret*, Grandaughter of King *Edward* I. by his Daughter *Joan* ſurnamed of *Acon*, or *Acre*, becauſe ſhe was born there, while her Father King *Edward* was fighting againſt the *Saracens* in the *Holy Land*.) His Father was *Edward Mountague* of *Boughton* in *Northamptonſhire*, Knt. He was educated in *Chriſt*'s College, *Cambridge*, where none could be ſo envious to think, that he was not as Noble for his Virtues, as Parentage. He was made the firſt Maſter of *Sidney* College in that Univerſity, and took great Pains and Care about the Building of it, which he very much encreaſed and beautified; for he ſettled on the College a Farm of twenty Marks annual Rent, and built the Walls of the lower Chapel with Bricks artificially prepared. He alſo was the chief Mover of bringing Spring-water into *Cambridge*, (and that it might come up to his College, he was at the Expence of an Hundred Pounds). He alſo promoted the Intereſt of the College many other Ways. After he came to *Wells*, he laid out great Sums in repairing and beautifying the Buildings belonging to the See, as well at *Banwell*, as at *Wells*; where alſo he reſtored the Chapel built by Biſhop *Jocelin*, which had been neglected ſixty Years, while the Biſhoprick was much impoveriſhed; for at his great Charge he had it cleaned and repaired, ſet up an Organ and other Ornaments in it, by which means he rendered it ſo convenient and beautiful, that few Chapels in *England* were to be preferred to it. The Poor alſo in the Alms-houſe he much helped by his Generoſity; and to perfect the Church of *Bath*, which *Oliver King* his Predeceſſor had begun to build an Hundred

dred Years before, he gave a Thouſand Pounds of our Money, which is 3333 *French* Crowns; and moreover raiſed a Stone Desk of Marble curiouſly wrought. When he had ſate here eight Years, he was tranſlated to *Wincheſter*, *Anno* 1617, and his See was committed to the Care of

Arthur Lake, Brother of Sir *Tho. Lake* Knt. principal Secretary of State to King *James* I. He was born and bred up in the School in St. *Michael*'s Pariſh in *Southampton* for a Time; but being removed to *Wickham*'s School, went from thence to *New* College, *Oxford*, where he was made perpetual Fellow in 1589. Five Years after he proceeded in Arts, and entring into ſacred Orders, he was made Fellow of *Wickham*'s College near *Wincheſter* in 1600, and three Years after Maſter of S. *Croſſes*. In 1605, he took his Degrees in Divinity, and the ſame Year was made Archdeacon of *Surrey*. In 1608, he was created Dean of *Worceſter*, and in 1616, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, in both theſe Preferments following Dr. *James Mountague*. In all theſe Places he ſhewed the ſame Mind, and Perſon, alike eminent for his Virtues in all, and indeed one of the brighteſt Examples of true Goodneſs in his Times. He lived a ſingle Man all his Days, and very ſober, religious and hoſpitable. He was not only well verſed in the Fathers and Schoolmen; but ſo skilful in the Scripture, that he was reputed one of the beſt Preachers of his Time. He hath many Things in Print; but all of them were publiſhed by his Friends after his Death, which happened in 1626. He was buried on the North Side of the Cathedral of *Wells*, and a plain Stone was laid over his Grave, with an Inſcription of his Name and Title.

William Laud, Doctor of Divinity, and Biſhop of St. *Davids* ſucceeded him. He was educated in St. *John*'s College, *Oxford*, of which he at length became Preſident. He being Chaplain to the Earl of *Devonſhire*, which brought him into the Knowledge of the Court, and afterwards to Dr. *Neale*, Bp. of *Rochester*, and *Lincoln*, had many Preferments heaped upon him of leſſer Note, and at length was made Biſhop of St. *Davids*, having Leave given him at the ſame Time to hold his Preſidentſhip of St. *John*'s with it; and the Rectories of *Ibſtock* in *Leiceſterſhire*, and *Creek* in *Northamptonſhire*. He held this Biſhoprick about ſix Years, and then was tranſlated to *Bath* and *Wells*, being then made Dean of the King's Chapel, and ſworn a Privy Councellor. From this See he was tranſlated to *London* in 1628, and in 1633, to *Canterbury*, where the Reader will find a more full Account of him.

Leonard Maw, Doctor of Divinity, was his Succeſſor. He was the Son of *Samuel Maw* of *Wrendleſham* in *Suffolk*, Gent. He was educated in *Peter-Houſe* College, *Cambridge*, and there was made firſt Fellow, and then Maſter; but removed to *Trinity* College, where he became alſo Maſter. His Preferments were theſe: He was Prebendary of *Wells*, and having commenced Doctor of Divinity, he was made Chaplain to Prince *Charles*, (afterwards King *Charles* I.) on whom he waited, when he went with the Duke of *Buckingham* to court the Infanta; which Service, upon the Tranſlation of Dr. *Laud* to *London*, procured him this Biſhoprick in 1628. but he enjoyed it but a very little Time, for he died at *Chiſwick* in *Middleſex Sept.* 2, 1629. and his Body was buried there *Sept.* 16, following.

Walter Curle, Doctor of Divinity, ſucceeded him. He was born at *Hatfield* in *Hertfordſhire*, where the Earls of *Salisbury* have a Seat. His Father was Servant to *William Cecil* Earl of *Salisbury*, and as his Agent in the Affair of the Queen of *Scots*, and Steward of his Eſtate, was ſo faithful, and helpful, that the Earl not only preferred him to be Auditor of the Court of Wards, but advanced this his Son to be Fellow of *Peter-Houſe* in *Cambridge*, and preſented him to a good Living, in which he diſcharged the Duties of a good Paſtor

ſo well, in preventing Law-ſuits, and compoſing Differences among his Pariſhioners, ſuppreſſing Houſes of Debauchery, and regulating many other Diſorders, gaining many Diſſenters to the Church by his wiſe and meek Diſcourſes, and leaving others, who were obſtinate in Error, inexcuſable, by his holy Converſation, and charitable Hoſpitality, that the Earl recommended him to his Majeſty King *James* I. as a fit Perſon for his Chaplain, in which Station he ſoon became the Object of his Majeſty's Favour, which he found by being made firſt Dean of *Litchfield* in 1621. and Biſhop of *Rocheſter* by King *Charles* I. in 1628. where he continued not much longer than a Year before he was removed to this See, and then to *Wincheſter*, in which he ſat, when the late grand Rebellion began, wherein he was a great Sufferer. For after *Wincheſter* was yielded to the Parliament, and he with the Royaliſts came into the Hands of the Rebels, he was deprived of his Biſhopric, and his Eſtate was ſequeſtered; but his Perſon was not ſo rudely and cruelly treated as ſome others of his Order were, becauſe while he was a Biſhop, he exerciſed his Authority with ſo much Juſtice and Mildneſs, that *Peters* and his Faction, tho' they hated his Function, yet were very civil and reſpectful to him. After the Loſs of *Wincheſter*, and Loſs of all his Subſiſtence, he retir'd to *Subberton* in *Hampſhire*, where he remained till his Death, which happened in 1647. He would not be allowed to compound for his real Eſtate (tho' many other Royaliſts were) becauſe he refuſed to take the Covenant. He left a Widow and ſome Children; but no other Demonſtration of his Learning and Piety, but a Sermon preached at *Whitehall* on *Heb.* 12. 14. *April* 28. 1622. His Succeſſor upon his Tranſlation was

William Piers, Doctor of Divinity: He was born in the Pariſh of *All-Saints* in the City of *Oxford*, where he had his Education, and became in 1596. a Student in *Chriſt Church*. After he had taken his Degrees in Arts, he applyed himſelf to Divinity, and for a Time preached in, and near *Oxford*. Being made Chaplain to Dr. *King*, Biſhop of *London*, he was preferred to the Rectory of St. *Chriſtophers*, *London*, and Vicarage of *North-hall*, *Middleſex*, and was the ſame Time made a Canon of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*; in which Station he underwent the Office of Vice-Chancellor of that Univerſity; wherein ſhowing a Diſlike to the *Anti-Arminian* Party, and treating ſome of them a little roughly, he got the good Will of Dr. *Laud*, then the Favourite of Court, and conſequently Preferment, which ſoon followed; for in 1622. he was made Dean of *Peterborough*, and in 1630. Biſhop of that See: He had it but a little Time; but while he ſat there, ſhewed himſelf to be a Perſon of great Parts, knowing in Divinity and Law, very vigilant and active for the good both of the Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Eſtate, which made way for his higher Preferment ſoon; for in 1632. he was elected Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, in which he continued partly actually, and partly titularly to his Death, which happened at *Walthamſtow* in the Year 1670. in the 90th Year of his Age. The Time of his being Biſhop, may be divided into that of Action and Suffering, the firſt, while he was in his See, and the other after he was deprived. In the former he behaved himſelf very zealouſly for the Conſtitution of the Church, according to the Example of his great Patron Biſhop *Laud*, violently oppoſing all Encroachments of the *Puritans* and Diſſenters, and ſuppreſſing factious Lecturers, ordering all the Communion Tables in the Churches of his Dioceſe to be railed in, and puniſhing ſuch as refuſed to do it, with many other Things of the like Nature, which much expoſed him to the Fury of his Adverſaries, and rendred his Sufferings the Greater. The firſt Thing that appear'd againſt him, was a Petition to the Houſe of Commons, which thereupon deſire the Lords to take Security for his

his Appearance to anſwer diverſe heinous Crimes tending to the Corruption and Subverſion of Religion in his Dioceſe, which was after referred to a Committee to examine, called the Biſhop of *Bath* and *Well*'s Committee, which for a while continually harraſſed and perplexed him. He after became one of the Proteſting Biſhops, and with them was impriſoned, being deprived of his Spiritualties; he lived at *Cudeſden* near *Oxford*, upon a conſiderable Eſtate of his own, (kept, as is ſuppoſed, by Compoſition) as is well known to the People there, tho' *Pryn* ſays, he was reduced to a ſtarving Condition, and begged of a Knight of his Acquaintance to help him to a Curacy or Lecture, though never ſo mean, to ſupport Life; and that the Knight told him, He who turned out Lecturers, and ſent them a ſtarving, was juſtly puniſhed with the like Fate, but falſly. He lived to K. *Charles*'s Reſtoration, and obtaining his Biſhoprick, enjoyed it Ten Years, as is evident above. His Succeſſor was,

Robert Creighton, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Wells*. He was born in the North Parts of *Scotland*, and being educated in *Weſtminſter-School*, was elected thence into *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*, *Anno* 1613. where he took his Degrees in Arts, and afterwards became Univerſity Orator, and *Greek* Profeſſor. In 1632. he was inſtalled Treaſurer of the Cathedral-Church of *Wells*, being collated to it by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; becauſe the See was then vacant. In 1637. he was made Dean of St. *Burians* in *Cornwal*, and about that Time took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity, being then beneficed in this County. In the Beginning of the Rebellion, he ſuffered much for the Royal Cauſe, and at length was forced to fly firſt to his Majeſty at *Oxford*, afterwards in the Habit of a poor Day-Labourer, into *Cornwal*, where he got on Shipboard, and fled to his Majeſty King *Charles* II. then in Exile, whom he attended in Quality of his Chaplain, till his Reſtoration. While he thus waited on the King, the Deanery of *Wells* becoming vacant by the Death of Doctor *Raleigh*, was beſtowed upon him, in 1646. or thereabouts, and he lived to enjoy it. He ſtill continued the King's Chaplain, and preaching in his turn at Court, was always free and zealous in reproving the Vices of the Time, though by many he had little Thanks for his Pains. Upon the Death of Dr. *Pierſe*, in 1670. he was conſecrated Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, but held it a very little Time, for he died *Nov.* 21. 1672. *æt.* 79. and was buried in a Chapel, adjoining to the Cathedral, under a fair Monument bearing his Name. He was a very learned Man, and was particularly eminent for his Knowlege in the *Greek* Tongue, of which he gave a ſufficient Proof by his Tranſlation of the Council of *Florince* into *Latin*, and illuſtrating it with excellent Notes; both which he defended againſt the Jeſuit *Leo Allatius*.

Peter Mews, Doctor of Divinity, ſucceeded him. He was born at a Place nigh *Shirbourn* in *Dorſetſhire*. He was educated in *John*'s College, *Oxford*, and being ejected for his Loyalty while he was a Scholar there, continued ever after a great Royaliſt, and was once, as 'tis ſaid, in great Danger of being hanged by the Rebels. In the Time of the Rebellion his Uncle *Winniffe*, who had bought the Advowſon of the Church of *Lambourn* in *Eſſex*, gave it to him at his Death, which happened in 1654. but he was too obnoxious to the Governors of that Time to enjoy it, though his Uncle had many Years. At his Majeſty's Return, he had many Preferments heaped upon him, after he had commenced Dr. of Laws in 1660. for he was made ſucceſſively a Prebendary of *Durham*, Canon of *Windſor* and St. *Davids*, Archdeacon of *Berks* in 1665. and Dean of *Rocheſter* in 1670. upon the Death of Dr. *Nathaniel Hardy*. In this Station he executed the Office of Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford*, and in 1672. upon the Death of Dr. *Creighton*, was conſecrated Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, where he ſat Thirteen

Years, and being removed to *Winchester*, left this See to

Thomas Ken Dr. of Divinity: He was bred in *New-College*, *Oxford*, and attaining to this See in the Reign of King *James* II. was active againſt the Court Deſigns of bringing in Popery, and was particularly one of thoſe Six Biſhops, who with the Archbiſhop *Sancroft* preſented a Petition to that King, in the behalf of themſelves, their abſent Brethren, and the Clergy of their reſpective Dioceſes, ſhowing therein their Averſeneſs to diſtribute and publiſh his Majeſty's Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience (according to the Order of Council of *May* 4. 1688.) proceeding not from want of Duty or Obedience to him, as their Sovereign; but becauſe it was founded upon a diſpenſing Power, often declared illegal in Parliament, and deſtructive to our Conſtitution in Church and State, &c. This Petition being judged tumultuary and ſeditious by Chancellor *Jefferies*, they were all ſent to the *Tower* by an Order of Council, where they continued till they were by Law acquitted within about a Week following, the Term beginning ſoon after their Commitment; but as firm as he ſtood to the Proteſtant and Church Intereſt, he could not come into thoſe Meaſures, that were uſed by the Generality to ſecure the Church and State from Idolatry and Slavery, to depoſe King *James*; and therefore not ſubmitting to take the Oath of Allegiance to King *William* III. when the Parliament had ſet him on the Throne, and King *James* by flying had abdicated the Nation, he was deprived of his See, and lived many Years in a ſequeſtered and poor Condition, under the Name of a Nonjuror. His See being thus vacant, Doctor *William Beveridge*, Rector of St. *Peters-Church* in *Cornhil*, and Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, a Right, Pious and Learned Man, was nominated to it, but refus'd it; whereupon,

Doctor *Richard Kidder*, then Dean of *Peterborough*, and Rector of St. *Martins Outwich*, *London*, was nominated into it, and conſecrated *Aug.* 30. 1691. in St. *Mary le-Bow-Church* in that City. He was a *Suffolk* Man, and a very learned Perſon of which he hath given abundant Proofs in the Books he hath printed, eſpecially his Writings againſt *Judaiſm*, proving effectually that the *Meſſias*, foretold by the Prophets of the Old Teſtament, and expected by the pious *Jews* many Ages before Chriſt's Coming, is Jeſus of *Nazareth*, believed on in the *Gentile* World; he hath ſeveral other Books and Sermons in Print, which have as great a Manifeſtation of his Piety, as Learning. He was killed in the great Tempeſt of 1703. by the Fall of ſome Part of his Palace at *Wells*, with his Wife, *an.* 1703. *Nov.* 26. and

Dr. *George Hooper* ſucceeded him. He was educated in *Chriſt-Church*; and being Deputy Orator in 1666. when *Thomas Boteler* Earl of *Offery* in *Ireland*, and Lord *Butler* of *More-park* in *England*, eldeſt Son of the Duke of *Ormond*; *George Douglas* Son of Marqueſs *Douglas* in *Scotland*, and Sir *Nicholas Armorer* Kt. Governor of *Duncannon-Caſtle*, were admitted to the Degree of Doctors of Laws in *Oxford*; he congratulated them with an accurate Speech in the Name of the Univerſity; as he did alſo *William Julius Coyet*, Embaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Sweden* to King *Charles* II. when he was admitted to the Degree of Maſter of Arts; made Rector of *Lambeth* in 1675. and Biſhop of this See in 1703. He is yet living, but very aged, in 1727. Mr. *Fox* tells us, that the Dioceſe of *Bath* paid 12 *l.* 5 *s.* for its *Peter-pence* to the Pope.

Of

Of the See of Briſtol, *and its Biſhops.*

BRISTOL being a City and County of it ſelf, can't properly be reckoned a Part of any other County, but becauſe it is ſituate between Two Counties, *viz.* this, and *Glouceſterſhire*, and is deſcribed by Mr. *Cambden* (whoſe Method we chiefly follow) in this County, as may be obſerved we have done above, therefore we ſhall now conſider it as the Seat of a Biſhop, and give the beſt Account we can of its Original, and the Succeſſion of its Biſhops. It is a new Biſhoprick, made by King *Henry* VIII. out of the Spoils of an old Monaſtery. The Monaſtery was founded by *Robert Fitz-harding*, ſo called, becauſe he was the Son of *Harding*, King of *Denmark*. He being Mayor of the City of *Briſtol*, *Anno* 1148. built it near the City; and having dedicated it to St. *Auguſtin*, placed in it Canons Regular of that Order. King *Henry* II. in whoſe Favour *Robert* was ſo much, that he married him to the Heireſs of the *Berkleys*, then Barons, as they continue by Deſcent from him, confirmed this Foundation, and increaſed the Revenues of it, as it continued till the Reign of K. *Henry* VIII. who having diſſolved all the Religious Houſes of the Kingdom, contrived to make ſome Amends by erecting Six new Biſhopricks; of which this was one; which he did thus: The Church of the Monaſtery he made the Cathedral, and the Revenues he ſettled partly upon the Biſhop, and partly on the Chapter; which he ordered to conſiſt of a Dean, and Six Prebendaries. As to the Dioceſe, he took *Dorſetſhire* from the See of *Salisbury*, and gave it to this See, making *Briſtol* the Capital of it, and

Paul Buſh the firſt Biſhop of it. He was of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, where having taken his Degrees in Arts, (being then a celebrated Poet) he applied his Mind at length to the Study of Divinity; and to that End entred into the Order of Friars, called *Bonhoms*, but lived among the Friars of the Order of St. *Auguſtin* (now *Wadham* College) ſituate in the Suburbs of *Oxford*, and there grew ſo eminent, that he was choſen Provincial of the *Bonhoms*. This Perſon being noted for his Learning, as well in Phyſick and Divinity, as for his ſingular Piety, at the Time of the Erecting of this See was nominated by the King the firſt Biſhop of it, and by the Name of *Paulus Buſh*, *Capellanus Regis*, & *Sanctæ Theologiæ Baccalaureus*, had the Temporalties of this See ſettled on him. In the Reign of King *Edward* VI. he married Mrs. *Edyth Aſhley*, which in the Time of Queen *Mary*'s Reign being chiefly objected againſt him, as a Thing not fit for a Biſhop, he was deprived, and ever after lived in a private Capacity in this City. He hath written many Things in Divinity and Medicine, both in Proſe, and Verſe, and died *Octob.* 11. 1558. *æt.* 68. He was buried on the North Side of the Cathedral in the Quire, and a Monument was ſoon erected over his Grave, with his Effigies in Epiſcopal Robes, and the Time of his Death, and Age.

John Holyman ſucceeded him immediately after his Deprivation. He was a zealous Champion for the Queen's Religion, both in his Preaching and Writings, inveighing againſt the *Lutherans*. He having had his Education in *Wickham* School, took his Degrees in Arts in *New College*, *Oxford*, but removed to *Exeter* College, for the Benefit of a learned Converſation, and Books. He was beneficed for ſome Time, but at length became a Monk in St. *Mary*'s Abbey at *Reading*, from whence after Five Years he was ejected upon the Diſſolution of the Abbey, and lived near 20 Years at *Handborough* near *Woodſtock* in *Oxfordſhire*, as the Rector, but ſometimes in *Exeter* College. In 1554. upon the Deprivation of *Paul Buſh*, he was promoted to this See, and ſat in it to the Time

Time of his Death, which happened in 1558. He wrote, according to his Principle, *Tractatus contra Doctrinam Lutheri*, and *Defensio matrimonii Regis Henrici VIII. cum Catharina Regina*, which, 'tis probable, got him this Bishoprick. He was buried in the Chancel of *Handborough* Church, and left by his Will the Works of several of the Fathers to *Wickham's* College near *Winchester*. He outlived *Bush* but a few Months.

Richard Cheney, Bachelor of Divinity, and then Bishop of *Gloucester*, succeeded him, having a Grant from Queen *Elizabeth* to hold this See *in Commendam* with it. He was educated at *Pembroke Hall, Cambridge*: He was Archdeacon of *Hereford* in King *Edward's* Reign, and had some Dignities, but was deprived of all his Spiritualties by Queen *Mary*, because he was thought to favour *Luther's* Doctrine more than he ought; but upon the Accession of Queen *Elizabeth* he was made a Canon of the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter*, *Westminster*, which he held till he was raised to this See and *Gloucester* together in 1562. and held them to his Death, which happened 1578. Some Things in this Bishop were extraordinary; as, That he commenced Doctor of Divinity Three Years after he was made Bishop; but it was by a Proxy: That tho' he was originally a *Roman* Catholick, yet in the Beginning of Queen *Mary's* Reign he disputed against the Mass and real Presence, in the Convocation of the Clergy then held, but was forced to abscond for it. One of his Successors, *viz. Godfrey Goodman* [it should be *Goldsborough*] is said to have asserted that this Bishop was always a Papist, and never a Favourer of *Luther's* Doctrines; and that he was suspended from his See for Popery, and so died, because he would not recant; but we can find no Grounds to believe this Character of him, and so leave it as *gratis dictum*.

John Bullingham, Doctor of Divinity succeeded him. He was a *Gloucestershire* Man by Birth, and educated in *Magdalen* College, *Oxford*, where he was Probationer Fellow. He was very intimate with *Julius Palmer*, the Protestant Martyr, of whose Sufferings he gave an Account at large to Mr. *J. Fox* the Martyrologist, from *Bridgnorth* in *Shropshire* in 1562. in a Letter found in *Fox's* Acts and Monuments. Before he was Master of Arts, he was driven from the University by the Persecution raised by Queen *Mary*, and retired beyond Sea, where he continued till Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Throne, and then returning into *England*, became well beneficed, and was made Archdeacon of *Huntington* in 1567; Prebendary of *Worcester* in the Year following; and in 1581. Bishop of *Gloucester*, holding this See *in Commendam*, as his Predecessor had done for 16 Years; but he continued Commendatary but Eight Years; for in 1589. *Bristol* was taken from him, and the Rectory of *Kilmington*, or *Calmington* in the Diocese of *Wells*, conferred upon him. He died *May* 20. 1596, and was buried in his Cathedral at *Gloucester*; but the See of *Bristol* was long before given to

Richard Fletcher, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Peterborough*. He was a *Kentish* Man born; and having been Fellow some Time of *Bennet* College, *Cambridge*, was raised to the Deanery of *Peterborough* in 1583. He was appointed by Queen *Elizabeth* to pray for and with *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, when she was to suffer Death at *Fotheringay* Castle in *Northamptonshire*, and was much blamed by some, for endeavouring to perswade her to renounce her Religion, to her great Disturbance; but not by the Queen; for a few Years after she preferred him to this See of *Bristol* to his great Advantage, there being many Leases to be renewed in that Bishoprick, which had not had a Bishop of its own for above 30 Years; and at the same Time he was constituted her Almoner. He held *Bristol* about 3 Years, and was in 1593. translated to *Worcester*, and the next Year to *London*, where he died discontentedly in 1596. The Cause was this: He married a second Wife, a very handsom Widow, the Lady *Baker*, which so displeased

pleased the Queen, (as she always was with the Marriage of the Clergy) that she withdrew her Favour from him, which cast him into such a Fit of Melancholy, that he was never at Ease but when he was smoaking Tobacco, of the immoderate Use of which he died.

John Thornborough, Bachelor of Divinity, Bishop of *Limerick* in *Ireland*, and Dean of *York*, who was educated in *Magdalene* College, *Oxford*, was translated to this See, having a Grant to hold his Deanery with it, *Anno* 1603. When he was Bishop of *Limerick*, he did many signal Services for the *English* Crown, which made Way for him to this See, which he held 13 Years, and was then translated to *Worcester*. He was a Person well furnished with Learning, Wisdom, Courage, and other Accomplishments beseeming him in all his Stations of a Gentleman, Dean, and Bishop. He is also commended for his great Skill in Chymistry, a Study rarely followed in his Time. He hath some Writings extant about the Union of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*; a Treatise of Chymistry, and another about the Sacrament. He died at *Hartlebrough* Castle in *Worcestershire* in 1641. and was buried in *Worcester* Cathedral under a Monument which he had erected for himself 14 Years before he died. He married Two Wives, and by the first left Sir *Benjamin Thornborough*, Knt. and *Edward Thornborough*, Archdeacon of *Worcester*; and by his second, Sir *Tho. Thornborough*, Knt. of *Elmley-Levet* in *Worcestershire*. His Brother *Giles* was Subdean and Canon of *Sarum*. He foreseeing the Troubles coming on before his Death, told K. *Charles* I. That as he had outlived several that expected his Bishoprick, he feared he should outlive the Bishoprick it self, the Enemies of Episcopacy appearing so openly and boldly.

Dr. *Nicholas Felton*, Master of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge* succeeding him in this See, was consecrated to it *Decemb.* 14. 1617. but sat no longer than till *March* 14. 1618. when he was translated to the See of *Ely*, leaving this See to

Rowland Searchfield, a *Londoner* born, educated in *Merchant-Tailors* School, from whence going to St. *John's* College, *Oxford*, he became Fellow of that House, Proctor of the University, and Doctor of Divinity. Leaving the University, he obtained the Vicarage of *Emly* in *Northamptonshire*, and the Rectory of *Bowthorp* in *Gloucestershire*; but leaving the former after some Time, he took the Vicarage of *Cherlbury* in *Oxfordshire*, where he served his Country in the Quality of a Justice of Peace, till he was removed to this See, upon the Translation of *Nicholas Felton* to *Ely*, to which he was consecrated *May* 9. 1619. He held this See about Four Years, and dying in 1622, was buried near the Communion-Table, at the upper End of the Quire of his Cathedral. He left some Children, and was succeeded in this See by

Dr. *Robert Wright*. 'Tis said that one Mr. *Kevercher* strove hard to have got into this Bishoprick; by what Interest, we find not, but was disappointed; but Dr. *Wright*'s being the greater, prevailed. He was born at St. *Albans*, *Hertfordshire*, and educated in *Trinity* College, *Oxford*, where he took his Degrees in Arts, and was Fellow some Time. Having taken Holy Orders, he was made Rector of *Sonning* in *Berkshire*, and *Hayes* in *Middlesex*, Chaplain to Queen *Elizabeth*, Rector of *Borton*-on the Water in *Gloucestershire*, Canon Residentiary, and Treasurer of *Wells*, and first Warden of *Wadham* College; which Place he resigned, because he was not permitted to marry by the Foundress Lady *Dorothy Wadham*. Being still Chaplain to King *James* I. he was nominated in 1622. to this See, and consecrated *Mar.* 23. at *Lambeth*, Dr. *Featley* preaching the Consecration Sermon on *Jo.* xx. 22. He sate here about Ten Years, and then was removed to the See of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*. After him

George Cook, some time of *Pembrook* Hall in *Cambridge*, obtained this See. He was the Brother to Sir *John Cook*, at that Time Secretary of State. He sate here about Three Years, and was then translated to *Hereford*, leaving this See to

Robert

Robert Skinner, Rector of *Pitchford*, or *Pisford* in *Northamptonshire*. He was born at *Pisford*, and being educated in *Trinity* College, *Oxford*, was made Fellow of it. Being Master of Arts, he entred into Holy Orders, and became a noted Tutor in his College; some of his Pupils proving Men of Eminency, as Mr. *Chillingworth*, Judge *Newdigate*, &c. In 1621. commencing Bachelor of Divinity, he went up to *London*, and was unexpectedly chosen Preacher of St. *Gregory*'s Church near St. *Pauls*, where preaching twice every *Sunday* for Nine Years, he obtained the Love, Honour and Applause among the People, especially the *Puritans*. When Dr. *Laud* was made Bishop of *London*, he procured him to be made and sworn Chaplain in Ordinary to King *Charles* I. and endeavouring to take him off from the Principles he professed, gave him the Rectory of *Launton* near *Bister* in *Oxfordshire*, and made him Minister of *Greensnorton*. In 1636. he was elected Bishop of this See, and as such diplomated Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Oxford*, having Liberty allowed him (after the Temporalties of the See were restored) to keep *Launton* and *Greensnorton in Commendam* with it. He held this See about Five Years, and then upon the Death of Dr. *Bancroft* was translated to *Oxford*; in which See continuing, he was one of the Twelve Bishops that signed a Protestation against the Proceedings of the Parliament then sitting, which excluded the Bishops Votes, and with them was imprisoned 18 Months, and lost all his Spiritualties, but *Launton*, which by some Compliances with the Men of those Times he kept for the Maintenance of himself and Family; yet he did usually read the Common Prayer, and was the only Bishop that dared to confer Orders. He lived to the Restoration of King *Charles* II. and was re-enstated in this See. He was one of the Commissioners for Reforming the University, but was not translated to a better, as was expected, because his Enemies objected to him that in some Part he submitted to the usurping Powers; yet afterwards he was translated to *Worcester*. In this See he was succeeded by

Thomas Westfield, Doctor of Divinity of *Cambridge*. He was born in St. *Mary*'s Parish in the City of *Ely*, and educated in *Jesus* College, where he was successively Scholar and Fellow: Afterwards he became Rector of *Hornsey*, near *London*, and Rector of St. *Bartholomew the Great* in that City, and Archdeacon of St. *Albans*. In 1641. he was advanced to this See, and allowed to keep his Archdeaconry with it; but it was not for any Advantage: He might have had it 20 Years before, and now in the worst of Times accepted it, in Hopes that he might have done some signal Services for the Church. In the Beginning of the Troubles he was abused in the Streets, sequestred from St. *Bartholomew's*, and forced to fly. He died *June* 25. 1644. which tho' it was before the actual Dissolution of the Cathedrals, yet this excellent Bishop had suffered much, because he was in Effect, though not formally, deprived of his See, the Profits of it being detained from him for some Time, tho' afterwards the Committee of Parliament ordered them to be restored, with this Character of him, That he was a Person of great Learning and Merit. In his Will he bequeathed his Goods, he knew not what, nor where. On his Tomb he caused it to be written, That he died *Senio & Mœrore confectus*, and calls himself, according to his wonted Humility and Modesty, *Episcoporum infimus*, *Peccatorum primus*. He was buried in his Cathedral, at the upper End of the Isle by the Quire. What Writings of his are extant, were published after his Death. The See being thus vacant, his Majesty was pleased to nominate

Thomas Howel, Doctor of Divinity, his Successor. He was born in *Carmarthanshire*, and being educated in *Jesus* College, *Oxford*, became successively Scholar and Fellow. Afterwards he was made Chaplain to the King, *Charles* I. and obtained the Rectories of St. *Stephen Walbrook*

Brook in *London*, and *West-Horsley* in *Surrey*. When the Troubles began, he was persecuted from his Livings; whereupon his Majesty preferred him to this Bishoprick, and he was consecrated at *Oxford*, Archbishop *Usher* assisting at the Ceremony. The Rebels followed him to this Place, and by most barbarous Usage disturbed and broke his Spirits, which was worse than plundering him. They rip up the Roof of his Palace, which was covered with Lead, and sold it, and so left his Family and himself exposed to the Weather both Day and Night, which was terrible to his Lady, who, they knew, was with Child. And because they saw he did not yet leave it, as they designed to oblige him, they pulled and hauled him out violently, and when they had done, made in it a Malt-house, and Malt-mill, intending to put up a Furnace for Brewing in the Place of the Alter. This Usage so affected him, that he did not long survive their Cruelty and Profaneness; but being of a mild and weak Spirit, died soon after, in 1646. and was buried in his Cathedral under a Stone, but with this Superscription only, *Expergiscar*. He was a meek and good Preacher, a Person of great Candor and Eloquence, with which he prevailed so much in his Diocese, that whereas he found few well affected to him when he came, he left as few ill affected when he died; and the City was so much in Love with his Goodness, that they took Care of his Children for their Father's sake. After him there was no Bishop of this See (no more than all the Rest) till the Restoration of King *Charles* II. when that Prince nominated into this See

Gilbert Ironside, Rector of *Winterbourn-Stapleton*, and *Winterbourn-Abbots* in *Dorsetshire*. He was born at *Hawkesbury* near *Sadbury* in *Oxfordshire*, and being educated in *Trinity* College, was Scholar and Fellow of it. He kept his Livings till after the King's Restoration; and having been made Prebendary of *Thokerington* in the Church of *York*, in 1660. was soon after preferred to the See of *Bristol*, to which he was consecrated at St. *Peter's*, *Westminster*, *Jan.* 6. the same Year. He having not been a Chaplain to any King, Bishop, or Nobleman, nor any Dignitary in the Church, is supposed to have been raised to this Bishoprick because he was wealthy, and so fittest for this mean Bishoprick. He hath nothing in Print but Two little Tracts; one entitled *Seven Questions of the Sabbath*, and the other a Sermon. He died at *Bristol*, *Sept.* 19. 1671. and was buried in the Cathedral near the Bishops Stall.

Guy Carlton, Dean of *Carlisle*, and Prebendary of *Durham*, succeeded him. He was born of an antient and gentile Family at *Brompton-foot* in *Cumberland*, educated at *Carlisle* School; and being admitted a poor Servitor of *Queen's College*, *Oxford*, became a Tabarder and Fellow there, and in 1635. one of the Proctors of that University. He was Vicar of *Bucklesbury* in *Berkshire* before the Civil Wars, but left it when the Rebellion began, and took Part with his Majesty, to whom he did good Service, being an excellent Horseman; for which he suffered, as other Royalists did, severely afterwards. After his Majesty King *Charles* II.'s Restoration he was made one of his Chaplains, and then taking his Doctor's Degree, *Aug.* 1660, he obtained the former Preferments, and upon Bishop *Ironside's* Death was nominated Bishop of this See, and consecrated *Feb.* 11. 1671. being allowed to hold his Prebend *in Commendam*. He held this See about Seven Years, and was then translated to *Chichester*, where he sate till he died in 1685. His Successor in this See was

William Goulson, or *Gulston*, a *Leicestershire* Man, educated in St. *John's* College, *Cambridge*, and afterwards Chaplain to the Dutchess of *Somerset*, who presented him to the Rectory of *Simondsbury* in *Dorsetshire*. By her Interest also, 'tis probable, he obtained this See, to which he was consecrated at *Lambeth*, *Feb.* 9. 1678. He enjoyed this Dignity about Six Years, and then dying at *Simondsbury*, which we guess he held *in Commendam* with this

ſmall Biſhoprick, was buried in the Chancel of that Pariſh-Church. To him in this See

Dr. *John Lake* ſucceeded. He was born in *Yorkſhire*, and having been educated in St. *John's* College, *Cambridge*, took his Degrees in Arts and Divinity there. He was a Perſon of great Merit, and according to his Deſerts had many Preferments beſtowed on him, for he was Rector of St. *Botolph's* near Biſhopgate, *London*, as alſo of *Preſtwick* in *Cheſhire*, Prebendary of *Friday-thorp* in the Church of *York*; in which City having been a Preacher ſome Time, he was upon the Death of Dr. *Robert Field* inſtalled Archdeacon of *Cleveland*. In the Year 1682. he was, upon the Death of Dr. *Henry Bridgman*, nominated by the Earl of *Darby* Biſhop of the *Iſle of Man*; to which he was conſecrated at *Cheſter*, *Decemb.* 1682. But before he had continued in that See Two Years, he was upon the Death of Dr. *Goulſon* elected Biſhop of *Briſtol*, to which he was conſecrated in *Bow Church*, *London*, *Aug.* 12. 1684. but was allowed to keep his Prebend and Livings with it. He enjoyed this See but one Year, and then was tranſlated to *Chicheſter*, of which See he was deprived in 1689, as we ſhall hereafter ſhew. In this See his Succeſſor was

Jonathan Trelauny, of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, where he commenced Bachelor of Arts in 1672; and having proceeded in Arts, his Elder Brother died, and he became a Baronet; with which Title he inherited the large Eſtate of his Family. Upon the Tranſlation of Dr. *Lake* to *Chicheſter*, he was nominated Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and thereupon being diplomated at *Oxford* Doctor of Divinity, was conſecrated *November* 8, 1685. While he continued in this See, King *James* II. publiſhed his Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience, and ordered it to be diſperſed by the Biſhops all over *England*, and read in all Churches; which giving a general Diſguſt to all the Biſhops, as indeed it did to all the Clergy, Seven Biſhops (of which Sir *Jon. Trelauny* was one) were deputed to carry a Petition to his Majeſty, to ſhew their Averſeneſs, *&c.* Which being interpreted a Libel, they were impriſoned, *&c.* After the Revolution he was tranſlated to *Exeter*, and from thence to *Wincheſter*, in which See he died . To him ſucceeded in this See

Gilbert Ironſide, Doctor of Divinity, Son of the above mentioned *Gilbert Ironſide*, Biſhop of this See. He was conſecrated in the Biſhop of *London's* Chappel at *Fulham*, *Octob.* 13, 1689. with Dr. *Stillingfleet*, Dean of St. *Paul's* Cathedral, who was then made Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and Dr. *Simon Patrick*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*. He ſat here not above Two Years, and was then tranſlated to the See of *Hereford*, leaving this See to

Dr. *John Hall*, Maſter of *Pembroke* Hall in *Oxford*, who was conſecrated *Aug.* 30, 1691. by *John*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Gilbert*, Biſhop of *Sarum*, *Peter*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *John*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, and *Edward*, Biſhop of *Gloucester*, in *Bow-Church*. He ſat about Eight Years, and at his Death his See was given to

Dr. *John Robinſon*, who had for ſome Years before been the *Engliſh* Reſident to the Northern Powers, and was, while he ſat there, one of the Plenipotentiaries for the *Engliſh* Nation at the Treaty of *Utrecht*; from whence being returned, he was, upon the Death of Dr. *Henry Compton*, Biſhop of *London*, tranſlated to that See, where we have ſpoken more fully of him; and this See of *Briſtol* was diſpoſed of to

Dr. *George Smalridge*. He had his Education in *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, and was made Dean of that College in 1713. where he had not been placed much above a Year, but upon the Tranſlation of Dr. *John Robinſon* to the Biſhoprick of *London*, he was raiſed to this See of *Briſtol*, and conſecrated to it *April* the Fourth, 1714. He held his Deanery with his Biſhoprick, becauſe it was ſmall; and dying in the Year 1718, or thereabouts, was ſucceeded in this See by Dr.

Dr. *Hugh Boulter*, who having preſided in this See about Six Years, was in the Year 1724 tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of *Armagh* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in which he ſtill governs, and Dr. *John Bradſhaw* was elected and conſecrated Biſhop of this See the ſame Year, and in this Year 1726. is Biſhop of it.

The Monaſteries of this County are,

WELLS, a College and Church, built here by *Ina*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, *Anno* 704. and dedicated to St. *Andrew*, for *Benedictine* Monks. About Sixty Years after, *Kynewolf* his Succeſſor in that Kingdom, *viz. Anno* 766. for the Pardon of his Sins, and for ſome Vexations which he underwent from the Inhabitants of *Cornwal*, gave to the Apoſtle St. *Andrew*, and the Monks ſerving God in this Houſe, for their Suſtentation and Maintenance, that they might the more diligently ſerve God only, Eleven Farms, or Manſions, (deſcribed by their Buttings and Boundings in the Charter, or Grant, ſet down in *Godwin*, *de Præſul. p.* 413. at large for the Antiquity and Rarity of it) conjuring all Perſons not to infringe or diminiſh them, as they will anſwer it before Chriſt at the laſt Day. The Epiſcopal Seat was not yet ſettled here, but it was only a College, or Monaſtery, as it continued to the Reign of King *Edward* the Elder, who began his Reign *Anno* 901, who is ſuppoſed to have made it an Epiſcopal See, becauſe we find *Plegmund* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in the Year 905, and fourth Year of his Reign, by the Pope's Allowance ordaining Seven Biſhops in one Day (as is above ſhewed in his Life), of whom one was conſecrated to this Church, then converted into an Epiſcopal See, of which *Adelmus* was the firſt Biſhop (as is before ſaid). King *Edward the Confeſſor* in 1065. gave and confirmed to the Biſhop and Church of *Wells* all the Lands and Liberties hitherto given, and made ſome Additions to them.

In the Reign of King *Stephen*, *Robert*, Biſhop of *Wells*, to end a Controverſy between the Citizens of *Wells* and *Bath*, about the Seat and Election of their Biſhop, ordained that the Biſhops of *Wells* for the future ſhould aſſume the Title of *Bath*, and be called *Biſhops of* Bath *and* Wells; and ſhould be choſen by an equal Number of Canons of each Church, and be inſtalled at both. He pulled down a great Part of the Church, and new built it, ordaining not only more Prebendaries and Canons, but alſo many other Officers, giving Lands at the ſame Time ſufficient for their Maintenance. Some of the ſucceeding Biſhops were alſo conſiderable Benefactors to this Church, *viz. Jocelin* of *Wells* pulled down the Weſt End, and built it anew from the Foundation, *Anno* 1239. He alſo built a ſtately Chapel in the Palace of *Wells*, and another at *Onkey*, and purchaſed many Lands and Poſſeſſions, and gave them to the Church; to which *Ralph* of *Shrewsbury* made large Additions, repairing the Palace, and other Edifices on the Lordſhips. Biſhops *Haſeweſt*, *Bubwith*, *Bekinton* and *Stillington* made many other Additions to the Church and Palace, as is before ſaid in their Lives above. This College was valued at the Diſſolution at 41 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *q. per Ann.*

John Erghum, Biſhop of this See, founded a Chantry in this Church, for the Souls of *Gilbert* and *Agnes*, his Parents, and *Agnes Robas*, his Siſter. He alſo by his laſt Will and Teſtament ordered his Executors (which they obſerved) to build a

College at *Wells* for Fourteen Prieſts, at the End of the Street, called from thence *College-Lane*; and appointed that they ſhould celebrate Divine Service daily in the Church of *Wells*. Doubtleſs he ordered a ſufficient Maintenance for them, but we find not what.

St. *John*'s Hoſpital in this City was built by *Hugh*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and *Jocelin*, of *Wells*. Sir *Edmund Lyons*, Knt. was a Benefactor to this Houſe. Theſe Perſons were ſo bountiful to this Hoſpital, that at its firſt Foundation it had Two hundred Marks of annual Rents. It was ſuppreſſed by Act of Parliament, being then valued at 40 *l.* 2 *d. ob. per annum*, and given to the Earl of *Southampton*; but Biſhop *Clark* recovered it from the Earl, by an Exchange for the Manor of *Dogmersfield*; but he held it not long.

The Hoſpital of *Wells*, founded by Biſhop *Nicholas Bubwith* for Twenty-four poor People. It was built on the North-ſide of the Pariſh-Church of St. *Cuthbert* in this City of *Wells*, and endowed competently by the ſaid Biſhop for the whole Number, who were to be partly Men, and partly Women. But one *Stirthwait* made great Additions to it, and the Biſhops *Beurs* and *Mountague*, the Succeſſors of the Founder in this See, gave ſo much more, as made their Maintenance very plentiful, as it ſtill continues.

Bath, a Monaſtery of Nuns of the Order af St. *Benedict*, founded by *Oſrick*, King of *Deira* in *Northumberland*, *An.* 676. But *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, conquering the *Northumbrians*, diſplaced the Nuns, and put Secular Canons in their Stead; which King *Edgar* changed, and introduced Monks in their Room. King *William the Conqueror* gave the City of *Bath* to GOD, St. *Peter*, and *John*, Biſhop of *Wells*, for the Augmentation of his Epiſcopal Seat. *John* was not a little pleaſed with the Gift, and preſently thought of removing his See from *Wells*, then but a ſmall Village, to *Bath*, a conſiderable City, but found no fit Opportunity to do it in *the Conqueror*'s Days. *William Rufus* coming to the Throne, he brought about his Purpoſe, and having removed his Seat to *Bath*, converted the whole City into his own, and Friends Uſe; and to ſecure the Poſſeſſion, gave King *Henry* I. Five hundred Pounds for the Property in the *Baths*, and a Conſtitution and Confirmation of the Epiſcopal Seat of *Somerſetſhire*, which formely was at *Wells*, to be at *Bath*; which was granted him by Charter *Anno* 11th *Reg.* 12. *John* having thus fixed the See at *Bath*, by his Deed dated 1106. appointed the Church of St. *Peter* there to be the Head and Mother-Church of the Dioceſe, and reſtored the Lands which the Conqueror had given him in *Bath*, to the Monaſtery, to which they did formerly belong, with an Anathema to all ſuch as ſhould preſume to violate his Gift and Reſtoration.

The Original of this Monaſtery at *Bath* ſeems to be this. *Elphegus* after a learned Education coming to a true Senſe of Religion, withdrew from the World, and retired into the Monaſtery of *Dearhurſt* in *Glouceſterſhire*, where were but few Inhabitants, but thoſe very virtuous; yet not uſing ſuch rigorous Auſterities as he deſired, he left their Monaſtery, and travelled to a Place called *Bathan*, from the hot Waters in which Men uſed to bathe, where he built himſelf a Cell, and ſhutting himſelf up in it, practiſed incredible Auſterities. Many Perſons reſorted to him for ſpiritual Advice, and Diſeaſes, and having found great Benefit thereby, ſome followed his Example, and others beſtowed great Gifts on him, by which Means the Number of Monks increaſed, and he was enabled to build a large Houſe for them. He preſided over them ſome Time, inſtructing them to ſubdue their carnal Appetites, and inculcating on them his holy Admonitions, and then withdrew himſelf into an extraordinary little Cell: But tho' he concealed his Perſon, his Virtues and Piety he could not; for *Athelwald*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter* dying, he was, by the Direction of *Dunſtan*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, choſen into his See, and

and consecrated to it *Oct.* 16. 984. In this Dignity (having appointed a proper Person to overlook his Monks) he behaved himself so, that he was the Love and Admiration of all, affectionate and tender-hearted, devout, and beyond Measure abstemious, bountiful and munificent, insomuch that none wanted in his Diocese. *Dunstan* hearing of his wonderful Sanctity, prayed to God that he might be his Successor, which God granted; for he dying, *Elphage* was unanimously chosen, *Anno* 1006. *æt.* 52. His Advance made no Alteration in his Course of Living, but increased his holy Zeal and Piety for the Good of the Church. He held frequent Synods, expounded the Christian Faith, excited Sinners to Repentance, bewailing their Crimes, and praying to God for them. In his Time the *Danes* infesting *England*, besieged *Canterbury*, and having set it on Fire, took this Holy Prelate and put him to Death; which being heard of at *London*, the Citizens bought his Body of the *Danes*, and buried it in St. *Paul's* Church; but King *Canute* the *Dane* removed it to *Canterbury*. After the Death of his Deputy in the Monastery

Stigand was chosen Abbot of it. He lived in the Beginning of the *Conqueror's* Reign, and was carried into *Normandy* with *Stigand*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by that King. Who was his Successor, we find not, but

Alfsus, or *Elf*, appears to have been the Abbat in 1075. After his Death, which happened in 1087. *John de Villula*, Bishop of *Wells*, obtained this Abbey, then vacant, and having annexed it to his See, appointed a Prior to govern it. Nineteen Priors governed this Monastery successively, of which *William Bird* much assisted Bishop *King* in re-edifying the Church, which was grown so ruinous by Time, that that Bishop was forced to pull it down. He carried it on a pretty Way, but Death prevented compleating it. Prior *Gibbs*, which succeeded *Bird*, endeavoured to put an End to that pious Work, and had very near finished it, when the Dissolution of the Abbies put a Stop to it. When it came into the King's Hands, it was offered to the Townsmen, but they were afraid to purchase it, tho' the Price, *viz.* 500 Marks, was but small; wherefore the King's Commissioners being obliged to make the most of it, stript it of, and sold the Lead, Glass, Iron, Timber, and other Materials, leaving only bare Walls, as it remained, exposed to the Weather near an Hundred Years, till some pious Souls taking it into their Hearts to restore it to its antient Beauty, partly at their own Charge, and partly by Contributions, have at length so repaired and adorned it, that it may yield to few Churhes in *England* for Elegancy of Structure, and fair modern Monuments. The Revenues of the Monastery at the Dissolution were found to be 617 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 *d.* *Dug.* 695 *l.* 6 *s.* 0 *d.* *Speed*, *per Ann.* This Priory was a Cathedral Priory, and the Abbots of it were Bishops, and the Monks Canons.

The Hospital of St. *John* was built and endowed by *Reginald Fitz-Jocelin*, Bishop of this See, which at the Dissolution was valued at 22 *l.* 19 *s.* 5 *d.* *ob.* *per Ann.* Godwin.

Bristol, a Monastery built near the City by *Robert Fitz-Harding*, Mayor of it, who having married the Heiress of the Lords *Berkley*, was possessed of their Barony, and endowed his Monastery, which he dedicated to St. *Augustine*, and the Canons there serving God, with the Church of *Berkley*, and diverse others: K. *Henry* II. and K. *John* confirmed them and all their other Estates to this House. The *Berkleys*, descended from the said *Robert*, were great Benefactors to this House: For *Maurice*, his Son, gave to it an Hide of Land near *Berkley* in *Hinton*, and Two Yard-Lands at *Alkinton* and *Old-Minster*. *Thomas Berkley*, his Grandson, gave also diverse Lands and Rents in *Cowley*, *Berkley*, and *Hinton*, with Common of Pasture, &c. *Maurice*, his Son, also gave to the Monks diverse Lands in *Bevington*, *Walgaston*, and *Erlingham*, with Pasture for young Cattle and Swine; and his.

his Son *Thomas* gave Plate, Copes, and Ornaments of a good Value to the Canons. Many of this Family were buried in the Church and Cloiſters. King *Henry* VIII. as is above obſerved, converted this Monaſtery at the Diſſolution into an Epiſcopal See, as it ſtill continues. While it was a Monaſtery, there was a Succeſſion of 24 Abbots, of whom theſe are the moſt eminent. *Edmund Knowle*, who was the Twelfth Abbot, elected by the King's Licence, built the Church, which is now the Cathedral, from the Ground, with the Veſtry, *&c.* and procured of King *Edward* II. a Confirmation of all the Poſſeſſions of his Monaſtery. He died in 1332. 6 *Edw.* III. *Ralph Aſhe*, who finding that his Predeceſſors had been ſummoned to Parliament but of late Years, and that ſuch an Attendance was chargeable to himſelf and his Monks, petitioned that King for a Diſcharge from it, both for himſelf, and his Succeſſors, and obtained it, becauſe his Predeceſſors had never been required to do that Service before the 10th Year of that King's Reign. *William Cook*, who in the Vacancy of the See of *Worceſter* received a Mandate for his Inſtallation of the Prior of *Worceſter*. *Walter Newbury*, who was expelled Five Years by *Thomas Sutton*, but being reſtored, was a conſiderable Benefactor to his Church, and built the Manor-houſe of *Almondbury*, which at this Day belongs to the Biſhoprick of *Briſtol*. *John Newland*, who being a very learned Man, and of great Abilities, was often employed in Embaſſies by King *Henry* VII. During his Government, he much beautified the Church with new Buildings, and wrote an Hiſtory of it, with an Account of the Family of the *Berkleys*: And *Morgan Williams*, who was the Twenty-fourth and laſt Abbot. He ſurrendred the Convent into the King's Hands, *An.* 1539, and had a Penſion of 80 *l. per Annum* allowed him for Life. This Abbey at the Diſſolution was valued at 670 *l.* 13 *s.* 11 *d. ob. Dug.* 767 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d. Speed, per Annum.*

The Priory of St. *James*, founded by *Robert*, the natural Son of K. *Henry* I. Earl of *Glouceſter*, who made it a Cell to the Monaſtery of *Tewkſbury* in *Glouceſterſhire*, which was founded by *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, whoſe Daughter *Mabilla* he had married. By her he had Iſſue *William*, who after his Death was alſo Earl of *Glouceſter*, and a great Benefactor to this Priory; for he gave to it diverſe Lands and Tithes, and the Profits of the Fair in *Briſtol* in *Whitſun*-Week; which, with other Lands given by other Benefactors, he got confirmed by King *Henry* II. who beſides gave the Monks certain Liberties in his Foreſts. *Robert*, the Founder of this Priory, died the laſt of *October*, 12 *Steph.* 1137, and was buried in the Church of this Priory, in the midſt of the Quire. We find not when this Priory was diſſolved, nor what the Value of it was at the Diſſolution.

The Priory of St. *Mary*, founded for White Friars, or *Carmelite* Friars, by Prince *Edward* (afterwards K. *Edward* I.) 52 *Hen.* III. mentioned in Mr. *Speed's* Catalogue of Monaſteries, taken out of *Leland.*

Gant, alias *Billeſwike* Hoſpital, founded by *Robert de Gurnay*, whoſe Mother *Eve* was Siſter and Heir of *Maurice de Gant*, for the Health of his own Soul, and the Soul of the ſaid *Maurice*, his Uncle. *Henry de Gant*, a Prieſt, and Brother of *Maurice*, turned it into a College for Black Canons, which afterwards *Thomas Carr*, a wealthy Citizen of *Briſtol*, converted again into an Hoſpital for Orphans. It was dedicated to St. *John* the Evangeliſt, and richly endowed by the ſeveral Founders, and other Benefactors; for at the Diſſolution it was valued at 140 *l. per Annum. Speed ex Lel.*

A Monaſtery of *Franciſcans*, Gray Friars, or Friars Minors, almoſt buried in Oblivion, mentioned neither by *Dugdale*, nor *Speed*; of which Mr. *Willis* gives no other Account, but of the Dimenſions of the Church, That it ſtood in *Lewnyſme-ſtreet*, in the Pariſh of St. *James* in

in *Briſtol*, and was dedicated to St. *Francis*: The Quire was in Length 50 Paces, and in Breadth 18 Paces; the Nave with the two great Wings 50 Paces in Length, and 52 in Breadth; and the Belfrey-Square Tower Seven Paces, and Four Arches in the North and South Iſles.

Athelney, *Atheling*, or *Æthelingaeg*, a *Benedictine* Monaſtery, founded by King *Alfred*, who being driven out of his Kingdom by the *Danes*, concealed himſelf for ſome Time in the Iſland then called *Edelingſey*, now *Athelney*, which is ſituate at the Meeting of the Rivers *Thone* and *Parret*, in the Midſt of a marſhy and unpaſſable Ground, no Way to be come at but by a Boat. Here he lay in a very poor Attire in a Cowherd's Cottage, it not becoming his Servant. Weary of lurking here, and contriving to recover his Kingdom, he diſguiſed himſelf, and as a Piper went into the *Daniſh* Camp; where having obſerved their Sottiſhneſs and Security, he acquainted his Friends with it, ſhewing them how eaſy a Thing it were to ſurprize them, and drive them out of the Kingdom; which encouraged them ſo that they ſet upon them, and accordingly ſoon drove them home. *Alfred* being thus reſtored to his Kingdom, reſolved here, where he had lain ſafely, to build a Monaſtery, which he accordingly did, and dedicated it to St. *Peter* and St. *Athelmus*; but the Monaſtick Life being almoſt quite out of Uſe in this Nation, either becauſe of the frequent Incurſions of Strangers, or the general Looſeneſs of the People, he was forced to gather Monks from foreign Parts, as from *France*, and ſome other Nations. *John* the firſt Abbot was a *Saxon*, but the reſt were Prieſts and Deacons of other Nations: And becauſe he would have his Monks to be all in Time *Engliſh*, he cauſed Children to be brought to a Monaſtick Life here; and ſo in Time his Houſe was well ſtored with *Engliſh* Monks, which continued till the Diſſolution, under a Succeſſion of Twelve Abbots. We have no more of them than their Names, and Time of their Death. *Robert Hamlin* was the laſt, who with Eight Monks (the Reſt probably being fled) ſurrendred this Convent to King *Henry* VIII.'s Commiſſioners, and had 50 *l. per Annum*, a Penſion for Life aſſigned them. This Abbey was one of thoſe, whoſe Abbots did not ſit in Parliament, yet were looked upon as Spiritual Lords. The Revenues of it at the Diſſolution were valued at 209 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d. q. Dug.* 209 *l.* 3 *s.* 0 *d. Speed, per Annum.*

Barlink, or *Berling*, a Preceptory, erected by *William de Say*, upon his Manor of *Berling* in this County, valued at the Suppreſſion at 98 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d. ob. per Ann.* Speed.

Brew, a Nunnery, dedicated to St. *Mary*, and St. *Edwin*, for Nuns of the the Order of St. *Benedict*, mentioned by Mr. *Speed* from *Leland*; but the Founder and Revenue is not mentioned.

Bridgwater, a Priory of *Franciſcans*, or Grey Friars, the Founder not known; but ſaid by Mr. *Speed* out of *Leland* to have been valued at the Diſſolution at 120 *l.* 19 *s.* 1 *d. ob. per Annum.*

An Hoſpital, dedicated to St. *John* the Baptiſt, founded by *William Briwere* for Thirteen poor People, beſides Religious Men and Travellers, for the Health of the Souls of King *Henry* II. King *Richard* I. and K. *John*. Several Churches, being of the Advowſon of the Maſter and Brethren of this Hoſpital of St. *John* the Baptiſt, were appropriated thereunto by. *Robert Burnel*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and *Peter Quivil*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, *Anno* 1284. The Patronage of this Hoſpital being in the Hands of the Lord *de la Zouche*, who by Reaſon of his Nonage was in the Cuſtody of King *Henry* VI. that King granted his Licence to the Preſident and Brethren of the Houſe, to elect a new Maſter upon the Death of the former, as it continued till the Diſſolution, when the Revenues were valued at 120 *l.* 19 *s.* 1 *d. ob. per Annum. Dugd.* Which ſhews that the former Monaſtery is taken for this Hoſpital by Mr. *Speed*, their Value being the ſame, and the Account of this latter much clearer

clearer than the former. Mr. *Speed* ſets down the Earl of *March*, Lord *Zouch*, and L. *Daubeny* as Benefactors to this Hoſpital.

Buckland, or *Bockland*, an Hoſpital, founded by *Amy*, Counteſs of *Devonſhire*, Widow, for Knights Hoſpitalers of St. *John of Jeruſalem*. *Loretta*, Counteſs of *Leiceſter*, Widow of *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter* gave diverſe Lands to God, and the Bleſſed V. *Mary*, and St. *John* the Baptiſt, and to the Bleſſed Poor of the Hoſpital-houſe of *Jeruſalem*, for the Suſtentation of the Brethren of *Bockland*, and for the finding of a Chaplain to celebrate daily in the Church at *Bockland*. The Revenues of this Houſe were at the Diſſolution found to be 223 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d. ob. per Ann. Speed.*

Bruton, or *Briweton*, a Monaſtery of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*, founded by *Ailmer*, or *Æthelmare*, Earl of *Cornwall*, in the Time of King *Ethelred*, *An.* 1005. and amply endowed it. After the Conqueſt this Manor of *Bruton*, and the Monaſtery there built, came into the Hands and Poſſeſſion of *William de Mohun*, one of the great Commanders in the *Norman* Army, whoſe Grandſon *William*, made Earl of *Somerſet*, gave diverſe Lands and Rents to the Canons Regular of this Houſe, which before the Conqueſt was founded for Monks of the Order of St. *Benedict*; but the ſaid Earl placed the Canons there. He endowed it with the Manors of *Bruton* and *Bruham*, as alſo with diverſe other Lands in *England* and *Normandy*, and was buried in it. His Son *William Mohun* confirmed his Father's Grants to this Priory of *Bruton*, and was interred in it. *Savanius*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Glaſtenbury* confirmed to God, and the Bleſſed *Mary* of *Briweton*, and the Canons Regular there, all the Lands and Rents given them by their Benefactors. It was valued at the Diſſolution at 439 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann. Dug.* 480 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d. ob. per Ann.* by Mr. *Speed* out of *Leland*.

The Site and Demeſne of this Monaſtery of *Bruton*, together with the Parſonage of the Town, and the Manor of *North-Bruham*, with certain Lands in *Horſely* in this County, formerly belonging to the Monaſtery, were given by King *Henry* VIII. *Reg.* 37. to Sir *Maurice Berkley*, Knt. Anceſtor to the Earls and Barons *Berkley*.

Cadbury, a College founded by *William* Lord *Botreaux*, and dedicated to the Arch-Angel St. *Michael*. His Mother *Elizabeth* Lady *Botreaux* had before, *viz.* 4 *Hen.* V. founded a Chantry in the Pariſh-Church of *Cadbury*, which had been built by her for Five Prieſts, of whom one was appointed to be the Rector, and to have the Care of Souls in that Pariſh, and Four Clerks to pray for the good Eſtate of King *Henry* V. during his Life; as alſo for the good Eſtate of her the ſaid *Elizabeth*, and of Sir *William Botreaux* Jun. Kt. and after their Death for the Health of their Souls. To theſe Sir *William Botreaux* her Son added Three Prieſts, to celebrate Divine Service for his Soul, and the Souls of his Anceſtors, in the ſaid Church at *Cadbury*; ordering that they ſhould each of them have Ten Marks yearly for their Salary, untill a College ſhould be there founded, according to his Direction by a Writing indented; which College being accordingly built, there were maintained in it (as Mr. *Speed* out of *Leland* tells us) a Rector, Seven Chaplains, and Four Clerks.

Cannington, a Nunnery, founded by *Robert de Courey*, Sewer to *Maud* the Empreſs. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and was to be inhabited by Nuns of the Order of St. *Auguſtine*. At the Diſſolution it was valued at 39 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

Cliff, or *Clive*, an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, founded by *William Romare*. His Father, *William Romare*, who married *Lucy*, Counteſs of *Lincoln*, and in her Right bore the Title of Earl of *Lincoln*, founded the Abbey of the Bleſſed Virgin and St. *Laurence* at *Rewsby*, or *Rewsby* in *Lincolnſhire*, 8 *Steph.* By her he had a Son, *William de Romare*, but not his eldeſt, who married *Philippa*, the Daughter of *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*. He founded this Abbey of *Cliff*,

Cliff, and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*, 9 *Rich.* *Hubert de Burgh*, his Father-in-Law, gave to this Houſe and the Monks inhabiting there, certain Lands in *Clive*, *Treglaſton*, and *Pothwell*. King *Henry* III. confirmed their Lands and Eſtates, and moreover granted to the Abbot and Convent of *Clive* the Manor and Hundred of *Bramton* in *Devonſhire*, to be held of the King and his Heirs at the yearly Rent of 22 Pounds *per Ann.* The firſt Abbot of this Houſe was one *Ralph*. It was valued at the Diſſolution at the yearly Rent of 155 *l.* 9 *s.* 5 *d. q.* *Dugd.* *Speed ex Lel.*

Cranborn, a Priory, whoſe Prior was eſteemed a Spiritual Baron, but did not ſit in Parliament. We find nothing more of it.

Dunſter, an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, founded by *William Mohun* upon his Manor of *Dunſter*. He was one of thoſe Captains in the *Norman* Army, who having attended the Conqueror with Forty-ſeven ſtout Knights of Name and Note, obtained for that ſignal Service, beſides Fifty-five Manors in this Shire, and ſome other Counties, the Town and Caſtle of *Dunſter*, in and near which he founded a Priory, which he dedicated to St. *George*, and made it a Cell to the Abbey of *Bath*, giving thereto the Church of St. *George* in *Dunſter*, as alſo the Lordſhip of *Alcumb*, with the Tithes of all his Vineyards, and arable Lands in *Dunſter* and *Karamton*. *John de Mohun*, his Deſcendant, and Lord of *Dunſter*, did in the fifteenth Year of K. *Edward* III. ratify and confirm to the Monks of this Houſe all the Donations of his Anceſtors. At the Diſſolution of the Abbey the Priory was valued at 37 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Ann.* *Dugd.* *Speed.*

Donſole Priory, of which *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who was contracted to *Joan Plantaginet* (commonly called *the Fair Maid of Kent*), Daughter of *Edmund*, Earl of *Kent*, third Son of King *Edward* I. died the Patron, 20 *Rich.* II. 1394. who was the Founder, and what were the Revenues, we have no Account.

Glaſtonbury, the moſt antient Religious Houſe in *Britain*, and one of the firſt Places where Chriſtianity may be ſaid to have had a Settlement in theſe Nations, if our beſt Hiſtorians may be believed, as *Malmsbury*, *Freculfus*, &c. For as they relate, *Philip* the Apoſtle, after the Diſperſion of Chriſtians, upon the Death of St. *Stephen*, went preaching the Goſpel among the *Franks*, of whom he converted and baptized many; and being deſirous to propagate the Goſpel as far as poſſible, choſe out Twelve of his Diſciples, over whom he ſet his Friend *Joſeph* of *Arimathæa*; and having prayed and laid his Hands on them, ſent them into *Britain*, to preach the Faith. *Arviragus* was then the *Britiſh* King, and was much ſurprized both at their Perſons, and the ſtrange Doctrines they delivered: But becauſe he ſaw them ſerious and zealous Men, pretending to come from a far Country, purely to introduce the Knowledge of the Truth among them, and to eſtabliſh a true Religion, though he at preſent refuſed to admit their Doctrine, and leave the Traditions of his Fathers; yet he was content that they might have an Abode in his Kingdom, and to that End aſſigned them a certain Iſland in his Dominions, overgrown with Wood and Thorns, and encompaſſed with Rivers and Marſhes, called *Iniſwitrim*, for their Habitation. Here, after they had cleared it from Wood and Buſhes, they built themſelves an Houſe and Chapel of very mean Work; for the Walls were of Wattles, and the Roof of Turf and Boughs of Trees. Here theſe Holy Men lived a Kind of Eremitical Life, ſpending their Time in Prayer, Watching, and Faſting, ſave that they often went into the adjoining Country to preach the Goſpel, and converted many of the People to the Faith of Chriſt. Two of *Arviragus*'s Succeſſors, though Pagans, obſerving the modeſt, ſober, and pious Behaviour of theſe Men, and the Good they did among their People, in reducing them to a regular Life, encouraged them in their Work, by giving each of them a Por-

tion of Land, and confirming the ſame to them after the Cuſtom of thoſe Times. They are thought to be the ſame with the Twelve Hides which are well known thereabout.

After the Death of theſe Twelve Holy Men, who were buried in their Chapel, the People being deſtitute of their Paſtors, ſoon revolted from the Goſpel to their Pagan Idolatry, ſo that Chriſtianity was almoſt clear forgotten, till *Lucius* coming to the Throne, revived it thus. He pitying the Darkneſs and Ignorance of his People, when his neighbouring Nations were ſo much reformed by the Chriſtian Profeſſion, ſent to Pope *Eleutherius*, to intreat him to ſend ſome Preachers into his Nation, to inſtruct his People in the Chriſtian Doctrine. The Pope was not backward to grant his Requeſt, and to that end ſoon after diſpatched into *Britain*, *Phaganus* and *Diruvianus*, who by their Preaching ſoon converted and baptized the King himſelf, and many of his People. Remaining in the Iſland, and going from Place to Place, to inſtruct the unconverted, they came at length to this River-Iſle, called *Iniſwytrim*, or *Avelbonia*; and finding an antient Chapel there, built by *Philip*'s Diſciples, with many Evidences, that it was inhabited by Chriſtians, they obtained the Iſle of the King, and appointed Twelve of their own Number, in Memory of the former Twelve, to reſide there. Theſe lived like *Anchorites*, ſerving God with the like Devotion in the antient Chapel; and when any of them died, they choſe another into his Room, ſo that there was a continual Succeſſion of them, till the Arrival of St. *Patrick*, who taught them the Monaſtical Life, and became himſelf the firſt Abbot.

St. *Patrick*, who had been ſent into *Ireland* by Pope *Celeſtine*, in the Year 425, and remained there, converting the *Iriſh*, about 15 Years, came into *Britain* in the Year 472, and taking up his Abode with the *Anchorites*, reduced them to a Conventual Life, and appointed them a Rule, which was that of St. *Benedict*. He continued with them, living an holy Life, 39 Years, and much improved their Monaſtery, both in Buildings and Revenues: For St. *David*, Archbiſhop of *Menevia* (now called St. *David*'s from him) added to the Eaſt End of the Old Church a leſſer Chapel, in Manner of a Chancel, and conſecrated it in Honour of the Virgin *Mary*. The Monks alſo, by the Gifts of others, were enabled to build themſelves an Oratory of Stone, which they dedicated to Chriſt, and his Apoſtles St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. The Old Church alſo, called by the *Saxons* Ealdechirche, which was made of Wattles, was now repaired, and built of more laſting and decent Materials: The Number of Monks much increaſed, and Benefactors multiplied, who procured for it all the Privileges and Immunities that could be beneficial to it, or render it Venerable in the Eyes of the Religious Laity.

The Coming of the Heathen *Saxons* into *Britain* not only much impaired the Growth of Chriſtianity it ſelf, but eclipſed the Glory of this Abbey for a Time: But *Auguſtine* the Monk, being ſent into this Iſland to covert the *Saxons*, *Anno* 505, after he had brought *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, over to the Faith of Chriſt, made ſuch a Progreſs in that Holy Work, that as he himſelf became Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and ſettled a Monaſtery there, ſo Biſhops were placed over diverſe Sees, and the Monaſtick Life became in great Admiration, and none more than that of the Monks in this Place, which now began to be called *Glaſtonbury* by the *Saxons*, who interpreted the *Britiſh* Name *Yniſwytrin* into their Language ſo. The Abbot of this Monaſtery in After-Ages had his Seat among the Barons in Parliament.

It would be very tedious to give a particular Catalogue of the Benefactors to this Abbey, by whoſe Gifts it became ſo great; and therefore we ſhall mention only ſome of the principal, *viz.* *Arviragus*, who gave to *Joſeph* of *Arimathea* and his Companions, the Iſle: The Kings, who enlarged the Territories of their

their Monaſtery, with the 12 Hides; the Bounds of which are diſtinctly ſet down in the *Monaſticon*, *p.* 2, 3. and *Lucius*, who confirmed them to *Phaganus* and *Diruvianus* and their Diſciples: King *Arthur*, who gave them many other anjoining Lands: St. *Patrick*, who obtained of Pope *Celeſtine* Twelve Years Indulgence to all thoſe who ſhould with pious Devotion viſit the Church of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary* here erected, and honour her with any Part of their Goods. King *Ina* gave much Land to this Monaſtery, and built the Great Church at *Glaſtonbury*, in Honour of Our Saviour and his Apoſtles St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, and by his Charter granted this Houſe great Privileges and Immunities. King *Edmund* granted to the Church of St. *Mary* at *Glaſtonbury*, and the Venerable St. *Dunſtan*, Abbot there, the Liberties, Cuſtoms and Forfeitures in all their Lands, *i. e. Burghbrice*, *Socna*, *Athas*, *Ordelas*, *Infangenetheofas*, *Homſecna*, *Frithbrice*, *Foreſteall*, *Toll* and *Team* thro' the Kingdom of *England*; and that they ſhould enjoy their Lands as free from all Claims, as he enjoy'd his own, eſpecially to the Town of *Glaſtonbury* itſelf. And this he confirmed to them by his Charter, dated *Anno Dom.* 944. King *Edgar* alſo by his Charter, dated *Anno* 971. confirmed the ſaid Liberties, and added further, That this Monaſtery, with certain Pariſhes ſubject and belonging to it, ſhould be exempted from the ordinary Juriſdiction of the Biſhop, except in ſome Things, yet with a *Salvo* to the Churches of *Rome* and *Canterbury*. *William the Conqueror*, at his firſt Coming, did much leſſen the Poſſeſſions of this Monaſtery, but afterwards having made one *Turſtinus*, a *Noman*, the Abbot, in 1081. to make them an Amends, he confirmed to them ſeveral Lands, which the Monks complained had been unjuſtly taken from them, *&c.* The Monaſticon gives us a long Catalogue of Relicks preſerved in this Monaſtery; as ſome ſmall Pieces of Chriſt's Cradle, and of his Croſs, *&c.* Some of the Virgin *Mary*'s Milk, and ſome of her Hair, *&c.* which we have not Faith enough to believe, and therefore ſhall omit them.

In our Hiſtories we meet with an Account of the Lives and Actions of Sixty one Abbots, who ſucceſſively governed this Monaſtery, who, tho' it would be wearyſom to the Reader to have recited at large, yet we cannot think it improper to mention ſome of them, in whoſe Times the moſt conſiderable Events happened. The Three firſt were *Joſeph* of *Arimathæa*, *Faganus* and *Diruvianus*, and St. *Patrick*, of whom we find little more than what is mentioned above. *Hemgeſel* and *Berwald* are the 10th and 11th; in their Time happened King *Ina*'s Liberality to this Monaſtery. St. *Dunſtan* is the 28th; but by ſome is ſaid to be the firſt, becauſe all that went before him, have little or nothing ſaid of them, and ſo he in Reſpect of Eminency may be termed the firſt. He is ſaid to have been placed in this Abbey, by Divine Inſpiration, by *Edmund*, Brother to King *Ethelſtan*, who on that Account was ſo generous to him and the Abbey, that he and his Miniſters gave 368 Hides and an half, out of their wonderful Devotion, to St. *Dunſtan* and his Abbey. Abbot *Egelward*, the 30th, was Abbot in the Days of King *Edgar*, who was a generous Prince to this Houſe, as well as a mighty Bleſſing to the Nation. He recalled *Dunſtan* from Baniſhment, and made him firſt Biſhop of *Worceſter*, then of *London*, and laſtly of *Canterbury*; and bearing a great Affection to this Abbey, endowed it with theſe Privileges, *viz.* 1. That none ſhould be Abbot of it but ſome Monk of the Houſe, tho' he were the meaneſt of them. 2. That in Caſe there was none of their own fit, he only ſhould be promoted to it whom the Convent ſhould unanimouſly elect. 3. That the Abbot ſo choſen might receive his Benediction of any Biſhop, and cauſe his Monks to be bleſſed likewiſe. 4. That he may puniſh the Faults of his own Servants, without Impeachment of the Biſhop, or King's Officers. 5. That no Perſon, Biſhop, Commander, or Prince ſhall enter the Iſland upon any

Law-ſuit, or other Accounts. All which he confirmed with his Grants, and prevailed with Pope *John* VIII. to corroborate it by his Apoſtolical Bull.

Turſtin, a Monk of *Caen*, and a *Norman* by Birth, was made the 36th Abbot by the *Conqueror*, in 1082. He had a Controverſy with the Archbiſhop *Lanfranc*, about the Diſpoſal of the Abbies of *Muchelney* and *Etheling*; and in a learned Speech proved, That no Man had any Juriſdiction over thoſe Abbots but the Abbot of *Glaſtonbury*; inſomuch that no Abbot of thoſe Churches ought to take Poſſeſſion of them, unleſs elected by the Convent of *Glaſtonbury*; adding, that no Man whatſoever may come to *Glaſtonbury* with a Judicial Power, but all Judgments belonged to him.

Herlewin ſucceeded him. He was a *Norman* alſo, and not at all acceptable to the Monks at his firſt Coming, but he afterwards got the good Opinion of his Monks by his wonderful Generoſity and Bounty to their Houſe; for he built a new Church from the Ground, and retrieved the Loſs of many Manors which had been taken from the former Abbots and Monks, as *Milne*, *Blakford*, *Compton*, and *Soes*, and recovered diverſe Parcels of Land in other Places, as Six Hides at *Puckelſcire*, diverſe Rents at *Wilton*, *Cranmere*, and *Wale*. He enlarged the Offices of the Monks, and received Clergymen *gratis*, that would embrace a Religious Life, ſetting no Price upon their Converſion, as ſome others did. He foretold his Death, and died ſoon after.

Henry of Blois, Brother to *Theobald*, Earl of *Blois*, Nephew to King *Henry* I. a Monk of *Cluni*, was the 39th Abbot of this Monaſtery. He was a Perſon renouned as much for his Learning and holy Converſation, as his Birth, and through his Intereſt and Induſtry the Church of *Glaſtonbury* obtained ſo many Advantages, that his Memory was ever precious among the Monks. Finding the Poſſeſſions of the Monaſtery dilapidated and ſquandered, he laboured to retrieve its Loſſes, and increaſe its Revenues, which he in a great Meaſure effected: For he recovered the Manors of *Melles*, *Uffculm*, *Camelerton*, *Domerham*, the Town of *Siſton* and *Aſcote*, with Two Hides and an Half in *Pedewelle*, and Three Hides and an half in the Manor of *Murilinche*, and acquired the Iſle of *Andredeſey*, which he annexed to the Veſtry. When he had preſided over this Monaſtery Three Years, he was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Winchester*, but nevertheleſs, during his whole Life he retained the Charge of this Abbey, which he ſincerely loved, with the King's Conſent, and the Pope's Diſpenſation, and was almoſt a continual Benefactor to it. For he added many Buildings to the Abbey, and beſtowed ſeveral valuable Ornaments on the Church. He gave alſo an Ivory Shrine and Box, containing many Relicks, as ſome Pieces of the Croſs of our Lord, the Virgin *Mary*'s Cloaths, Hair, and ſome of her Milk, *&c.* magnificently adorned; a precious Saphire, given by St. *David*, hid in the Wars, and found by him, with Silver, Gold, and precious Stones; and added above Forty Books to the Library, as well of the Divine Offices, as of ſeveral Sciences and Faculties. He died in *Normandy*, but was buried in the Monaſtery of *Reading*, which he had built from its Foundation.

In his Time, one *Philip* of *Worceſter*, who had been appointed Conſtable of *Ireland*, gave to this Monaſtery of *Glaſtonbury* the Town of *Kilcumyn* in that Nation, with the Church of the ſame, and an Hundred Carucates of Land, quit of all Secular Services, with all the Liberties and free Cuſtoms, Churches, Chapels, Boroughs, Towns, Fairs, Markets, Mines of Gold or Silver, Warrens and Foreſts, and all other the Appertinances whatſoever, upon Condition that there ſhould be built and founded thereupon a College, or Priory of Monks, in Honour of the Holy Apoſtles *Philip* and *Jacob*, and St. *Cumin*; which accordingly was performed by one *James*, and other Monks ſent with him, who were made the firſt Prior and Convent there. Another Venerable Perſon alſo,

alſo, by Name *William de Burg*, gave to one *Richard*, a Monk of *Glaſtonbury*, a certain Town in *Ireland*, called *Ardimur*, with the Church and all the Appertinances, with many adjacent Villages, Churches and Chapels, Woods and Plains, Meadows, Foreſts, Chaces, Markets and Fairs; certain adjacent Iſles, with the Fiſheries and Mills thereunto belonging, and all other Liberties and free Cuſtoms; ordering that a Religious Houſe ſhould be built thereon for the Monks of his Order, to the Honour of God and the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*; which being accordingly finiſh'd, *Richard* became the firſt Prior of it, and the Place was called *Ocmiild*, or *Otimild*.

Robert, Prior of *Wincheſter*, ſucceeded Biſhop *Henry* in the Government of this Abbey. He was accompliſhed in all Virtues, and a ſpecial Lover of the Poor. He gave to the Convent the Tithes of *Newton* and *Kenteleſworth*, for the better Refreſhment of the Convent and Poor on the Day of his Anniverſary. In his Time *Reginald*, Biſhop of *Wells*, perſwading this Abbot to become a Canon of *Wells*, got the Patronage of the Churches of *Pilton* and *South-Brent* from the Monaſtery to his Church. He preſided Seven Years, and after his Death it fell into the King's Hands, who held it ſeveral Years. But the King in that Time having ſome Buſineſs at *Rome*, and knowing that it might hinder his Deſigns that there was no Abbot of *Glaſtonbury*, bethought himſelf of a fit Perſon, and made *Peter de Marci*, a Monk and Chamberlain of *Cluni*, who had an Intereſt at *Rome*, by Reaſon that his Brother was Biſhop of *Albano*, *Cuſtos* of the Abbey, but contrary to the good Will of the Monks. In his Time all the Monaſtery, except the Apartment and Chapel built by the Abbot *Robert*, and the Belfrey built by Biſhop *Henry*, were conſumed by Fire, to the great Grief and Lamentation of the Monks. *Peter* the *Cuſtos* died near the ſame Time, and K. *Henry* taking Compaſſion of the Monks under this great Calamity, committed the Repairing of the Abbey to *Ralph*, the Son of King *Stephen*, and his own Chamberlain; ordering that the Monks, being allowed a Competency, they ſhould ſpend all the reſt of the Revenues in rebuilding it. *Ralph* being faithful and well affected to *Glaſtonbury*, performed what was enjoined him by the King with ſo much Zeal and Devotion, that he had built the Church of St. *Mary*, and repaired the Offices within Two Years; ſo that *Reginald*, Biſhop of *Wells* conſecrated the Church in 1186. He began to lay the Foundation of the Great Church, but the King's Death happened, and he was forced to leave the Work imperfect, as it continued till King *Richard* I.'s Reign, which was employed in Martial, not Religious Affairs; however the King with the Conſent of the Convent appointed

Henry de Soliaco, a Perſon of the Royal Blood, Abbot of this Houſe in 1189. In his Time King *Arthur*'s and his Queen's Bones were found, and being taken up were received with Joy by the Abbot and Convent, and magnificently entombed in the upper Part of the Quire of the Great Church before the High Altar. This *Henry* obtained of Pope *Celeſtine* the Privilege of uſing the Mitre and Ring, and Archdeacon's Juriſdiction in certain Churches, which he procured the Confirmation of from *Reginald*, Biſhop of *Bath*, and his Chapter. He alſo obtained a Confirmation of all the Penſions payable to the Monaſtery out of almoſt all the Churches in the Dioceſe of *Bath*, which the Monks had the Advowſons of; which Actions would have deſerved an high Commendation, had he not thro' Covetouſneſs expoſed his Monaſtery to many Calamities, by accepting the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter*; for by his Ceſſion one *Savaricus*, the Emperor *Henry*'s Chancellor, and Kinſman, who had obtained of King *Richard* I. then in Captivity, the Biſhoprick of *Bath* (for ſome pretended Courteſies) procured by the Emperor's Mediation, the Abbey of *Glaſtonbury* to be an Augmentation of this Biſhoprick, which he pretended to be too little for him; and

to

to ſecure it to himſelf, got it confirmed to him by Pope *Celeſtine*. *Savaricus* having thus obtained a Title to the Abbacy, as ſoon as he was conſecrated to *Bath*, ſent for the Prior of *Glaſtonbury* to *London*, and in his Abſence got Poſſeſſion of the Monaſtery by his Officers, and ſo

Savarick became the next Abbot, immoveable for the preſent, becauſe he was ſettled in that Place both by the King's and Pope's Authority. Nor did the King much repent of his Grant (though forced, and againſt his Will, as he declared after his Releaſe) becauſe he had in Exchange for it the City of *Bath*, which he was aſſured was worth an Hundred Pounds a Year. But the Monks were grievouſly diſturbed, eſpecially when the Prior had told them how he had been dealt with, and what he had heard; whereupon conſulting with Men of Wiſdom and Diſcretion, to whom they ſhewed the antient Privileges of their Houſe, they all unanimouſly appealed to the See of *Rome* for the Right of their Monaſtery. King *Richard* in the mean Time returned, and at the humble Petition of the Monks, after ſome Delay, diſpoſſeſſed *Savaric* of his Abbacy, and committed the Abbey to the Care of one *William*, Biſhop of *London* afterwards. *Savaricus* being a Man of Courage, ſpared neither Coſts nor Pains to recover his Monaſtery, and thereupon repaired in Perſon to *Rome*, to procure a further Confirmation of the Pope's Grant, which he ſoon obtained by a Bull to this Effect; That the Prior and Monks of *Glaſtonbury* ſhould be obedient to him, as their Biſhop and Abbot; as alſo Letters forbidding the Monks to chuſe another Abbot, and commanding the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* to ſee his Bull and Letters were obſerved; which this laſt carefully performed, enjoining their Prior and Monks to be obedient to the Biſhop of *Bath*, as their Abbot. The Monks daunted at this Oppoſition, ſubmitted for the preſent, and ſo *Savaric* got a ſecond time into the Poſſeſſion of the Monaſtery. But the Monks diſcontented, conſulted together again, and renewed their Petition to the King, to provide for their Church in Pity to them, ſending two of their Monks, *John Cuſington*, and *William Pike* with it. The King gave them a favourable Anſwer, with which *John* returned home; but *William* was ſent with the King's Letters to Pope *Celeſtine*, intreating him to vacate his Grant to *Savaric*; which, 'tis thought, he would have done, had he lived; but dying, the King renewed his Requeſt to his Succeſſor *Innocent* III. and the Cardinals, and ſome other particular Friends, by whom he obtained it. Whereupon *William Pike*, having the King's Licence to chooſe an Abbot, returned to the Abbey, and the better Part of the Monks choſe the ſaid

William Pike Abbot, who immediately took upon him the Adminiſtration of the Affairs of the Abbey, as well in Spirituals as Temporals, both within and without, taking away and altering ſome Things in the Houſe which had been granted to curry Favour by *Savaricus*'s Officers; by which Means he gained the Ill-will of many of the Monks. *Savaric* in the mean Time hearing that *William* was choſen Abbot, having conſulted with his Friends, made void his Election by the Authority of the Pope's Bull, and excommunicated the Elect, and all his Adherents, procuring the Confirmation of his Sentence from the Archbiſhop, and *Pandulphus*, the Pope's Legate. But notwithſtanding this, *William* perſonally governed the Affairs of the Monaſtery, as well in Spirituals as Temporals, from the Feaſt of St. *Nicholas* to the Purification of *Mary*, and then ſailed to *Normandy* to the King, to take his Advice; and from thence he went to *Rome*, where while he was ſolliciting his Cauſe with the Pope, he died, being poiſoned, as was thought, by ſome of *Savaricus*'s Agents. Thus *Savaricus* got all the Affairs of the Monaſtery into his Hands, and ſo became Biſhop of *Glaſtonbury* and *Wells*; which though at firſt much diſcontented the Monks, yet

at length they became easy under his Government, because he behaved himself humbly and kindly, and of his own good Will restored the Manor of *Lime*, together with the Church of that Town, and all its Appertinances; and confirmed to the Prior and Convent the Archidiaconal Jurisdiction and Pensions of Churches in the same Manner as they had been antiently enjoyed by the Abbot and Convent, with many other Privileges and Advantages, so that he died in their Favour and Well-liking, *Anno* 1205. Bp. *Jocelin*, *Savaric*'s Successor in the See of *Bath*, sought all Means to keep the Abbey of *Glastonbury* under his Jurisdiction, and to that End craftily procured King *John*'s Confirmation of the Union of it with his See, while the Controversy was depending at *Rome*; which created the Monks some farther Trouble to break it: However, they continued their Suit, and Pope *Honorius* being a peaceable Man, bent his Mind to put an End to it, offering several Methods to conclude it; which proved so successful in the Main, that the Monks obtained an entire Dissolution of the Union, and a free Liberty to elect an Abbot, according to their regular Observances, the Bulls and Instruments procured by the Bishops being made void. Thus the Monastery of *Glastonbury*, that had been deprived of the Dignity of an Abbey 26 Years, was by Pope *Honorius* (the 2d) restored almost to its former Condition, to be governed by their own Abbot; and so on the Feast of St. *Grimbald* the Monks met and chose for their Abbot

William, one of their Monks, who had been very active to effect it; and the Bishop of *Bath*, *Jocelin* of *Wells*, as Patron, admitted him, and as his Diocesan blessed him. *William* then took the Government of the Abbey upon him, and shewed himself good and generous, bestowing Alms bountifully on the Poor, and considerable Sums on the Officers of the Abbey, for their comfortable Maintenance and Encouragement. All tyranical Dominion he laid aside, and cherished the Monks with a fatherly Care, as his Children, bestowing much on them, and freely, for their better Maintenance, and increasing the Stipends of the Officers from the Infirmarer to the Sacrist. When he had presided Five Years, he died and was buried on the North Side of the Chapter-house. After his Death the Monks not agreeing about the Election of a Successor, the Convent, by the Interposition of *Jocelin*, Bishop of *Wells*, submitted themselves to the Decision of the Abbot of St. *Augustine*'s at *Bristol*, the Prior of the *Carthusians*, and Archdeacon of *Wells*, yet with an express Protestation against *Robert*, Abbot of *Wells*; which not doubting but they would observe, they left the Election to them: But Bishop *Jocelin* overswaying all, caused the said

Robert, Abbot of *Wells*, to be made their Abbot, much against the Monks Will, *Anno* 1223. He was a Man of commendable Behaviour, modest and pious, and excellently well versed in the Monastical Discipline, which with great Pains he endeavoured to establish among his Monks after a long Neglect; and he had certainly raised them to the Top of Religion, had there been a perfect Agreement between his Monks and him. But the Monks being disgusted, because he was imposed upon them by Fraud, and a Kind of Compulsion, neither submitted to him, nor assisted him willingly; which he being sensible of, trusted them the less, and committed the Affairs of the Monastery to Laymen; by which Means the Monastery became in Want of Necessaries, and oppressed with Debts, their Possessions being some squandered away, and others ill maintained. However this did not so discourage him from promoting the Good of the Monastery it self, but that he did Two Pieces of signal Service for it, *viz.* He got the Immunity of the Twelve Hides, and some other Liberties granted and confirmed by King *Henry* III. at the Instance of *Jocelin*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, for the Confirmation of his Patronage.

tronage; and after a Controverſy with the Lord of *Alre*, obtained by the Judgment of the King's Court one Half of the Moor of *Alre*, which he cauſed to be ſet out by its Buttings and Boundings for better Security. Being at length grown old, and weary of an uneaſy Government, he voluntarily laid down the Adminiſtration of the Abbey, which he had held 11 Years, and returned to *Bath*, having an Allowance for Life of Sixty Pounds yearly from the Monks, who thereupon unanimouſly choſe

Michael Ambresbury. He, before this his Promotion, had employed his utmoſt Endeavours for a long Time as well at Home, as beyond Sea, to retrieve the Eſtate of his Monaſtery both in Temporals and Spirituals, and by the Bleſſing of God, and the Aſſiſtance of Friends had brought about his Purpoſes, and particularly recovered Six Manors of the Archbiſhop, *viz. Mere*, *Bocland*, *Kington*, *Criſtanalford*, *Bradbury*, and *Aſſebury*. Being raiſed to the Government of the Monaſtery, he made it his Buſineſs to improve in Merit, and finiſh what he had begun in his younger Years, *viz.* fully recovering the Poſſeſſions and Liberties of the Monaſtery, which had been alienated in *Savaric's* Time, and reſtoring the Tillage of the Lands of the Monaſtery, which had been ſpoiled and laid aſide in his Predeceſſor's Time. As to the firſt of theſe, he underwent many Law-ſuits, and many Troubles to extort the Rents and Poſſeſſions out of the Hands of rich and powerful Men, as the Dean of *Wells*, the Chamberlain of *Jocelin*, Biſhop of *Wells*, and others. And as to the Tillage, he wonderfully improved it; for he provided ſixteen Ploughs, cauſed many of the Lands to be broke up, and reduced others to Paſturage; inſomuch that in a few Years he not only cleared the Debts of the Monaſtery, but left the following Stock upon them, when he reſigned his Government for Age, *viz.* 892 Oxen, which ploughed 111 Carucates and an half of Land, 60 Bullocks, 23 Colts, 233 Cows, 19 Bulls, 153 Heifers and young Oxen, 26 Steers, 126 Yearlings, 6717 Sheep, and 327 Swine, and Wheat for the whole Year's Proviſion for the Monks. He reſigned *An.* 1252, when he had been Abbot almoſt 18 Years, and died the next Year after his Reſignation. The ſucceeding Abbots Lives were chiefly taken up in Controverſies, about Elections, and the Right of Patronage to the Monaſtery, *viz.* Whether it were in the King, or Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*; and when theſe Controverſies were ended, for ſome Succeſſions we meet with nothing but Catalogues of little Purchaſes made by ſome of the Abbots, and given to the Monaſtery, or Ornaments given to the Churches for Divine Service; which would ſwell our Hiſtory to too great a Bulk without Profit; and therefore we ſhall conclude with

Richard Whiting, the laſt Abbot, who was in the Government of this Monaſtery at the Diſſolution of the Abbies. He was an old Man, and wonderfully Religious in the Monaſtick Way. He had in his Monaſtery about an Hundred Monks, who lived in Common in their Houſe, and rarely went out of the Incloſure of the Abbey, and were very aſſiduous in Divine Service. He kept and maintained 300 Domeſticks, who lodged in Houſes adjoining, and among them many Gentlemens Sons. He ſupported many Students in the Univerſity, and was very hoſpitable to Travellers, inſomuch that he has entertained 500 Horſemen at once. On *Wedneſday* he diſtributed bountifully Alms to the Poor, which came to receive them from the adjacent Villages. To him the King's Viſitors came, as they did to all the great Abbies, requiring him to ſurrender his Abbey into the King's Hands, which he poſitively refuſed; and thereupon was ſent for to *London*, and certain Perſons appointed to ſearch his Lodgings and Study. Here they found (after they had put it in, as is ſaid) in a Cabinet a little Book, written againſt the King's Divorce; upon which being indicted and tried, he was found guilty of High Treaſon, and being ſent down to his Mona-

Monaſtery, was laid on an Hurdle; and being dragged up to the Top of the Hill, which overlooks it, was hanged in his Monk's Habit, and quartered. The King hereupon took Poſſeſſion of the Lands and Revenues of the Abbey, which were then valued at 3311 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d. ob. per Ann. Dugd.* 3598 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* 3 *q. Speed.*

A Maſon not long ago wanting a Free-ſtone, went to the Farmer of this Abbey, and gave him Six-pence for one: The Maſon having choſe one, ſawed it, and out came ſeveral Pieces of Gold, of 3 *l.* 10 *s.* a-piece Value. How many there were, is not known. A Gentleman thereabouts hath three of them.

Keinſham, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtin*, founded by *William*, Earl of *Gloceſter*, at the Deſire of his Son *Robert*, then on his Death-bed. It was dedicated to God, the Virgin *Mary*, and the Apoſtles St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloceſter* and *Hertford*, confirmed the ſeveral Lands, Poſſeſſions and Liberties which had been given to the Canons of this Houſe by his Anceſtors, and other Beneſactors; as did alſo King *Edward* II. *Reg.* 11. The Revenues of this Houſe at the Diſſolution were valued at 450 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

St. *Laurence*, near *Briſtol*, an Hoſpital, whoſe Founder and Dedication is not known. All we find of it, is, That K. *John* in the ninth Year of his Reign, and his Son King *Henry* III. in the 32d Year of his Reign confirmed diverſe Lands to the Maſter and Brethren of this Hoſpital of Lepers of St. *Laurence*, in the Suburbs of *Briſtol*.

St. *Mark's* Hoſpital, near *Briſtol*, founded by *Robert de Were*, Son of *Eva*, the Wife of *Robert de Berkley*, who was the Foundreſs of

St. *Magdalen's*, a Religious Houſe near *Briſtol* alſo, of which at length ſhe became the Prioreſs, which is all we know of either of them.

Montacute, a Monaſtery of *Cluniac* Monks, founded by *William*, Earl of *Moriton* in *Normandy*, who endowed this Priory with the Borough and Caſtle of *Montacute*, and the Chapel in the Caſtle; together with many other Manors, Lands, Churches, Tithes, Fairs and Hundreds. This Priory ſtood near the Caſtle of *Montacute*. King *Henry* gave and confirmed to God, and the Bleſſed Apoſtles St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* of *Montacute*, and the *Cluniac* Monks there, diverſe Lands with great Liberties and Exemptions. The like did King *Henry* II. and King *Henry* III. in the 34th Year of his Reign. King *Edward* III. alſo in the fortieth Year of his Reign granted the Advowſon and Cuſtody of this Priory, and Four Cells to it belonging, to *William de Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and Marſhall of *England*, and his Heirs. At its firſt Foundation it was annexed by the Founder *William*, Earl of *Moreton*, as a Cell to the Abbey of *Cluni* in *Burgundy*. How it came to be freed from its Subjection to that Abbey we find not. It was at the Diſſolution valued at 456 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d. q. per Ann. Dugd.* 524 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d. ob. per Ann. Speed.*

Mynchinbarow, a Priory, to which the Parſonage of *Twiverton* was appropriated, which was at the Diſſolution of the Religious Houſes given to Sir *Thomas Hinsage*, Kt. by King *Edward* VI. *Reg.* 2. in Exchange for other Lands of Sir *Thomas's*. It was valued at the Diſſolution at 29 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. ob. per Ann. Speed.*

Moundroy, a College, valued at the Diſſolution at 11 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.*

Muchelney, or *Muchney*, a Monaſtery of *Black Friars*, dedicated to St. *Peter*, founded by *Ina*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, *Anno* 740. as Mr. *Leland* tells us; but Mr. *Cambden* attributes the Foundation of it to *Ethelſtan* the *Saxon* Monarch, who reigned in the Beginning of the Tenth Century. It was one of thoſe Priories, whoſe Priors did not indeed ſit in Parliament, but were looked upon as Spiritual Barons. The Revenues at the Suppreſſion were valued at 498 *l.* 16 *s.* 3 *d. q. Speed ex Lel. Stev. ex Reyner.*

Stoke under Hambden, a College of Black Monks, founded by one of the Family of *Gourney*. It was dedicated to the Apoſtle St. *Andrew*.

Taunton, a Nunnery of Black Canons, founded (as appears from an Inquiſition taken *Anno* 10. of King *Edward* II.) upon a Piece of Ground lying on the North Side of the Town of *Taunton* without the Eaſt Gate, dedicated to the Apoſtles St. *Paul* and St. *Peter*, by *William Giffard*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. It had many conſiderable Benefactors, of which theſe are not of the leaſt Note, *viz.* *William* Lord *Mohun*, who in the Reign of King *Henry* I. ſoon after the Foundation, gave to the Canons of this Houſe the Manor of *Lydeard* in *Wiltſhire*; *William Montacute*, Earl of *Saliſbury*, who granted to the Canons here the Manor and Hundred of *Dulverton*, with the Appertinances thereunto belonging, to hold in Fee-farm at the yearly Rent of Ten Pounds; which Demiſe is dated in the Chapter of the Priory of *Taunton*; and *Robert de Arundel*, who gave the Church of *Diſſam* with Two Hides of Land to theſe Canons. At the Diſſolution it was valued at 286 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d. per Ann. Dug.* 438 *l.* 9 *s.* 10 *d. Speed.*

Jaſper, Earl of *Bedford*, Half brother to King *Henry* VI. ordered by his Will, that his Body ſhould be buried in this Monaſtery, and that a Monument ſuitable to his Degree ſhould be erected over it, giving 40 *l. per Ann.* out of his Lands for Four Prieſts to ſing perpetually for the Weal of his Soul.

Steverdale, a Monaſtery of Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*, to which Sir *Richard Lovel*, Knt. gave certain Lands to the Value of Forty Shillings *per Ann.* for the finding of one Chaplain to celebrate daily for the Souls of the ſaid *Richard*, and his Anceſtors, in the Church of this Priory. This Houſe was founded by the Anceſtors of the *Seymours*, or *St. Maurs*, and united to the Monaſtery of *Thunton* in the 24th Year of King *Henry* VIII. *Ela*, the Widow of Sir *Richard de St. Maur* the Elder, by her Teſtament dated *Nov.* 28. 1409. 11 *Hen.* IV. bequeathed her Body to be buried in the New Chapel of this Priory, next to the Grave of the ſaid Sir *Richard S. Maur* her Husband, 11 *Hen.* IV.

Temple-Combe, a Commendary of Knights Templars; but upon their Extirpation given to the Knights-Hoſpitalers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*.

Weſtbury, a ſmall College, till Dr. *John Carpenter*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, having a ſpecial Reſpect for it, either becauſe it was his native Place, or for ſome other Reaſon, not only choſe it for his Burying-place, but reſolved to make it Part of his Title, aſſuming to himſelf, and willing that his Succeſſor ſhould be called by the Name of the Biſhop of *Worceſter* and *Weſtbury*. He ſpent a great Deal of Money in enlarging this College, which was before but ſmall; for he pulled it down to the Ground, and built a new one from the Foundation, much larger than the former; and having erected a ſpatious Gate, encompaſſed it with an high Wall, in which he ſet up Turrets at ſome Diſtances one from another, ſo that it ſeemed more like a Caſtle than a College; which when he had done, he endowed it with ſeveral Farms. *William Cannings*, who had been Mayor of *Briſtol* three times, and built St. *Mary Radcliff-Church* in the Suburbs of *Briſtol*, being aged and weary of the World, took Orders, became Dean of this College, and was no ſmall Benefactor to it. Dr. *Carpenter* died at *North-Wicke*, and was buried on the South Side of the High Altar: But his Tomb hath been much defaced of late Years. *John Roſſe* ſays, Many Miracles were done at his Tomb.

Worſpring, or *Woſpring*, a Religious Houſe, thus erected. *William Courtney* founded a Convent for Canons Regular of St. *Auguſtine*, at the Chapel of St. *Thomas* the Martyr, in this Place; and giving Notice of what he had done, to *John de Drokensfield*, Biſhop of *Bath*, deſired that by his Authority the Church at *Worle*, at that Time vacant, might be appropriated to the ſaid Convent. This he did not to excuſe himſelf; for he gave

gave several Lands, Rents, &c. to this Church, and dedicated it to God, St. *Mary* the Virgin, and St. *Thomas* the Martyr. His Gifts, and others, were recited and confirmed to the Priors and Canons here by King *Edward* II.'s Charter, *Anno Reg.* 18. At the Dissolution it was valued at 87 *l.* 2 *s.* 11 *d. ob. per Ann. Dug.* 110 *l.* 18 *s* 4 *d.* 3 *q. per Ann. Speed.*

Wytham, a Monastery of *Canthusians*, founded by King *Henry* II. (as *Leland* tells us; but Mr. *Camden* says it was by King *Henry* III.) in Honour of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, St. *John Baptist*, and *All Saints*, and endowed it with diverse Lands and Franchises, imprecating on the Violator of this his pious Donation the Wrath of Almighty God, and his own Curse, unless the Party make condign Satisfaction; but to all such as should augment his Gift, or favour the Peace of this House, he wished the Peace and Reward of the eternal Father for ever.

The MARTYRS *of this County.*

William Tayler, of whom Mr. *Fox* says, That he was apprehended in the Time of *Thomas Arundel*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and abjured. Dr. *Fuller* mentions one *Nicholas Tayler*, that abjured before the said Archbishop, then of *York* (which we suppose the same Man, such Mistakes being common in History) and gives us the Form of Abjuration in the Old *English*, *viz.* 'That he 'did with free Will and full avised swere 'to God and all his Saints upon the Ho. 'Gospel, that from that Day forward He 'shall worship Images with Praying and 'Offering unto hem in the Worscep of 'the Saints, that they be made after. 'That he would not despise Pegremages, 'nor the States of Holy Church; That 'he would be buxum to the Laws of H. 'Church; That he would not ever main-'tain the Teachings of the *Lollards*, nor 'their Books; that what Penance He 'would have done for meynteyning their 'false Doctrine, He would submit to as 'far as was in his Power; and if he did 'any Thing against this Oath, he would 'yield himself coupable as an Heretick 'to be punished by the Law, and forfeit 'all his Goods to the King's Will, &c.' From this Form Two Things appear plain, That the modern Distinction of Worshipping Saints in and by Images, was not found out; and that Relapse after Abjuration was punishable only by Loss of Goods.

How long this good Man kept to his Recantation, or at least dissembled his Adherence to the Church, we don't find; but certain it is, that in the Days of Archbishop *Chicheley*, about the Year 1421. he had relapsed, and appeared in the Convocation before the Archbishop, being brought by the Bishop of *Worcester*, who complained of him, that he had taught at *Bristol* these following Doctrines, *viz.* That whosoever hangeth any Scripture about his Neck, taketh away the Honour due to God only, and giveth it to the Devil. 2. That no human Person is to be worshipped, only God is to be adored. 3. That the Saints are not to be worshipped, or invocated. *William* upon his Examination denied that he did preach, or hold them, but only did talk of them in Way of Reasoning and for Argument sake. However they being presented to the Archbishop, were condemned, after a Consultation with Divines, as erroneous and heretical; and *William Tayler* in the Conclusion was contented to revoke them, and for his Penance was sentenced to perpetual

Impriſonment. But he at length obtained Favour, and was committed only to the Keeping of the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, who had Power to releaſe him altogether, in Caſe he ſhould put in ſufficient Sureties in Chancery, and ſwear that he would never hold or favour any ſuch Opinions ever after. While he remained in the Biſhop's Cuſtody, there paſſed ſome Papers between him and one *Smith* of *Briſtol*, a Prieſt, about the Worſhipping of Saints, in which *William* argued againſt them. Theſe Papers being ſhewed to the Biſhop, brought him into new Troubles; for he was ſummoned to appear before the Convocation, to anſwer to them, and being there ſhewed him, did not deny them. The Tenour of them was to prove That every Prayer for any ſupernatural Gift ought to be directed to God alone, and not to any Creature whatſoever; yet he did not utterly deny that it was lawful in any Reſpect to pray to Saints, but only to give *cultus latriæ* to them; and therefore he urged, That when *Moſes* prayed to God, he alledged the Merits of *Abraham*, *Iſaac* and *Jacob*, who were dead; and further ſaid, That *Steven* doubtleſs will be heard ſooner for ſuch as reverence him now, than he was for ſuch as ſtoned him to Death. This Anſwer did not ſatisfy, tho' his Sentence was deferred; but his Papers being delivered to the Four Orders of Friars in *London* to be examined, they found them erroneous and heretical in theſe Points, *viz.* That Prayer is to be directed to God alone, as above, and to pray to any Creature, is to commit Idolatry; which Anſwer being returned to the Archbiſhop, he was condemned, and being degraded, was burnt *Anno* 1422.

John Cardmaker, Prebendary of the Church of *Wells*. He was an Obſervant Friar before the Diſſolution of the Abbies; but being at his Entrance into that Order under Age, he was by King *Henry* VIII. diſpenſed with for the ſame Religion. In King *Edward*'s Days he became a Preacher of the Reformed Doctrine, and was married, being then alſo appointed a Reader in St. *Paul*'s, where the Papiſts being much offended at him for his Doctrines, cut his Gown, as he was executing his Office, with their Knives. In the Beginning of Q. *Mary*'s Reign he was apprehended with his Dioceſan, Dr. *William Barlow*; and being brought up to *London*, they were impriſoned in the *Fleet*. King *Edward*'s Laws were yet in Force, and ſo nothing more could be done to them, till the Parliament, which was then ſitting, had made the Pope Head of the Church of theſe Nations, and the Biſhops thereby gotten Authority to act in Eccleſiaſtical Matters. When theſe Things were done, Biſhop *Barlow* and *Cardmaker* were ſoon after brought before *Gardiner*, Biſhop of *Winchester*, and other Commiſſioners, to be examined. What their Anſwers were, is not exactly known, but *Gardiner* (who was then Chancellor) allowed them for Catholicks, and highly commended their Soberneſs, Diſcretion, and Learning, that they might be an Example to others who were to appear; yet did he not releaſe them, but ſent the Biſhop to the *Fleet*, and *Cardmaker* to the Counter in *Broadſtreet*, *London*. The Biſhop was in a little Time ſet at Liberty, and to ſecure himſelf from the like Trouble for the future, fled into *Germany*, where he lived in a poor Condition, till Q. *Elizabeth* came to the Throne, as is above ſaid in his Life.

Cardmaker ſtill remained in the Counter; but it was given out that he was to be releaſed as ſoon as he had ſubſcribed to Tranſubſtantiation, and other Articles; which many were made to believe he would do, tho' at the ſame Time they found all their Reaſonings, Perſwaſions and Threatnings of none Effect. When they ſaw that they could not thus prevail, Biſhop *Bonner*, in whoſe Dioceſe he then was, cauſed him to be examined upon diverſe Articles; the chief of which were, That having entred into Religion, and received the Orders of the Church, *tam majores quam minores*, he had taken a Wife, and by her had a Woman-Child, breaking there-

thereby his Vow, Orders, and the Ordinance of the Church. 2. That he had believed and taught, and did believe, That in the Sacrament of the Altar under the viſible Forms of Bread and Wine there is really and truly the natural Body and Blood of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, and that ſo inviſibly and really preſent (by the Power of Almighty God) as not to make thereby a new God, new Chriſt, or new Body of Chriſt: And tho' the Body of Chriſt is viſibly and truly aſcended into Heaven, and is there in the viſible Form of his Humanity, yet the ſame Body in Subſtance is inviſible and truly contained in the Sacrament of the Altar, as Chriſt at the Inſtitution did intend and deſign.

Cardmaker's Anſwer to theſe Articles was, 1. That he was in Orders, and had taken a Wife; but by his Marriage he broke no Vow, becauſe he was ſet at Liberty to marry both by the Laws of the Realm, and by the Laws and Ordinances of the Church. 2. That he did once believe and teach as is ſet forth in this Article; but doth not now believe, nor teach ſo; but doth now believe, that Chriſt taking Bread, *&c.* at his laſt Supper, did inſtitute a Sacrament; and that Chriſt is preſent to and in all them who worthily receive the Sacrament ſpiritually, or ſacramentally; but utterly denieth any real, carnal, or corporal Preſence of Chriſt in the Sacrament. The Biſhop having received this Anſwer, remanded him to his Priſon, where having abode ſome Weeks, in Expectation of his Execution, the Writ *De Hæretico comburendo* came *May* 30. 1655. to the Sheriff of *London*, to proceed to it. One *John Warne* was burnt at the ſame Stake with him; but great Pains was taken by the Sheriffs to perſwade him to renounce his Opinions, and accept of the Queen's Mercy: But not being to be prevailed with that Way, he was carried to the Stake; and having cheerfully encouraged *Warn*, ſubmitted to the Flames, which conſumed them both. The People, who had been made to believe that *Cardmaker* was not ſtedfaſt to his Profeſſion, and were on that Account fearful that he would recant, when they ſaw him go to the Stake, ſhouted aloud for Joy, and ſaid, God be praiſed, The Lord ſtrengthen thee, *Cardmaker*; The Lord Jeſus receive thy Spirit; and ſo continued, till Fire was put to the Pile.

Edward Sharp, a godly, aged, devout and zealous Perſon, was condemned to the Fire, and ſuffered Martyrdom at *Briſtol*, *Anno* 1556. *Sept.* 8. His Accuſation was, that he miſliked and renounced the Ordinances of the *Romiſh* Church (then uſed in *England*) and after Admonition manfully and conſtantly perſiſting in his Oppoſition to them, as contrary to the Goſpel of Chriſt, confirmed his Belief by ſuffering Death in the Fire. In the ſame Month of *September*, and 25th Day there was

A young Man (who was by his Trade a Carpenter, but what his Name was, is not known) put to Death for his Conſtancy to the Doctrine of the Goſpel in the ſaid City of *Briſtol*, where he joyfully ſealed it by his Death, to the Admiration of the Spectators, who gave Thanks to God for giving him ſo much Grace as to ſuffer ſo chearfully for the Truth.

Richard Luſh, a Citizen of *Bath*, or *Wells*, of whom Mr. *Fox* gives this Account out of the Regiſter of *Gilbert Bourn*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, in 1557. That by a Certificate made to King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, this *Richard Luſh* was in his Dioceſe condemned and given to the Secular Power to be burned for the Cauſe of Hereſy, conſiſting in theſe Affirmations which are in the ſaid Certificate mentioned, *viz.* That he denied the Verity of the Body and Blood of Chriſt in the Sacrament of the Altar. 2. That he denied the Uſe of Auricular Confeſſion as neceſſary to be made to a Prieſt. 3. That he held only Three Sacraments, Baptiſm, the Lord's Supper, and Matrimony. 4. That he refuſed to call the Lord's Supper by the Name of the Sacrament of the Altar. 5. That he denied

nied Purgatory, and asserted that Prayers and Alms profit not the Dead. 6. That the Images are not to be suffered in the Church, and that all that kneel to Images at the Church, be Idolators. 7. That such as had been lately condemned to, and suffered by Fire for Religion, died God's Servants, and good Martyrs. That he condemned the single Lives of Priests, and other Votaries. 9. That he denied the Church of *Rome* to be the Catholick, or Universal Church. For these Assertions he was condemned, and committed to the Sheriffs for Execution, the Bishop at the same Time directing a Certificate to the King and Queen about it; but whether he died in Jail, or was burnt, we have no certain Information.

Richard Sharp, a Weaver of *Bristol*. He was brought *March* 9. 1556. before Mr. *Dalby*, the Chancellor of that City; and being examined concerning his Belief of the Sacrament of the Altar, was perswaded by the Chancellor and his Friends to recant, which he accordingly did, and made his publick Recantation before all the Parishioners assembled in the Parish-Church on *Sunday*, *March* 29. 1557. Having thus escaped out of the Hands of his Enemies, he some Time after felt in his Conscience such Torments, that he was not able quietly to work at his Business, but decayed in Flesh and Colour of his Body, as if he were in some Disease. Being thus uneasy in Body and Mind, he came upon a *Sunday* into his Parish-Church, called *the Temple*; and after High-Mass went to the Door of the Quire, and spoke with a loud Voice, Neighbours, bear me Record, that yonder Idol (pointing to the Altar) is the greatest and most abominable that ever was; and I am sorry that I ever denied my Lord God. The Constables being present, were commanded to apprehend him, but none of them would stir; and so he escaped out of the Church. A little Time after he was seized in the Night, and carried to the Prison, *Newgate*; from whence he was brought before the Chancellor, who having examined him, and finding that he denied the Sacrament of the Altar to be the Body and Blood of Christ, and affirmed it to be an Idol, condemned him to be burnt; which Sentence was accordingly executed upon him, *May* 7. 1557. he constantly continuing in the Faith, and patiently bearing the Flames.

Thomas Hale, a Shoemaker of *Bristol*, who was noted for *Lollardy*, was thus apprehended on *Thursday* Night before *Easter*, 1557. One Mr. *Harris*, Alderman of the City, and *John Stone* came to the House of this *Thomas Hale*, and having caused him to rise out of his Bed, brought him out of his House. *Thomas* thereupon said to them, You have sought my Blood this Two Years, and now much good may it do you. They committed him to the Watchmen, and then he was sent to Prison to *Newgate*, *April* 24. following. Soon after he was carried before Mr. *Dalby*, the Chancellor, who condemned him to Death, for saying That the Sacrament of the Altar is an Idol. He was burned with *Richard Sharp*, with whom he was tied Back to Back.

Thomas Benyon, a Weaver of *Bristol*, was also burnt the same Year for Heresy. He was brought by a Constable at the Command of certain Commissioners, before Mr. *Dalby*, Chancellor of *Bristol*, *Aug.* 13. 1557. who committed him to Prison, for saying That there was nothing but Bread in the Sacrament, as they used it. He remained about a Week imprisoned, and then being brought again before Chancellor *Dalby*, *Aug.* 20. was condemed to be burnt for denying Five of the Seven Sacraments, and holding only Two of them, *viz.* Baptism, and the Lord's Supper. He was burnt the 27th of the said Month and Year, and bore his Sufferings with great Constancy and Patience.

John Hooper, Bishop of *Gloucester* and *Worcester*, being a *Somersetshire* Man, is placed as a Martyr of this County by Dr. *Fuller*, in his *Worthies*, p. 21, But we having given a pretty large Account of him in the Martyrs of *Gloucestershire*, we will

will not repeat it here, tho' at a great Diſtance.

John Molins, or *Mullins*, a *Somerſetſhire* Man, tho' he was not a Martyr, may not unfitly accompany them, having ſuffered the Loſs of his Country for the ſame Religion for which the foregoing Perſons were martyr'd. He was educated in *Magdalene* College, *Oxford*, and being a Fellow thereof, and a Bachelor of Divinity, he became in King *Henry* VIII.'s Days a zealous Man for a Reformation, which he forwarded all that was in his Power in King *Edward* VI.'s Reign. When Queen *Mary* came to the Throne, he knew his former Zeal had rendred him obnoxious to the *Popiſh* Party, and thereupon leaving his Fellowſhip in *Magdalene* College, he with *Arthur Saul*, *Peter Morwin*, and other pious and learned Fellows of that Houſe went as voluntary Exiles into *Germany* and the neighbouring Countries, chooſing to keep their Religion with the Loſs of their Livelihood. Mr. *Molyns* ſettled at *Zurich*, where he was eſteemed a Learned Man of Credit and Authority, being there *Greek* Reader (as is ſaid) among the Natives of *England*. When Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Crown, he returned into *England*, and was made Archdeacon of *London*, and Canon of St. *Paul's*, where he was much reverenced for his great Learning, and frequent Preaching. He hath a Poem upon the Death of the Duke of *Suffolk*'s Two Sons, and ſome Sermons in Print. He died about the latter End of *May*, 1591, and was buried in the North Iſle of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*'s. He gave by his Will 200 *l.* to purchaſe Lands worth Twelve Pounds a Year for an Exhibition, to be given to Two Scholars of *Magdalene* College in *Oxford*, Six Pounds *per Ann.* to each of them, which yet continue.

The Great Sufferers in the late Rebellion were,

DR. *Walter Raleigh*, Dean of *Wells*, who upon the Breaking out of the Rebellion was perſecuted in the moſt outrageous Manner imaginable for no other Cauſe or Reaſons whatſoever, but his Loyalty to his Prince, and Zeal for the Church. He was ſequeſtred from all his Preferments, *viz.* Deanery, and Two Livings, hurried from Priſon to Priſon, once immured up in a Priſon, where ſeveral Priſoners had died of the Plague, and another Time ſhut up in his own Houſe at *Wells*, which was turned into a Gaol; and at length villanouſly murdered by him that was appointed his Keeper, *viz.* one *David Barret*, a Shoemaker of the City of *Wells*, and then Conſtable. His Wife, though left in very mean Circumſtances, proſecuted the vile Murderer two Aſſizes together, but could never get him to be brought to a Trial: She intended to have brought it on a third Time; but falling ſick, could not; whereupon the Murderer appeared, and was acquitted. This being effected, the Committee of the County favoured the Murderer ſo much, that they ſent out their Warrants to apprehend the Doctor's eldeſt Son, becauſe he had joined in carrying on the Proſecution againſt *Barret*; which obliged Mr. *Raleigh* to fly; and ſo *Barret* was again put into his Place. The ſame Commitee alſo impriſoned one Mr. *Standiſh*, the Clergy-Vicar of this Church, becauſe he had buried the Doctor by the Common Prayer.

Mr. *William Piers*, Biſhop *Piers*'s Son, Archdeacon of *Taunton*, and Rector of *Kingsbury* in this County, was as eminent a Sufferer as the former; for during the Rebellion, as he was ſequeſtred from all

all his Preferments, ſo he was driven to ſuch Straits, that for a mere Subſiſtence he was forced to marry an ordinary Woman with a very ſmall Eſtate, and turn Farmer, or rather Day-labourer upon it, the Value of it being ſo little, that he was forced to threſh in the Barn, and go to Market to ſell a Cheeſe; which he was ſeen to do at *Ilminſter* Market. And becauſe this did not ſufficiently maintain him and his, 'tis ſaid that he uſed to travel up and down the Country with a little Paultry-horſe, to ſell Tobacco; but this is certain, that he often went to *Taunton* Market with an Horſe-load of Apples, to ſell them there, that he might have Money to buy Proviſions; and often begged a Pitcher of Whey to keep him from Starving. In theſe Afflictions he had ſeveral other Companions, all ſequeſtred Clergymen, who ſometimes meeting together, had no other Repaſt but a Piece of Bread, which they eat with Salt, and a little Water for their Drink. But this was not Trouble enough, as the prevailing Powers then thought, but this Gentleman muſt be impriſoned for no Crime, but becauſe being Godfather to a Friend's Child, he gave it the Name of *Charles*. Out of them all God delivered him by the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. when he became Doctor of Divinity of *Oxford*, Prebendary of *Wells*, and Rector of *Chriſtian-Malford* in *Wiltſhire*, which he enjoyed many Years, not dying till the Year 1682. gaining in and by them a good Eſtate in Money and Lands.

Dr. *James Dugdale*, Prebendary of *Weſt-harp-tree* in the Church of *Wells*, and Rector of *Shepton Beauchamp*, and Vicar of *Evercreech* in this County, a worthy Perſon, who in the Wars fled to his Majeſty at *Oxford*, where he had his Doctor's Degree conferred on him. He was Chaplain to the Duke of *Somerſet*; and in the Beginning of the Wars attending upon the Lord *Hopton's* Lady on her Death-bed, was taken Priſoner, and being carried to *London*, was kept Ten Weeks in the *Poultry Counter*, without ſeeing the Sun, and at the ſame Time proclaimed to be a Jeſuit by the People. At the Interceſſion of the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet* he was at length releaſed, as being her Chaplain, and under the Protection of the Earl of *Eſſex* went into this County to his Wife and Children, but had nothing to live on (all his Preferments being under Sequeſtration) ſave a little Eſtate of his Daughters. Some Time after he obtained for his Fifths of *Shepton Beauchamp* the Vicarage of *Evercreech*, but not to preach in it himſelf, which, what with a Curate and Taxes, proved of little Benefit, if he could have enjoy'd it quietly; but that he could not, for his Houſe was often plundered. In the mean Time an Eſtate of 20 *l. per Annum* befell him, which was ſoon heard of, and ſequeſtred, and at length ſold for 140 *l.* for a Subſiſtence. He lived a Year after the Reſtoration, and had Preferments enough, but died before he had any Profits, 300 *l.* in Debt.

Mr. *Joſeph Greenfield*, Rector of *White-Staunton*. He was ſeized as he came out of his Church, and carried away Priſoner to *Ilminſter* by the Rebels, who promiſed however to releaſe him, becauſe he was an old Man, if his Son would come and redeem him. His Son was Vicar of *Combe St. Nicholas*, and gladly accepted the Condition as ſoon as it was propoſed, and accordingly went to perform that pious Office; but the faithleſs and inhumane Villains, inſtead of releaſing the Father, as was ſought by the Son, made Uſe of the Opportunity of getting them both into their Power, and carried them away Priſoners to *Taunton* Caſtle, where they continued under Confinement, till the King's Army from *Cornwall* ſet them free. But the old Gentleman had not enjoy'd his Liberty long before he was again apprehended, and ſent up to *London*, where he died in Gaol. His Son had his Living ſequeſtred, but ſuffered nothing more. He lived to the Reſtoration, and was made Preacher to the Society of *Lincolns-Inn*.

Amias Hext, B. D. Rector of *Babcary*. He was impriſoned for refuſing to take the Oath of Non-Adherence. He had received the Directory, and in ſome Meaſure conformed to it; but becauſe he could not do every Thing, it was little better than if he had done nothing, and to Priſon he muſt go, where he had no better Fare than the Royaliſts. For beſides that he was plundered like them, he was kept in Durance above a Twelve-Month, where he lamented that he was debarred of Seven Things. 1. The Society of his Wife. 2. The Comfort of his Children. 3. The Converſation of his Pariſhioners. 4. The Want of the Benefit of his Living. 5. The Reſtraint of the Exerciſe of his Function. 6. The Abridgment of his Liberty, and 7. The Uſe of his Books. He put up Three ſeveral Petitions to the Committee to obtain his Releaſe, and in the laſt urged that he had a Wife and Six Children to provide for, but all with no Effect. How he got his Liberty at length, we do not find.

William Kemp, Rector of *Puddimore*. He was preſented to his Living in 1639 by Sir *John Horner*; and when the Rebellion begun in 1642. was forced from his Houſe with 11 Children, who together with his Goods were thrown into the Streets; ſome of the Children in their Shifts, with only their Shoes on, and others of them, who were grown up, obliged to fly into other Countries to get their Bread. His Stacks of Corn were ſold by the Soldiers, or otherwiſe waſted. He was impriſoned a While, and afterwards ill uſed. When he had his Liberty during the Uſurpation, he ſupported himſelf and ſuch of his Family as depended upon him, by the Practice of Phyſick at *Hauxhead* in *Lancaſhire* and *Tachbrook* in *Warwickſhire*; for he durſt not continue long in a Place, becauſe the Powers did not allow the Royaliſts either to teach School, or practiſe Phyſick. He never could get his Fifths: He lived to the Reſtoration, and recovered his Living, and beſides was made a Prebendary of *Briſtol*. He died on *Barnabas*'s Day, in the Year 1664.

Richard Powel, Rector of *Spaxton*, a Living worth between 2 and 300 Pounds a Year. He in the Beginning of the Civil Wars preached up Subjection and Obedience to his People, and by his private Converſation confirmed them in it. When *Bridgwater* was beſieged, he and diverſe other Clergymen went into the Town, and afforded all the Help they could to the King's Cauſe; and when the Town was ſurrendred, all the Clergymen that would not take the Covenant (amongſt whom was this Mr. *Powel*) were driven on Foot to *Portſmouth*, and there ſhipped off for *London*, where when they arrived, they were put into a Peſt-houſe, and allowed no other Lodging but the Floor. In this Priſon ſome fearing that the Plague ſhould not diſpatch them faſt enough, there was ſent them (they ſuppoſed from ſome Friend, but it proved from inveterate Enemies) a Diſh of Capons with delicate Sauce, which they half ſtarved fell eagerly upon, and eat: But one of them, *viz.* Mr. *Collier*, bid them take Heed, leaſt Death be in the Diſh, and preſently gargled a Spoon-full of the Sauce in his Mouth, which preſently he ſpit out with his Teeth. Immediately upon this they all died; and Mr. *Collier* had the Plague, but eſcaped. Mr. *Powel* being thus murthered, his Son, who had the next Preſentation of his Living, ſought to be admitted to it, but was denied, ſo that his Wife and Children were forced to live upon what little Eſtate he left them; yet after the Reſtoration his Living came into his Family, and one Mr. *Carliſle*, his Grandſon, now enjoys it in 1725. Mr. *Collier*, who was alive when Mr. *Carliſle* took it, much rejoiced at it, and ſaid, *I have been young, and now am Old*, &c.

Emanuel Sharp, Rector of *Bathalton*. His Father died in the Poſſeſſion of that Living ſoon after the Beginning of the Troubles, and having the Advowſon of it in his own Right, it became the Son's; but he was not allowed to take it before

the Reſtoration; nor could he get ſo much as the Fifths of the Incumbent one *Binden*. Whereupon he and his Family were driven to the greateſt Hardſhips, ſome of them being forced to ſpin for a Livelihood. He in the mean Time went up and down the County, preaching up Loyalty; but wherever he came, was ſoon forced to fly. Mr. *Flavel*, the famous Non-Conformiſt drove him from *Dipford* and *Dartmouth*, in which he was Curate a while. He alſo kept a School there, but was forced to leave both ſoon. He was offered any Preferment by a great Man of thoſe Times, if he would comply with them, but all was in vain; he reſolved to live and dy a Cavalier. At laſt he retired to the Chapelry of *Marldon*, belonging to the Vicarage of *Painton* in *Devonſhire*, and there he found Quiet and Support, till the King's Return, when he recovered *Bathalton*, and obtained the Vicarage of St. *Mary Magdalene* in *Taunton*.

Humphrey Wear, Rector of *Kingſton*, was not only ſequeſtred from his Living, but his temporal Eſtate was declared forfeited for Treaſon by Act of Parliament, *Nov.* 18. 1650.

Mr. *Wiston*, Vicar of *Bridgwater*, being alſo ſequeſtred from his Living, tho' he had a Wife and Six Children, made a Shift to maintain them all, by condeſcending to teach Children their *A B C*, at *Williton* in this County. He lived to the Reſtoration; but dying ſoon after, his Wife and Family were reduced to very mean Circumſtances.

Elias Wrench, D. D. Rector of *Trent*, to which he was preſented by *Corpus Chriſti College*, of which he was Fellow. He was ſequeſtred from both together by the *Oxford* Committee in 1644. and was kept out of both till the King was reſtored, and then recovered his Living, but not his Fellowſhip, as we ſuppoſe; for he reſided upon his Living Twenty Years, and died on it in the Year 1680.

The Charity Schools of this County.

Bath, Two Schools, for Fifty Boys, and as many Girls, which are all cloathed and taught. The Boys School was opened *July* 11, 1711; and the Girls School on the 21ſt of *December* following. Theſe Schools are ſupported by the annual Subſcriptions of the Mayor, Corporation, Inhabitants, and the neighbouring Gentlemen; as alſo by ſome liberal Benefactions of certain Perſons of Quality, and Strangers that reſort to this City. A Waſh-houſe is built here, and a Woman hired to teach the Girls to waſh, and other Parts of Houſewifry relating thereto, to qualify them for Services in Gentlemens Families.

Briſtol, where there is at St. *Auſtin's* Back an Hoſpital built by a Gentleman eminent for his Charity, who hath endowed the ſame with an Eſtate of 1300 Pounds *per Ann.* for Teaching and Maintaining of an Hundred Boys; each of whom is allowed Ten Pounds to put him out Apprentice, when he has been there Seven Years.

In *Temple-Pariſh* alſo the ſame Gentleman hath built an Houſe for a School, and for the Maſter to dwell in, and endowed it with Eighty Pounds *per Ann.* to be laid out in Teaching and Cloathing Forty Boys; to take Place after his Deceaſe, but revokable and alterable in his Life-time, as he ſhall think fit; but at preſent he cloaths all the Boys, and gives Ten Pounds *per Ann.* to a Maſter. The Reſt of the Charge is defrayed by Subſcriptions within and without the Pariſh, which amounted laſt Year, *viz.* 1713. to Fifty Pounds.

In the ſame Pariſh there is a School for Twenty Girls, who are taught and cloathed by Subſcriptions, and caſual Benefactions; which in the ſame Year 1713. amounted to 35 *l.* 12 *s.* 1 *d.*

In the Pariſhes of St. *Michael* and St. *Auguſtine* there was a School opened in 1714. about *Midſummer*, for Fifty Boys of the ſaid Pariſhes, to be maintained by the Subſcriptions of the Inhabitants, who liberally contributed towards it.

In the Pariſhes of St. *Thomas* and St. *Mary Redcliff* they have ſet up a School for thirty Boys, to the Support of which the Inhabitants have ſubſcribed 80 *l. per Ann.*

Wells, where were erected in 1714. Two Schools for Twenty Boys and Twenty Girls: They were opened at *Lady-Day* that Year. The Biſhop, Dean and Canons, the Corporation, and ſome neighbouring Gentlemen have ſubſcribed about 80 *l. per Ann.* for the Maintenance of it, and one Gentleman hath given to it 50 *l.* for a perpetual Fund.

Crookborn, where is one School, to which the late Dr. *Hody* hath left an Hundred Pounds for the Putting out ſuch poor Children of it as belong to the Pariſh.

Farmborough, where Fifteen Children are taught in a School, chiefly ſupported by the Lord of the Manor.

Froom, a School, at firſt begun by a private Gentleman, who voluntarily offered Fifty Pounds towards the Erecting of it; which having encouraged the Miniſter and chief Pariſhioners to gather Subſcriptions, they have increaſed it to a Thouſand Pounds; by the Intereſt of which ſeveral Children are taught and put out Apprentice.

Keinſham, where is a School for Twenty poor Children, who are taught, and have a good School-houſe; for the Repair of which there is Five Pounds *per Ann.* given, and the Maſter, beſides his Dwelling in the ſaid Houſe, is allowed 20 *l. per Ann.* for teaching them; all which is at the Charge of a Perſon of Quality.

Keinton-Manſfield, a School united with *Deverel-Longbridge* in *Wiltſhire*, in which about 30 Children are taught. It is maintained by the Offertory of the ſaid Pariſhes, to which a private Gentleman gives Four Pounds a Year, and the Reſt is made up by the Miniſters, who contribute conſiderably towards it.

Kilmerſdon, where is a School for Forty Children. The Maſter's Salary is Twenty Pounds *per Ann.* and Books are provided for the Children at the Expence of a private Gentleman, who has ſettled the ſaid Twenty Pounds *per Ann.* upon it for ever after his Deceaſe. Here is alſo a School-houſe lately built by the ſame Perſon with the Aſſiſtance of the Inhabitants, and ſome others.

Mells, a School erected in 1715. for the Teaching of Twenty Boys; but upon what Foundation, or by whom, we are not informed.

Newton S. Loe, a School erected for the Teaching of all the Children in the Pariſh, by one Mr. *Jones* of *Stowey*, who hath given Ten Pounds a Year to a Maſter upon that Condition; but ſuch as are able, muſt pay beſides for their Childrens Teaching.

Stanton-Drew, another School, endowed by the ſaid Mr. *Jones* with Ten Pounds *per Ann.* for the Teaching of Fifteen poor Children of the ſaid Pariſh.

Trent, a School for the Teaching of Twenty Boys, erected by a Merchant, who hath ſettled a good Houſe, and 20 *l.* a Year upon a Maſter, for the Upholding it.

Wellow, a School begun here by a Gentleman, who gave an Hundred Pounds towards the Erecting of it, as he did 50 *l.* at *Froom* above mentioned; but we do not find that the Inhabitants here have improved it, as thoſe there have done.

Wrington, a School erected there, but we have no farther Account of it.

Yeovill, a School erected here for the Teaching of 28 Boys, who are all cloathed and taught. It is maintained by 40 *l.* Subſcriptions. Eight of the Boys were put out to Trades in 1712. A Reverend Divine, paſſing thro' this Town, gave 30 *l.* to this School, to be diſpoſed of for the Benefit of the Children, as the Truſtees ſhould direct.

THE TABLE,

To this COUNTY of SOMERSET.

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Abbas-Comb	Horethorn	R. Merſton	9	9	4 ob			
Abbots Lee, or Iſle	Abdick	V. Crewkern	8	0	0	43	2	11
Alcomb	Carhapton							
Alderſton	Abdick							
Alford	Cateſaſh	R. Carey	9	9	9 ob			
Alhampton	Whitſton							
Allerton, or Alberton	Bempſton	R. Axbridge	10	8	4	39	0	0
Almisford	Cateſaſh	R. Carey	7	12	1			
Alſton Mary's	Bempſton							
Angerleigh, or Angelſey	Taunton	R. Taunton	4	19	4 ob	40	10	5¼
Anthony	Somerton							
Are	Chew							
Aſh	Martock							
Aſhbrittle	Milverton	R. Tounton	19	3	11 ob			
Aſhill	Abdick	R. Crewkern	6	0	10	32	5	0
		Prebend.	7	9	9 ob			
Aſhington	Stone	R. Merſton	6	3	4			
Aſholt	Cannington	R. Bridwater	7	12	3¼			
Aſh Priors	North Curry							
Aſhton	Bedminſter							
Athelney Iſle	Somerton							
Audry	Whitleigh							
Auler	Somerton	R. Ilcheſter	36	15	0			
Axbridge	Kelmerſdan	R. Axbridge	11	4	7	39	0	0

Bab.

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Babcary	Cateſaſh	R. Carey	3	10	5			
Babington	Kilmeſdon	R. Frome	10	0	0	48	6	6
Baddleſton	Milverton							
Badgworth	Winterſtoke	R. Axbridge	25	15	0			
Bagborough Eaſt	N. Curry							
Bagborough Weſt	Taunton	R. Taunton	18	10	10			
Balſborough	Glaſton							
Banwell *cum cap. de* Puxton	Winterſtoke	V. Axbridge	26	6	0 *ob*			
Bardialton	Milverton	R. Taunton	7	2	5			
Barkley	Frome	R. Frome	7	9	7			
Barrow, or Barew	Bedminſter							
Barrington	South Petherton							
Barrow	Bempſton	V. Axbridge	13	11	10 *ob*	38	8	7½
Barrow North	Cateſaſh	R. Carey	7	17	8 *ob*	37	9	5½
Barton David	Cateſaſh	V. Carey	8	0	0	17	3	2½
Barton	N. Curry	Prebend.	3	7	6			
Barwick	Barwick	R. Merſton	7	14	9	40	1	6
Batcomb	Whitſon	R. Carey	26	14	4 *ob*			
Bath City	Bathform	R. S. James	4	14	6			
		R. S. Mary	5	17	10			
		R. S. Mich.	4	19	0			
Batheſton cum Cap. S. Catharinæ	Bathform	V. Bath	9	6	5			
Bathford	Bathform							
Bathwick & Wolley	Bathform	R. Bath	3	6	3			
		V. Bath	8	3	4	31	6	0
Bawdrip	North Petherton	R. Powlet	15	9	7			
Beckington	Frome	R. Frome	19	11	0 *ob*			
Bedminſter cum Capellis	Bedminſter	V. Bedminſter	10	3	4	37	0	0
Beere	Pitney							
Benager	Kilmerſdon	R. Frome	13	12	8 *ob*			
Bicknaller	Williton							
Bilſham	Bempſton							
Biſport	Bedminſter							
Blackdon	Winterſtoke	R. Axbridge	29	13	0			
Blackford	Cateſaſh	R. Carey	6	11	0 *ob*	38	19	6½
Blackwell, or Backwell	Bedminſter	R. Bedmin.	11	16	3			
		V. Bedminſt.	6	19	8	13	12	5
Bleydon	Winterſtoke	V. Axbridge	27	7	8 *ob*			
Boncaſton	Bathform							
Bower E. & W.	N. Petherton							
Bradalton, alias Badialton	Brent	R. Taunton	7	2	6			

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Bradford	Taunton	V. Taunton	10	17	6	47	15	3¾
Bradley	Glaſton							
Bradon North	Abdick	R. Crewkern	1	6	8			
Bradon South	Bulſtone	R. Crewkern	5	4	4			
Bradway	S. Petherton							
Branwell	Winterſtoke							
Bratton	Cateſaſh	R. Carey	5	4	7	44	4	8
Brempſton	Bempſton							
Brean	Bempſton	R. Axbridge	7	0	5	42	2	11½
Brent Eaſt	Brent	V. Axbridge	30	1	3			
Brent Weſt	Brent	R. Axbridge	25	17	8 ob			
Brent South	Brent	V. Axbridge	7	0	5			
Brentknol	Bempſton							
Bridgehampton	Somerton							
Bridgwater	N. Petherton	V. Bridgwater	11	7	6			
Brimpton	Stone	R. Ilcheſter	7	6	1	43	13	10
Briſlington	Keinſham							
Briſtol City	Bedminſter	Chriſt-Church or Trinity	11	0	0	3	8	0
		Elberton, or Aylberton, a Chapel	6	12	6	46	0	8
		Henbury	30	0	0	28	4	6
		St. Auguſtines	6	0	0	5	10	0
		S. John Bapt. and S. Lawrence	7	4	7	5	18	1
		S. Leonard	12	0	0	4	1	7
		S. Michael	6	0	0	5	8	11
		S. Mary-Port	7	0	0	6	6	10
		All-Saints	4	3	4	21	11	8
		S. Owens, or S. Ewins	0	0	0	0	6	8
		S. Mary Redcliff	12	6	3	40	13	8
		S. Nicholas	21	1	3	7	16	6
		S. Peter's	6	7	6	12	5	0
		S. Philip	15	0	0	43	16	0
		S. Stephen	16	0	0	20	13	11
		Le Temple, or Holy Croſs	3	4	2	33	2	8
		S. Werburge	10	0	0	33	6	8
Broadway	Abdick							
Broadwalden	Bedminſter							
Brockley	Chewton	R. Bedminſter	9	8	4	33	16	10
Brompton	Stone							

Bruham,

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Bruham, or Burham North	Bruton							
Brumfield	Anderfield							
Brumpton Ralph	Williton	R. Dunſter	17	10	5			
Brumpton Regis	Williton	V. Dunſter	12	5	7 ob	48	7	8½
Bruton	Bruton							
Brymmore	Bempſton							
Buckland-Dinham	Kilmerſdon	V. Frome	6	9	7	16	0	0
Buckland	S. Petherton							
Buckland Mary	Bulſton	R. Crewkern	12	19	9 ob			
Buckland Weſt	N. Curry							
Burcot	Wells							
Burland	Taunton							
Burnet	Keinſham	R. Redcliff	5	10	0	31	3	6
Burnham	Bempſton	V. Axbridge	16	11	10 ob			
Burton	Bedminſter							
Burton	Carhampton							
Buſhford, Bruſhford, or Browiſford	Williton	R. Dunſter	15	1	5 ob			
Butcomb	Bedminſter	R. Redcliff	6	7	11	18	15	0
Butley cum Cap. de Bolſtonborough	Whitleigh	V. Glaſton	12	6	8			
Cadbury North	Cateſaſh	R. Carey	28	17	3 ob			
Cadbury South	Cateſaſh	R. Carey	10	3	1 ob			
Camel Eaſt, or Queen's Camel	Somerton	V. Merſton	17	16	8 ob			
Cameley	Chewton	R. Frome	6	18	4			
Camel Weſt	Somerton	R. Merſton	13	8	9			
Camerton	Wellow	R. Frome	15	9	2			
Canmore	Wells							
Cannington	Cannington	V. Bridgwater	7	10	10			
Cannings	Cannington							
Carey	Cateſaſh	Pr. Wells	1	0	0			
Carey Fitzpain	Whitleigh							
Carhampton	Carhampton	V. Dunſter	11	8	1 ob	48	13	10½
Caſt	Frome							
Caſtle-Carey	Cateſaſh	V. Carey	11	16	3 ob	32	5	0
Catcot	Whileigh							
Cathanger	Williton							
Cattern, or Cittern	Bathform							
Chafcomb	S. Petherton	R. Crewkern	9	10	2 ob	43	17	0
Chard	Kingsbury	V. Crewkern	36	18	9			
Chard Old	Kingsbury							

Chan-

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Charfinch, or Cherdlinch	N. Petherton	R. Bridgwater	9	15	5			
Charlcomb	Bathform	V. Bath	5	15	10	34	13	5
Charlton	Keinſham							
Charlton Adam	Somerton	V. Ilcheſter	6	14	7	24	15	8½
Charlton Makerell	Somerton	R. Ilcheſter	16	0	2 ob			
Charlton Canvill	Horethorn	R. Merſton	8	10	5	47	15	10½
Charlton Muſgrave	Norton-ferris	R. Carey	13	10	0			
Charlton Weſt	Whiſton							
Charter-houſe Heydon	Kilmerſdon							
Chedder, or Chadder	Winterſtoke	V. Axbridge	23	6	8			
Cheddon	Taunton	R. Taunton	13	10	10			
Chedſey	N. Petherton	R. Bridgwater	38	7	11 ob			
Chillington	S. Petherton							
Chelton	Whitleigh							
Chelwey	Keinſham	R. Bedminſter	4	9	7	42	14	5
Chelwood	Keinſham	R. Bedminſter	5	7	6			
Chelworth	Keinſham							
Cheriton North	Horethorn	R. Merſton	8	12	1			
Cherſcomb	S. Petherton	R. Crewkern	9	10	1			
Cheſelboroug cum Cap. de Weſt-Chinnock	Houndsborough	R. Ilcheſter	14	5	7 ob			
Cheſter Blade	Wells							
Cheveley	Chewton							
Chew-Biſhops cum Cap. de Dondrey	Chewton	V. Bedminſter	30	13	4			
Chewſtock	Chewton	R. Bedminſter	7	3	4	14	0	0
Chewton	Chewton							
Chewton Keinſham	Keinſham							
Chewton Mendip cum Capellis de Ewborow, Eaſton Major, Farrington & Palton	Chewton	V. Frome	29	11	8	42	19	4
Chilcompton	Chewton							
Chillington	S. Petherton							
Chilton-Cantloe	Barwick	R. Merſton	9	1	3			
Chilton	N. Petherton	R. Bridgwater	7	0	2 ob	42	15	0
Chilton Dummer	Stone	V. Ilcheſter	5	7	1	40	15	10
Chinnock Eaſt	Houndsborogh	R. Ilcheſter	6	7	8 ob			
Chinnock Middle	Houndsborogh	R. Ilcheſter	7	9	7			
Chinnock Weſt	Houndsborogh							
Chipley	Taunton							
Chipſtable	Williton	R. Dunſter	11	1	8			

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Chifton	Winterſtoke	—						
Churchill	Winterſtoke							
Clapton	Chewton							
Clotworthy	Williton	R. Dunſter	13	10	5			
Claverton	Chewton	R. Pawlet	10	6	10 ob			
Clatford	Frome	V. Frome	7	17	6	30	12	6
Clauſworth	Coker	R. Merſton	6	8	11 ob	39	9	1¼
Cleford	Frome							
Cleve	Winterſtoke	R. Bridgwater	9	16	6 ob			
Clevedon, or Clewdon	Portbury	R. Bedminſter	15	4	4 ob			
Cleve Old	Williton	V. Dunſter	7	0	0	47	14	0
Clopton	Portbury	R. Bedminſter	10	9	2	45	16	4
Clutton	Chew	R. Bedminſter	9	4	2			
Cote	Martock							
Coker Eaſt	Coker	V. Merſton	12	6	3			
Coker Weſt	Coker	R. Merſton	12	19	7			
Cold Henton	Chewton	R. Carey	12	19	4			
Cole, or Colle	Bruton							
Comb, or Come	Bathform							
Comb	Williton	15 Preb.	80	0	0			
Comb Flory	Taunton	R. Taunton	11	13	9			
Comb Hawey	Wellow	R. Frome	9	12	3			
Comb S. Nicholas	Kingsbury	V. Crewkern	15	4	4 ob			
Comb Weſt	Chewton							
Compton Paunſford	Cateſaſh	R. Carey	8	10	10			
Compton Martin	Chewton							
Compton Biſhops	Winterſtoke	V. Axbridge	11	0	0	26	9	0
Compton Dartfield	S. Petherton	Preb.	24	0	0			
Compton David	Keinſham	R. Bedminſter	5	10	3	35	5	2
Compton Dundo	Whitleigh	V. Ilchester	9	6	10 ob	25	18	5½
		Prebend	22	0	0			
Compton Martin cum Capella de Nempnet	Chewton	V. Bedminſter	10	6	8			
Camwidge	Cannington							
Congresbury	Winterſtoke	V. Axbridge	42	1	8			
Copeland	Crewkern	R. Crewkern	4	11	7 ob			
Cothurſton, or Cotholſton	Taunton							
Coripool	Cannington							
Corſon	Wellow							
Corton	Horethorn	R. Merſton	13	9	4 ob			
Coſton, or Coſſington	Bathform	R. Bedminſter	6	3	9	23	5	6
Coſmington		R. Powlet	13	10	0			
Coxley	Wells							

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Cranmer East	Kilmesdon							
Creek S. Michael	Andersfield	V. Taunton	16	18	9			
Crewkern	Crewkern							
Cricket Masherby	Bulston	R. Crewkern	6	6	3	46	1	5½
Cricket Thomas cum Capella	S. Petherton	R. Crewkern	9	17	6	45	2	6
Crixton		R. Axbridge	6	1	8	25	5	4
Crockham Bear. cum Capella	Abdick	R. Crewkern	11	12	6	46	9	1
Crockham Bickham	Williton	R. Bridgwater	32	14	4 ob			
Croekham Studley	Williton							
Groscomb	Whitleigh	R. Carey	12	6	10 ob	45	18	7¼
Cucklington, or Collington	Norton-ferris	R. Carey	12	9	4 ob			
Cudworth cum Cap. de Knoll	S. Petherton	R. & Preb.	6	6	10			
Culbone, Culborn or Kitnor	Corhampton	R. Dunster	3	18	11 ob	22	1	4
Culmington, alias Kilmington	Cateslash	R. Carey	21	9	4 ob			
Curry East	N. Curry							
Curry Load	Abdick							
Curry Mallet cum Cap. de Curland	Abdick	R. Crewkern	24	1	3			
Curry Rival cum Cap. de Weston	Bulston	V. Crewkern	13	16	0			
Cuffington	Whitleigh	R. Powlet	13	9	10			
Cuftock	Winterstoke	R. Axbridge	6	18	0			
Custon	Taunton							
Cutcomb	Carhampton	V. Dunster	14	0	7 ob			
Daulting cum cap. de Stoke, Doniat, East and West Cremer	Whitston	R. Carey	29	12	6			
		Prebend	22	8	9			
Dawlish	Abdick	R. Crewkern	3	7	6			
S. Decombs	Williton	V. Dunster	10	10	0	46	18	11¼
		Prebend	22	15	5			
Denison	N. Petherton							
Dichiat	Whitston	R. Carey	46	5	0			
Dinder cum Cura	Wells	P. Carey	2	10	7 ob	12	16	9
Doddington	Williton	R. Bridgwater	5	6	8	35	15	0
Dolish wake	S. Petherton	R. Crewkern	8	9	9 ob	48	13	3½
Doniet	S. Petherton	R. Crewkern	15	15	0			
Doniford	Williton							
Doulish West	S. Petherton	R. Crewkern	3	7	6			
Draiton	Bulston							

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Duddleſton	Taunton							
Dulcot	Wells							
Dulverton	Williton	R. Dunſter	21	10	10			
Donzate	Kilmerſdon							
Doulton	Whitleigh							
Dundene	Whitleigh							
Dundry Eaſt	Chew							
Dundry Weſt	Chew	R. Wells	2	10	6			
Dunkerton	Wells	R. Frome	10	4	7			
Dunſter	Carhampton	V. Dunſter	4	13	4			
Durborow	Whitſton							
Durlay	Anderfield							
Durſton	N. Petherton							
Eaſt Ham	Crewkern	R. Crewkern	3	6	8			
Eaſton	Wells							
Eaſton Katherine	Bathforn							
Eaſton in Gordano	Portbury	V. Bedminſter	5	9	4 ob	20	0	0
Edington	Whitleigh							
Egarley	Glaſton							
Elm	Frome	R. Frome	9	13	4 ob			
Elm North	Chewton							
Elworthy	Williton	R. Dunſter	6	6	8			
Enborough	Chewton							
Enmore	Anderfield	R. Bridgwater	8	4	0 ob			
Ernſhill	Crewkern	R. Crewkern	2	1	0 ob			
Evercreech cum Capella de Cheſterblake	Wells	V. Carey	16	19	2	42	15	0
Evilton	Somerton	R. Ilcheſter	26	9	1 ob			
Exford	Carhampton	R. Dunſter	18	2	8 ob			
Exton	Williton	R. Dunſter	14	12	11			
Fairfield	Cannington							
Farley-Caſtle	Wellow							
Farley-Hungerford	Wellow	R. Frome	8	11	8	45	6	4
Farnborough	Keinſham	R. Bedminſter	10	2	11			
Farrenton	Chewton							
Fayland	Portbury							
Fedington	N. Petherton	R. Bridgwater	6	10	2 ob	48	17	5¼
Felton	Bedminſter							
Fifehead	Bulſton	V. Crewkern	7	2	8 ob	18	15	1
Fitz-head	N. Curry							
Ford, alias Bathford	N. Curry	V. Bath	8	18	1 ob	25	3	0
Forton	Kingsbury							
Foxcote	Wellow	R. Frome	4	19	2	40	15	0
Freſhford	Bathforn	R. Bath	7	7	8 ob	39	5	1¼

Places.	Hundreds.	Deanries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Friery	Kilmerſdon							
Frome Selwood	Frome	V. Frome	22	0	0			
Fulford N. & S.	Taunton							
Gedney	Glaſton							
Gedney-more	Bempſton							
Glaſtonbury	Glaſton							
Gotehurſt	Anderfield	R. Bridgwater	9	10	7			
Gothill	Horethorn	R. Merſton	5	11	10 ob	29	7	8¼
Goſebradon		R. Crewkern	1	6	8			
Granham	Milverton							
Greenware	Chewton							
Greinton	Whitleigh	R. Powlet	13	0	10	39	5	5
Hacche Beauchamp	Bathform	R. Crewkern	13	5	2			
Halſey, or Halwenſey	Williton	V. Taunton	5	9	7	33	10	3½
Halton	Norton-ferris							
Halton	Whitleigh	R. Carey	8	0	2 ob	25	6	1
Hampton	Chewton							
Hampton Bath	Bathform	V. Bath	7	17	1			
Hardington	Coker	R. Ilcheſter	9	15	7 ob			
Hardington	Frome	R. Frome	6	0	0 ob	19	8	0
Harptree	Winterſtoke							
Harptree Eaſt	Chewton	Prebend	6	13	4			
		V. Frome	8	15	0	31	10	3
Harptree Weſt	Chewton	V. Bedminſter	13	19	4 ob	24	2	4
Haſilbear	Houndsborogh	V. Ilcheſter	7	0	0	28	9	9
		Prebend.	9	0	0			
Haſingrove	Cateſaſh							
Haſwell	Taunton							
Hatch Weſt	N. Curry							
Hawkridge	Williton	R. Dunſter	13	8	4			
Haygrove	N. Petherton							
Heal	Taunton							
Hennington	Kilmerſdon	R. Frome	13	14	7			
Henford	Matrevers							
Henley	Taunton							
Henſtridge	Horethorn	V. Merſton	13	0	2 ob			
		Prebend.	14	0	0			
Henton	Martock							
Henton Blewit	Chewton	R. Bedminſter	9	8	1 ob	47	0	0
Henton Carthouſe	Wells							
Henton S. George	Crewkern	R. Crewkern	13	13	4	47	19	7½
Hetchpen, or Hendeſpene	Bruton							
Hethfield	Taunton	R. Taunton	9	1	8			
Hewiſh	Crewkern							Hewiſh

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Hewiſh & Langport	Pitney	V. Ilcheſter	14	10	5	29	3	0
Hewiſh Champflower	Williton	R. Dunſter	13	9	4 ob			
Higham	Whitleigh	R. Ilcheſter	38	19	2			
Hill-Biſhop	Taunton							
Hinton	Kilmerſdon							
Hockomb	Taunton							
Holcomb	Kilmerſdon	R. Frome	5	1	8 ob	21	11	0
		Prebend	1	0	0			
Holford, or Halford	Witleigh	R. Bridgwater	5	1	5	43	0	0
Holway	Taunton							
Holwell	Horethorn							
Honybere	Williton							
Honywike	Bruton							
Hornblowton	Whitſton	R. Carey	7	2	1			
Horrington Eaſt	Wells							
Horrington Weſt	Wells							
Horſington	Horethorn	R. Merſton	18	6	0 ob			
Houlford	Williton							
Huntley	Stone							
Huntſpill, or Hinſpill	N. Petherton	R. Powlet	72	5	5			
Huntworth	N. Petherton							
Hurſt	Martock							
Hutton	Winterſtoke	R. Axbridge	14	0	0			
Hyth	Winterſtoke							
S. James	Bathforn	R. Bath	4	14	6			
Idſtock	Cannington							
Ilbruers	Bulſton	V. Crewkern	7	10	0	39	19	7
Ilcheſter	Tintinhull	R. Ilcheſter	7	16	10 ob			
Ilbear, or Ilbriwere	Taunton							
Ilminſter	Abdick	V. Crewkern	25	5	0			
Ilton	Abdick	V. Crewkern	6	9	4 ob	27	11	0½
		Prebend	11	4	2			
Inglebath	Wellow							
Ingleſcomb, alias Ingleſton	Wellow	V. Bath	9	3	11 ob	38	16	8
Ivythorn	Whitleigh							
Kelweſton	Bathform							
Kenn	Winterſtoke							
Kowſtock	Winterſtoke	V. Axbridge	9	12	6	46	2	10
Keynſham cum Capellis	Keynſham	V. Bedminſter	11	9	7	15	8	0
Kidenor	Carhampton	R. Dunſter	3	18	7			

Killeſ-

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Killesdon, or Kelston	N. Curry							
Kilmersdon cum Capellis	Kilmersdon	V. Frome	6	18	6 ob	37	17	0
Kilmington	Norton-ferris							
Kilstock	Cannington							
Kilton, or Kilveton	Williton	V. Bridgwater	7	6	10 ob	49	0	0
Kilve, alias Culve	Williton	R. Bridgwater	9	16	8 ob			
Kingsbury	Horethorn							
Kimton, alias Kilmiton	Horethorn							
Kingsbury	Kingsbury	V. Crewkern	17	18	1 ob			
Kingsdon	Somerton	R. Ilchester	27	3	1 ob			
Kingston	Abdick							
Kingston Seymour	Chewton	R. Bedminster	29	3	11 ob			
Kingston cum Capellis	Taunton	V. Taunton	18	7	11			
Kington alias Mansfield	Catesash	R. Carey	6	13	9	39	0	4½
Kington alias Pitney	Horethorn	R. Merston	5	19	2			
King's Weston	Catesash	R. Carey	10	16	3	41	14	2
Kitsford	Milverton	R. Taunton	11	10	5			
Knape	N. Curry							
Knowle	Pitney							
Knowle	S. Petherton							
Lambrook East	Kingsbury	R. Crewkern	6	6	8	25	5	8
Lambrook West	Kingsbury							
Lamyat	Whitston	R. Carey	12	4	2			
Langford	Winterstoke							
Langley	N. Curry							
Langport	Pitney							
Langredge	Bathform	R. Bath	5	19	4 ob	44	16	0½
Langridge	Williton							
Laverton	Bathform	R. Bath	10	6	8 ob			
Laverton	Frome	R. Frome	6	18	6 ob	43	18	6
Launsdon, or Lanzeton	Bathform							
Lee Flory	Taunton							
Leigh Abbots	Abdick							
Lidford East	Catesash	R. Carey	7	9	7	39	12	9
Lidford West	Catesash	R. Carey	14	13	4			
Lidiard Bishops	N. Curry	V. Taunton	20	10	0	43	4	0
Lidiard Lawrence	Taunton	R. Taunton	22	6	8			
Leigh Abbots	Portbury							

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Leigh under-Mendip	Kilmerſdon							
Limmington	Stone	R. Ilcheſter	21	6	5 ob			
Limpſham	Brent	R. Axbridge	38	5	2 ob			
Lincomb	Bathform							
Ling, alias Weſt-Leng	Anderfield	V. Bridgwater	10	8	4	22	10	0
Liſtock, alias Langſtoke	Williton							
Little	N. Curry							
Littleton, alias High Little	Chewton	V. Bedminſter	7	7	8	15	16	0
Litton	Wells	Prebend	15	14	9 ob			
		R. Frome	8	12	8 ob			
Locking	Winterſtoke	V. Axbridge	5	6	10 ob	24	2	0½
Long-Aſton	Bedminſter	V. Bedminſter	10	17	11	44	7	4
Long-lode, alias Longland	Martock							
Lopen, or Lopyne	S. Petherton							
Lotſham	Whitſton							
Lovington	Cateſaſh							
Luccomb, alias Luckham	Carhampton	R. Dunſter	14	3	6 ob			
Lullington	Frome							
Luſton	Tintinhull	R. Ilcheſter	5	7	8 ob			
Luxborough	Carhampton							
Luxton	Winterſtoke	R. Axbridge	15	15	5			
Lye	Portſbury							
Maperton	Cateſaſh	R. Carey	13	9	7			
Mardelin, alias S. Mary Magd. de Taunton	Taunton	V. Taunton	20	3	4			
Mark Eaſt	Bempſton							
Mark Weſt	Bempſton							
Macksbury	Keinſham	R. Bedminſter	10	4	2	48	7	11
Marſh, alias Merſh	Stone							
Martock cum Cap. de Stapleton	Martock	V. Ilcheſter	15	10	0	45	12	4
S. Mary	Bathform	R. Bath	5	17	10			
Melſs, or Mellis cum Cap. de Lye	Kilmerſdon	R. Frome	33	16	8			
Mendip-Hills	Wells							
Mere	Glaſton	V. Glaſton	13	2	8 ob	32	0	6¼
Mere	Norton-ferris							

Merri-

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Merrifield, or Murrifield	Crewkern	V. Crewkern	11	11	4			
Merriot	Crewkern	V. Crewkern	11	11	5 ob	40	17	0¼
Merſton Bigot	Frome	R. Frome	11	19	9 ob			
Merſton Broad	Horethorn	V. Merſton	6	10	10	22	3	8
Michael's Borough	Somerton							
Middleſoy	Whitleigh	V. Glaſton	12	0	0	22	1	10
Milborn Port	Horethorn	V. Merſton	14	1	3			
Milton, alias Melton Clevedon	Bruton	V. Carey	6	13	4	46	18	8
Milton Podimore	Whitſton	R. Ilcheſter	12	6	5 ob			
Milverton prima cum Cap. de Langford	Milverton	R. Taunton	21	19	2			
Milverton ſecunda		Prebend	5	5	8			
Minehead	Carhampton	V. Dunſter	18	9	7			
Minehead	Taunton							
Miſterton	Crewkern	V. Crewkern						
Monk-Silver	Williton	R. Dunſter	9	8	1 ob			
Monkton	Anderfield	R. Taunton	26	0	0	29	11	0
Monkton Weſt	Whitleigh							
More	Bempſton							
Morlinch & Sutton cum Cap. de Chelſton	Whitleigh	V. Glaſton	10	0	0	43	16	0
Morton	Abdick							
Montague	Tintinhull	V. Ilcheſter	8	10	0	21	10	10½
Muchney, alias Mochelney	Pitney	V. Ilcheſter	10	0	0			
Mudford	Stone	V. Merſton	9	4	9 ob	41	4	5½
Mudford Sock	Stone							
Nailſey	Bedminſter							
Neroeh, or Noreeth	Abdick							
Netherwere	Bempſton							
Nettlecomb	Williton	R. Dunſter	16	16	3			
Newton North	Williton							
Newton S. Loe	Wellow	R. Bath	17	18	4			
Newton Weſt	N. Petherton							
Nony, or Nunny	Frome	R. Frome	15	9	4 ob			
North Curry	N. Curry	R. Taunton	21	0	0	40	4	0
Northover	Glaſton							
Northover	Tintinhull	V. Ilcheſter	6	12	11	43	0	0
Norton Philipps cum cap. de Henton	Wells	R. Frome	5	11	3			

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Norton juxta Hambden	Houndsborogh	R. Ilchester	9	16	3			
Norton	Taunton	R. Taunton	20	10	10			
Norton Ffiers, alias Norton Midsomer	Norton-ferris	V. Frome	10	3	4	35	6	9½
Norton Bonewood	Chew							
Norton Malreward	Chew	R. Bedminster	9	2	6			
Nynehead	Taunton	V. Taunton	8	7	11			
Odcomb	Houndsborogh	R. Ilchester	15	19	9 ob			
Oke	Taunton	R. Taunton	11	0	5			
Oke-hampton	N. Curry							
Oke-hole	Wells							
Orchard	Taunton	R. Tounton	7	11	5			
Orchardley	Frome	R. Frome	2	0	0	19	6	4
Orchard Portman	Taunton	R. Taunton	7	11	5 ob	45	14	10½
Orchard Windham	Williton							
Ottery, or Othery	Glaston	V. Glaston	12	0	0	19	10	2
Otterford	Taunton							
Otterhampton	Cannington	R. Bridgwater	13	6	0 ob	47	12	5½
Otterfey	S. Petherton	R. Crewkern	6	9	1			
Oure	Carhampton	R. Dunster	4	17	6	31	12	11
Panborough	Glaston							
Parret North	Houndsborogh							
Pawlet, or Powlet	N. Petherton	V. Powlet	10	17	11	47	14	11½
Pawlton	Chewton							
Pen	Norton-ferris	R. Ilchester	3	4	3			
Pendomer	Coker	R. Ilchester	3	4	4 ob			
Pennard East cum West Bradley	Whitston	V. Carey	7	4	9 ob	22	15	9
Pennard West	Glaston							
Penselwood	Norton-ferris	R. Carey	6	14	9 ob	47	1	4
Pensford	Chewton							
Perry	N. Curry							
Perrot North	Houndsborogh	R. Ilchester	9	18	1 ob			
Peryton, or Puriton	N. Petherton	V. Powlet	6	15	10	24	1	5
Petherton N.	N. Petherton	V. Bridgwater	27	7	11			
Petherton S.	S. Petherton	V. Crewkern	24	0	0			
Peyton	N. Curry							
Philips Norton,	supra in Norton							
Pigsbury	Kingsbury							
Pill, alias Pull	Whitston	R. Carey	8	19	9 ob	41	3	9½
Pilton cum Cap. de Wotton	Whitston	V. Carey	7	0	0	29	10	0
Pitcomb, or Pidcomb	Bruton							

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Pitmiſter	Taunton	V. Taunton	15	10	5	46	17	0
Pitney	Pitney	R. Ilcheſter	9	14	9 ob	37	7	4
Pixton	Taunton							
Poinrington	Horethorn	R. Merſton	13	8	4			
Pokington	Bulſton	R. Crewkern	13	7	3 ob			
Polſham	Glaſton							
Porlock	Carhampton	R. Dunſter	18	11	8			
Porſhut, or Porkſhed	Portbury	R. Bedminſter	32	15	7 ob			
Portbury	Portbury	V. Bedminſter	10	11	3	27	15	8
Pownsford	Taunton							
Pradicot	Carhampton							
Preſton	Keinſham	R. Bedminſter	12	18	4			
Preſton	Stone							
Preſton Bowyer	Williton							
Pridley	Wells							
Publow	Keinſham							
Pull	Whitleigh							
Puckſton	Winterſtoke							
Pudlemore	Whitleigh	R. Ilcheſter	12	6	4 ob			
Purland	Taunton							
Quantox-Head Eaſt	Williton	R. Bridgwater	9	8	4			
Quantox-Head Weſt	Williton	R. Dunſter	11	8	9	48	1	2½
Raddon	Frome							
Radneſtock	Wells							
Radſtock	Kilmerſdon	R. Frome	6	11	0 ob			
Ragilbury	Bedminſter							
Ratcliff-ſtreet	Bedminſter							
Redington	Williton	R. Dunſter	8	7	8 ob	47	3	6
Redlinch	Bruton							
Rimpton	Horethorn	R. Merſton	19	19	9 ob			
Riſton	Taunton							
Rode	Frome	R. Frome	11	9	4 ob	47	17	11
Rodway	Cannington							
Rokesbridge	Brent							
Rowbarrow	Winterſtoke	R. Axbridge	7	10	0	19	17	9
Rowington	Carhampton	R. Taunton	5	1	5 ob	47	6	11½
Rubart	N. Petherton							
Runton	Milverton							
Runwell	Taunton							
Salford	Keinſham	R. Bedmin.	10	5	10	33	1	4
		Prebend	6	12	1			
Samford	N. Petherton							
Samford Arundel	Milverton	V. Taunton	6	3	1 ob	11	16	6
Samford Botfield	Milverton							

Samford

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Samford Bret, or Birt	Williton	R. Dunster	7	9	7			
Samford Orcas	Horethorn	R. Merston	11	9	9 ob			
Sandford	Winterstoke							
Seaborow, or Zeabarrow	Crewkern	R. Crewkern	6	15	0	44	4	3
Selworthy	Carhampton	R. Dunster	12	5	5			
Selwood	Bruton							
Seving-hampton	Brent	R. Crewkern	6	14	11			
Sevington Abbot	S. Petherton							
Sevington Mary cum Capella de Dinington	S. Petherton	R. Crewkern	6	15	0			
Sevington Michael	S. Petherton							
Shapwick	Whitleigh	V. Glaston	9	13	4	46	17	4
Shepton Beauchamp	S. Petherton	R. Crewkern	14	8	11 ob			
Shepton Mallet	Whitston	R. Carey	33	12	11			
Shepton Montague	Norton-ferris	V. Carey	8	15	0	26	2	8
Sherston	N. Petherton							
Shipham	Winterstoke	R. Azbridge	10	3	11 ob	20	1	7½
Shurton	Cannington							
Siddington	Cannington							
Skilgate	Williton	R. Dunster	9	9	4 ob			
Slatts	Bathform	V. Bath	5	6	1			
Sock	Tintinhul	R. Ilchester	5	10	2 ob			
Somerton	Pitney							
Somerton	Somerton	V. Ilchester	16	0	7 ob			
Somerton Erly	Somerton							
Southorp	S. Petherton							
Sparkford	Catesash	R. Carey	12	16	3			
Spaxton	Cannington	R. Bridgwater	24	8	9			
Spergrove	Catesash	V. Carey	5	3	11 ob			
Staffordel	Norton-ferris							
Stalls, alias S. S. Petri & Pauli		V. Bath	20	17	11			
Standerwick	Frome	R. Frome	2	9	7			
Stanton Bury	Keinsham							
Stanton Drew	Keinsham	V. Bedminster	7	2	8 ob	34	5	8
Staunton, or Staverton Prior	Keinsham	R. Bedminster	10	1	10 ob	42	13	8
Staple Fitz-pain cum Capella de Bucknel	Abdick	R. Crewkern	17	14	0			
Staplegrove	Taunton							
Stapleton	Martock							
Stawley	Milverton	R. Taunton	8	8	6 ob	46	5	10¼
Stocklinch Magdalen	Abdick	R. Crewkern	4	4	7	19	6	2¼

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Stocklinch Ottersey	Abdick	R. Crewkern	6	9	2	33	11	2¼
Stockwood	Keinsham							
Stotford	Barwick							
Stoke, alias Braiford	Norton-ferris	R. Carey	7	15	2 ob	48	19	6¼
Stoke Giffard, alias Rodney Stoke	Winterstoke	R. Axbridge	8	12	8 ob	28	15	10¾
Stoke Gomer	Williton	V. Dunster	11	18	9	47	7	1½
Stoke Gregory	Somerton							
Stoke Gursey	Cannington	V. Bridgwater	16	7	6			
Stoke Land	Kilmersdon							
Stoke and Graunts alias Bristol	N. Petherton	R. Bridgwater	6	9	4 ob	38	1	8
Stoke Mary	Taunton							
Stoke North	Bathform	R. Bath	5	2	6	38	11	3
Stoke Pero	Carhampton	R. Dunster	4	10	10	20	7	2
Stoke South	Bathform	V. Bath	7	18	9¼			
Stoke Triftre	Norton-ferris							
Stoke under Hambden	Tintinhull'	R. Ilchester	44	18	10			
Stone Aston	Chewton							
Stone Chappel	Whitleigh							
Stowell	Horethorn	R. Merston	6	15	0	49	16	11
Stowell	Whitleigh							
Stowey cum Capella	Chew	R. Bedminster	6	12	1			
Stowey	Williton	R. Taunton	8	8	4 ob			
Stowey neither	Williton	V. Bridwater	5	2	8 ob			
Stowey over	Williton	V. Bridgwater	7	1	4			
Straten super Fosse	Kilmersdon	R. Frome	9	11	5 ob	41	14	2
Stratton over	S. Petherton							
Street	Glaston							
Street cum Capella de Walton	Whitleigh	R. Glaston	14	12	2¼			
Stenixton	Cannington							
Sutton Montague	Catesash	R. Carey	6	12	1			
Sutton Bingham	Coker	R. Merston	4	15	10			
Sutton Bishops	Chewton							
Sutton Knights	Chewton							
Sutton Long	Somerton	V. Ilchester	8	18	1 ob	33	8	2¼
Sutton Mallet	Whitleigh							
Swansick	Bathform	R. Bath	9	17	8 ob	43	15	3½
Swill, or Swell	Bulston	R. Crewkern	5	10	5	45	9	3
Taunton	Taunton	Preb. Wells	4	0	0			
Telsford	Wells	R. Frome	9	1	0 ob	45	10	4

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Temple Comb	Horethorn							
Thorn Coffin	Martock	R. Ilcheſter	5	5	2 ob			
Thorn Fawcon	Taunton	R. Taunton	14	10	0			
Thorn S. Margaret Capella	Tintinhull	Ch. Taunton	2	3	9	12	10	9½
Thrubwell	Keinſham							
Thurlbury	N. Petherton							
Thurloxton	N. Petherton	R. Bridgwater	6	15	15			
Ticknam	Portbury	V. Bedminſter	8	8	9			
Timbercomb	Carhampton	V. Dunſter	6	10	0	37	4	9
Timsborough	Chew	R. Bedminſter	11	19	9 ob			
Tintinhull	Tintinhull	V. Ilcheſter	9	8	9			
Tobridge	Taunton							
Tolland	Taunton	R. Dunſter	7	0	0			
Torweſton	Williton							
Treborough	Williton	R. Dunſter	7	10	4 ob	47	11	1½
Trendle North	Taunton							
Trendle South	Taunton							
Trull	N. Curry							
Trent	Horethorn							
Tuckerton	N. Petherton							
Tummer	Horethorn							
Twiverton	Wellow	V. Bath	5	18	1 ob	45	11	10
S. Vincent's Rock	Portbury							
Vineyard Monks	Taunton							
Uphill	Winterſtoke	R. Axbridge	11	7	1	42	13	10½
Upton	Chewton							
Upton Noble	Bruton							
Walcot		R. Bath	6	19	9 ob	27	8	2½
Walkham	Wells							
Walton in Gordano	Portbury	R. Bedminſter	9	15	5	29	14	8
Walton	Whitleigh							
Wanſtraw	Frome S.	R. Frome	13	9	9 ob			
Ware	Winterſtoke	Prebend	7	16	3			
Watchet	Williton							
Watford	Kingsbury							
Wayford	Crewkern	R. Crewkern	5	1	5 ob	45	11	9½
Wedmore	Bempſton	V. Axbridge	20	8	6	31	9	2
		Prebend	16	0	0			
Weeke	Winterſtoke							
Week Lawrence	Winterſtoke							
Wellington cum Cap. de Buckland	Milverton	V. Taunton	15	10	2 ob			
Wellow	Wellow	V. Frome	20	6	10	38	10	0
Wells City	Wells							

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Welton	Chewton							
Wemdon	N. Petherton	V. Bridgwater	9	6	10 ob	38	9	9¼
Were	Bempſton	V. Axbridge	12	1	5 ob			
Weſtbury cum Cap. de Predey	Wells	Ec. Axbridge	11	4	9 ob	37	8	6¼
Weſtcomb	Wells							
Weſtford	N. Curry							
Weſtham	Glaſton							
Weſton	Bathform	V. Bath	10	1	8			
Weſton in Zoiland	N. Curry	R. Glaſton	14	6	8			
Weſton in Gordano	Portbury	R. Bedminſter	6	3	1 ob	24	2	8¼
Weſton	Whitleigh							
Weſton Bamfield	Cateſaſh	R. Carey	8	15	10			
Weſton ſuper Mare	Winterſtoke	R. Axbridge	14	17	11	49	9	11
Weſtoure	Whitleigh							
Wethihill	Williton							
Whatley	Frome	R. Frome	12	17	1			
Wheathill	Whitleigh	R. Carey	4	5	2 ob	39	15	10½
Whitchurch	Keinſham							
Whitcomb	Tintinhull							
Whitfield East	N. Curry							
Whithall	Tintinhull	R. Ilcheſter	16	9	8			
Whitlackington	Abdick	V. Crewkern	7	10	0	21	8	0
		Prebend	8	13	4			
Whitnel	Wells							
Whitſtanton, or Wicktaunton	S. Petherton	R. Crewkern	14	2	16			
Whittengley	Frome							
Wiche	Bruton							
Widecomb, or Winſcomb	Winterſtoke							
Wigden	Stone							
Williton	Williton							
Wilmeſton	Keinſham							
Wilton	Taunton							
Wincaunton	Norton-ferris							
Wineſford	Williton	V. Dunſter	14	13	9			
Winfeild	Keinſham	R. Bedminſter	21	12	11			
Winſcomb	Kingsbury	V. Crewkern	16	2	11	47	6	8½
Winſham	Kingsbury	R. Crewkern	14	3	4			
Witcomb	Bath							
Witcomb	Martock							
Withicomb	Carhampton	R. Dunſter	10	11	5 ob			
Withy Pool	Williton							
Wivelſcomb	N. Curry	V. Dunſter	27	0	0			
Wokey	Wells	Prebend.	38	0	7 ob			
		V. Axbridge	24	15	8			
Wokey-hole Mag.	Wells							Workey-

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation. King's Books.			Real.		
Wokey-hole Par.	Wells							
Wolcot	Bathform	R. Bath	6	19	8			
Wolfrington	Frome	R. Frome	7	1	3	42	8	2
Wollavington	Witleigh	V. Powlet	11	7	11			
Wolley	Bathform							
Wolmarſton	N. Petherton							
Wolmiſton	Crewkern							
Wolverton	Frome							
Woodford	N. Curry							
Woodland	Taunton							
Woodland Eaſt	Frome							
Woodland Weſt	Frome							
Woodſpring	Winterſtoke							
Worle	Winterſtoke	V. Axbridge	12	15	0	45	6	9½
		Prebend	7	0	0			
Worminſter	Wells							
Wotton	Whitleigh							
Wotton Courtney	Carhampton	R. Dunſter	16	8	9			
Wotton North	Glaſton							
Wotton South	Whitſton	R. Bedminſter	49	11	8			
Wraxall cum Capella	Portbury	R. Bedminſter	39	9	4 *ob*			
Wrentage	N. Curry							
Wriggleton alias Wridlington	Kilmerſdon	R. Frome	5	7	8 *ob*	42	10	9
Wrinton	Brent	R. Bedminſter	39	9	1 *ob*			
Wytham	Kilmerſdon							
Yarcomb	Taunton							
Yardley	Wells							
Yarlington	Bruton	R. Carey	16	1	3			
Yatton cum Cap. de Ken	Winterſtoke	R. Bedminſter	30	0	9			
		Prebend.	42	0	0			
Yenſton	Horethorn							
Yeovill	Stone	V. Merſton	18	6	0			
Yeovelton	N. Petherton	R. Ilcheſter	26	9	2			

SOMERSET SHIRE	Bristoll	Bath	Wells	Shepton	Bruton	Somerton	Ilchester	Glastenbury	Bridgwater	Taunton	Charde	Exell	Wellington	Wilcomb	Dunster	Crookhorn	Froom	Wincaunton	Huntspill	Lamporte	Milverton	Dulverton	Minehead	Watchet	Penlford	Bamfter
Axbridge S	20	6	8	11	16	14	17	9	13	18	23	21	24	23	28	23	18	20	10	15	23	30	30	22	11	12
Ilmifter S	32	32	10	20	21	10	12	15	11	7	4	12	12	15	23	5	28	21	15	6	13	23	25	20	20	17
Penlford S	5	7	11	11	16	20	22	15	22	20	32	27	35	34	36	30	12	10	19	31	32	42	39	32		
Watchet	34	36	25	27	31	22	25	12	20	12	20	27	12	7	5	24	36	33	41	49	11	11	7	129		
Minehead W	36	43	31	34	38	28	30	20	18	7	25	34	15	11	3	27	42	38	20	24	10	11	135			
Dulverton S	43	46	34	30	40	30	31	41	20	16	22	33	11	8	8	28	45	41	23	24	11	140				
Milverton SW	34	38	25	27	30	19	21	22	11	6	14	24	3	3	13	18	35	31	44	15	116					
Lamporte S	27	26	14	15	15	5	6	8	8	11	20	11	15	17	22	8	22	16	12	114						
Huntspill SW	20	24	13	10	20	13	16	11	5	12	18	20	17	16	18	19	24	23	113							
Wincaunton SE	24	22	12	9	3	12	10	13	23	25	23	12	30	33	37	19	10	98								
Froome SE	16	8	11	8	18	18	18	15	25	30	31	20	36	37	40	27	86									
Crookhorn S	33	23	20	20	10	10	8	15	15	12	6	8	16	20	27	112										
Dunfter W	33	41	30	31	35	26	27	26	16	15	23	31	13	8	152											
Willcombe SW	36	40	38	29	31	22	23	23	13	8	15	25	5	125												
Wellington SW	37	30	26	28	30	10	21	22	13	5	12	23	129													
Exell S	20	27	15	14	12	7	4	12	7	18	14	110														
Charde SW	35	30	22	23	27	13	13	18	14	0	121															
Taunton W	31	33	20	22	24	15	15	16	7	120																
Bridgwater W	24	27	14	16	20	11	14	13	110																	
Glaſtenbury S	10	18	4	6	10	6	8	108																		
Ilcheſter S	28	24	12	12	11	4	109																			
Somerton S	24	23	10	10	11	109																				
Bruton S	20	16	8	6	108																					
Shepton S	16	13	4	101																						
Wells S	15	14	102																							
Bath E	9	92																								

SOMERSETSHIRE sends XVIII Members to Parliament has 30 Towns and 385 Parishes is divided into 42 Hundreds containing 1075000 Acres 44686 Houses and about 268000 Inhabitants in Compaſs 204 Miles